GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

THE

CIVIL SERVICE REGULATIONS

RELATING TO

SALARY, LEAVE, PENSION, AND TRAVELLING ALLOWANCE.



Fourth Edition, corrected up to 30th November 1902.

CALCUTTA:
OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA.
1903.

Price Rupees Two and Annas Eight or Three Shillings and Nine Pence, and Appendix Annas Eight or Nine Pence.

CALCUTTA:
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA CENTRAL PRINTING OFFICE,
8, HASTINGS STREET.

CALCUTTA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

The 30th November 1902.

THE Fourth Edition of the Civil Service Regulations is now published. From this date the Third Edition will be superseded, and should no longer be quoted. The Articles have been renumbered as the numbering of the First Edition cannot now conveniently be retained. For facility of reference two Tables have been introduced showing where the Rules of the Fourth Edition are to be found in the Third Edition and *vice versâ*.

In the Fourth Edition certain Articles and Rules which are included in the Third Edition have, for the reasons stated below, been omitted. The omission of these Articles and Rules from the new edition must not be regarded as in any way cancelling the orders now contained in them. These orders will, except in cases when the circumstances to which they apply have ceased to exist, remain in force apart from the Regulations. In the succeeding paragraphs a list is given of the Articles and Rules which have been omitted and the reasons which have led to their omission.

2. The following Articles and Rules have been omitted as they have either ceased to be operative, or will so cease within a short time:—

11 (i) and (ii).—The portions of the Rules which include in Active Service certain leave granted under the Covenanted Service Leave Rules *in force before July 1868 and under the* previous Indian Service Leave Rules.

42 (a) and (c).—The allusion to the Military Furlough Rules of 1854 in these clauses.

135.—The proviso relating to officers appointed before November 1864.

219, Rule 1, second sentence.—Grant of leave under the European Service Leave Rules to officers who under the terms of

their contract are entitled to leave under the Uncovenanted Service Leave Rules.

230 (*a*).—Service towards leave of an Apothecary appointed to be a Civil Assistant Surgeon under Military Department order No. 550, dated 5th June 1868.

233.—Service towards leave of an officer discharged from the Indian Navy on its abolition.

237.—Leave rules applicable to a Police Officer who has elected scale A in Article 552 for pension.

302.—House-rent and horse allowance to an Assistant in the Geological Survey of India on privilege leave.

318.—Master of a Government School in Bengal studying to qualify himself as a Teacher in Surveying treated as on deputation.

325.—Proviso regarding grant of leave to an Artificer in the Bombay Dockyard who was in permanent employ on 1st August 1879.

The allusion to "former rules" in *clauses* (*a*) *and* (*c*) *of Articles 335 and 339.*

Rule 1 under Articles 350 (*b*) *and 362* (*a*).—Allusion to the Covenanted Civil Service Rules in force before July 1868.

371, Rule 2.—Allusion to leave on private affairs granted under the Rules in force before June 1863.

388, Exception 3.—Service for pension of a Non-Commissioned officer or soldier in Civil employ who took his discharge from the Army before 1st November 1873 or 1st November 1874.

402 (*c*) *and* (*d*).—Rules regarding service in Talukdari Schools before they were converted into Government Schools, and on the establishments of the Military and Medical Funds before the Funds were taken over by Government.

423.—Rule regarding the service of Process servers before the Court Fees Act of 1870 was passed.

425.—Rule regarding the service of certain officers of the Bengal Secretariat Press.

430, Rule 2.—Service of Sheriffs on the Establishments of Civil or Revenue Courts.

434.—The entry regarding service as a "Daftari" in the Baroda Residency between 1855 and 1873, and the entry regarding cultivators in the Stud Department.

435.—The Note under the entry "Bazar; kotwals of" and the entries "Gunpowder Manufactory of Madras," "Maistris in the Marramat Department, etc." and "Stud-breeding Establishment; Zilladars in the North-West—".

462.—Service of superior and inferior servants who resigned the public service before June 1863 and September 1871 respectively.

547.—Service of members of office establishments who were permitted to subscribe to the Police Superannuation Funds.

549.—*Rules (2) and (3) and clauses (b), (c) and (d).*—Service rendered before enlistment in the present Police Constabulary.

554.—The proviso regarding counting as service the leave taken by a policeman before his election of Scale B, for pension.

559.—Reckoning of good service pay in calculating pension.

585 and 586.—Rules regarding re-employment of Indian Navy Pensioners.

644 and 646 (i) and (ii).—The allusions to the "former rules" in these Articles.

713.—Alternative scale of pension to certain officers of the Public Works and Telegraph Departments.

738 and 739.—Service for pension of members of State Railways employed on lines under construction before and after the 20th July 1880.

780.—Mutiny pension of the widow of a deceased Civil officer.

811.—Portion of the rule referring to officers transferred to service in Egypt before 1st April 1890.

817, clauses (a) to (d).—Exemption of certain officers from payment of pension and leave contributions.

824 and Note.—Rate of contribution for pension and service for pension of officers transferred between certain dates to service under the Court of Wards.

947.—Rate of exchange for absentee allowances of Military officers who elected the Military Furlough Rules of 1868 before July 1871.

3. The following Articles have been omitted because they do not fall within the scope of the Civil Service Regulations.

87.—The portion of the Article regarding the exclusion from Budget estimates of increases of salary not sanctioned by the Secretary of State.

795.—Payment of gratuities to Railway servants, and incidence of the charge on account of such gratuities.

698-702.—Provident Fund Rules for officers of the Public Works and Telegraph Departments.

796.—Gratuities to injured persons not in Government employ.

1293.—Treatment of expenditure on account of carriage of Constabulary.

4. The following Articles and Rules have been omitted because their purport is contained in other Articles of the Civil Service Regulations.

7 (b) and (c).—Right of changing and interpreting the Pension Rules.

11 (iv). Note.—Recall to duty of an officer on leave in India.

65.—Date of commencement and termination of leave.

92, Note.—Creation of new permanent appointments on salary exceeding Rs. 3,000 a year.

157, Note 1.—Warrant officer of the Indian Subordinate Medical Department acting as Civil Surgeon.

230 (b) and (c).—Service rendered under other rules towards leave under Civil rules.

453.—Period of deputation out of India counting as service for pension in the case of an officer of the Public Works Department.

479.—Report to the Secretary of State of the abolition of appointments of officers on leave out of India.

609, Rule 1.—Member of the Indian Civil Service not entitled to any privilege by reason of his being a Barrister.

658.—Tenure of appointment of Director-General of Telegraphs.

818.—General rule regarding foreign service of the 2nd kind.

848.—Report to Account Officer of all information regarding employment in Foreign Service.

898.—Applications for furlough on medical certificate.

1148.—Tentage allowance during joining time.

1237.—Free passage to subordinate Police Officers, Port Blair.

E. N. BAKER,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GENERAL ARRANGEMENT.

GENERAL ARRANGEMENT.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

CIVIL SERVICE REGULATIONS

RELATING TO

SALARY, LEAVE, PENSION AND TRAVELLING ALLOWANCE.

PART I.—PRELIMINARY.

Chapter I.—General Scope.

Extent of Application.

1. (*a*) These Regulations are intended to define the conditions under which salaries, and leave and pension and other allowances, are earned by service in the Civil Departments, and in what manner they are calculated. They do not deal otherwise than indirectly and incidentally with matters relating to recruitment, promotion, official duties, discipline, or the like.

(*b*) Many orders applying to particular appointments or to particular individuals are not included in them; but with this exception the Regulations have been framed so as to embody all orders still in force affecting the acting allowances, the leave and leave allowances, the pensions, and the travelling allowances of officers, the conditions of whose services in respect to these matters are not defined by the Army and Marine Regulations. The omission from the Regulations of any order on those matters which is believed to be still in force should be brought to the notice of the Government of India through the proper channel. Until so confirmed, it should be considered as not in force.

2. The rules which apply to the ordinary Civil establishments of the State apply also to officers employed under the Military and Marine Departments and under Local Governments wh[illegible]se service does not qualify under the Army or Marine Regulations. [illegible]les in Part VII apply to all officers in the service of the British [illegible]

[illegible] XT apply to Military

No. 277.

Page 1. Article 3.

Cancel Corrigendum No. 209, dated 3rd September 1906, for the Fourth Edition.

(4th Edition, No. 277, dated 1-7-07.)

(4th Edition, No. 209, dated 3-9-06.)

PART I.

Right of Changing or Interpreting Rules.

4. The Government of India reserve to themselves the right of changing the rules in these Regulations regarding pay and acting allowance and leave and pension, from time to time at their discretion, and of interpreting their meaning in case of dispute.

An officer's claim to pay and allowances is regulated by the rules in force at the time in respect of which the pay and allowances are earned; to leave by the rules in force at the time the leave is applied for and granted; and to pension by the rules in force at the time when the officer resigns or is discharged from the service of Government.

NOTE 1.—[In all contracts for service in India to which the Secretary of State is a party provision is made for the exercise of these rights by the Government of India.]

NOTE 2.—[Extracts from a despatch from the Secretary of State and a Resolution by the Government of India relating to the rights reserved by Government in this Article:—

Despatch from Secretary of State, No. 10, dated 7th October 1880.

[illegible] e Govern-
[illegible] adminis-
[illegible] the State
[illegible] in carry-
[illegible] h change
[illegible] adminis-
[illegible] considera-
[illegible]

Resolution No. 4863, dated 4th December 1891.

"The Government of India have always been careful to exercise the right of altering rules
[illegible] course adopted to pre-
[illegible] een either to defer the
[illegible] ive the officers affected
[illegible] the old or of the new
[illegible] maintained, that care
should be taken, [illegible]
harshly, but that [illegible]
themselves preclu[illegible]
which may arise i[illegible]
local authorities [illegible]
from examining i[illegible]
tially suffered fro[illegible]
If, after comparir[illegible] dis-
advantages incidentally involved, they find that he has on the whole substantially suffered, the point may be taken into consideration in determining whether some compensation ought not to be granted in the particular instance."]

Chapter II.—Definitions.

---

5. Unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context, the terms defined in this Chapter are used in the Regulations in the sense here explained.

6. Absentee means an officer absent from an appointment on which he has a lien, either on leave or on deputation to another appointment, whether permanent or temporary, or on special duty unconnected with his own appointment, or on joining time during transfer to another appointment, or under suspension.

7. Accountant-General includes "Comptroller-General" and "Comptroller."

8. Active Service includes, besides time spent on duty in India,—

(i) Privilege leave and Subsidiary leave.

(ii) Examination leave under Articles 279 and 280, provided that not more than twelve months of such leave can be so reckoned; and that leave under clauses (*a*) (ii) and (*b*) of Article 280 is not reckoned as Active Service, unless the officer passes the examination for which the leave is granted. Leave under Article 281 also counts as Active Service, provided that the officer successfully passes the examination for which the leave is granted.

(iii) Time spent on the voyage to India by an officer who is recalled to duty before the expiry of any recognised leave out of India, and (if within a year from the date on which he can be spared, the officer takes the unexpired portion of the leave from which he was recalled) the time spent on the return voyage to Europe

(iv) for purposes of pension, the period of absence from India of an officer deputed or detained out of India on duty.

9. In the case of a member of the Indian Civil Service, Active Service includes also—

(i) the interval between the date of an officer's first arrival in India and the date on which he joins his first appointment;

NOTE.—[If an officer does not join his first appointment within the joining time allowed him, the interval between the end of such joining time and the date on which he actually joins is not Active Service.]

No. 54.

Page 3. Article 10.

Substitute the following for this Article :—

10. In the case of a Military Officer subject to the Civil Leave Rules, "Active Service," for the purpose of calculating the amount of leave admissible under Article 302, commences from the date of becoming subject to these rules; and additional leave in respect of previous service is credited under Article 303. An officer of the Staff Corps, or of the Indian Medical Service, becomes subject to the Civil Leave Rules from the date of first substantive appointment in the Civil Department, or from the date of completion of three years' continuous officiating service in the Civil Department, whichever may be the earlier.

A continuous service Royal Engineer Officer becomes subject to the Civil Leave Rules from the date of entry into permanent Civil employ if it is subsequent to the date of his election for continuous Indian Service, or from the date of such election if it is subsequent to the entry into permanent Civil employ. A non-continuous service Royal Engineer Officer becomes subject to the Civil Leave Rules, if he elects these rules, from the date of entry into permanent Civil employ if it is subsequent to the date on which he completes five years' Indian Service, or from the date of completion of five years' Indian Service if it is subsequent to the entry into permanent Civil employ.

NOTE.—[Article 9, clause (ii), applies to Military Officers subject to the Civil Leave Rules.]

(4th Edition, No. 54, dated 22-4-04)

the Royal Indian Engineering College at Coopers Hill, from the years 1883 to 1891, both inclusive, Active Service includes also the whole period from date of appointment to the service to date of joining their appointments in India, provided they reached India within the period named in their letter of appointment; otherwise from date of arrival in India.

13. Actual Travelling Expenses when used in Part XI, means the actual cost of locomotion for an officer himself, his servants, and personal luggage, including charges for ferry and other tolls, and for carriage of camp equipment (when necessary); but not including charges for hotels, dâk bungalows, or refreshments, or for the carriage of stores or conveyances, or for presents to coachmen, nor any allowance for such incidental losses or expenses as the breakage of crockery, the wear and tear of furniture, the entertainment of additional servants and the like.

14. Age.—When an officer is required to retire, revert, or cease to be on leave, on attaining a specified age, the day on which he attains that age is reckoned as a non-working day, and the officer must retire, revert, or cease to be on leave (as the case may be) with effect from and including that day. This rule applies to all officers, Civil, Military or Naval.

15 Audit Officer means the Account and Audit Officer, whatever his official designation, in whose circle of audit a public servant is serving or (in respect to verification of service) has served, *i.e.*—

For service in an ordinary civil establishment—the Accountant-General;
the Public Works Dept —the Examiner of P. W. Accounts;

No. 114.

Page 4. Article 15.

Strike out the last entry " For service in the Forest Department, etc." in this Article.

(4th Edition, No. 114, dated 12-4-05.)

vacations" on half pay granted under Articles 2[illegible]

NOTE 2.—[If the period spent by an officer on special duty in England is allowed to count for leave, it is included in the calculation of Average Salary, on the assumption that the officer drew full salary Otherwise it is excluded in calculating Average Salary.]

NOTE 3.—[When Privilege leave is combined with other leave under Article 233, the calculation is made up to the day preceding the commencement of the Privilege leave.]

17. Barrister means a practising Barrister of England or Ireland and a practising member of the Faculty of Advocates of the Court of Session of Scotland. It does not include a person who, though a Barrister, has never practised the profession of Barrister.

18. Calendar Month.—The following examples show how a period stated in calendar months should be calculated:

Examples.—A period of six calendar months

beginning on the—	ends on the—
29th February	27th August.
31st March or 1st April	30th September.
29th August	28th February.
30th August or 1st September	last day of February.

No. 432.

Page 5. Article 19.

Insert the words "or where tents are not carried such articles of camp furniture as it may be necessary in the interests of the public service for an officer to carry with him into camp" after the word "them" in the second line of this Article.

(4th Edition, No. 432, dated 17-3-09)

22 Continuous Service and Continuous Active Service mean the

No. 17.

Page 5. Article 22.

Insert the words "in either case" after "lasting" in the third line of this Article.

(4th Edition, No. 17, dated 1-4-03.)

23. Day. – When used in Part XI, the term "Day" means a calendar day beginning and ending at midnight. But an absence from headquarters which does not exceed 24 hours is reckoned as one day, at whatever hours the period begins and ends.

24. Extraordinary leave means Special Furlough granted under Rule 8 of the Military [illegible]
under Article [illegible]
granted (see Article 332) otherwise than under the Leave Rules.

Page 5. Article 25.

Insert the words "and step-children" after the word "children" in the second line of this Article.

(4th Edition, No. 373, dated 30-9-08.)

the time holding any appointment [illegible]
may have previously held such an appointment.

27. Foreign Service means service under a Native State, Municipality,

No. 196.

Pages 5 and 6. Article 28.

Omit the words "the Revenues of Berar; also" from the second line of this Article, and cancel the Exception under it.

(4th Edition, No. 196, dated 1-6-0?.)

NOTE.—[The service in Mysore, of civil and military officers as above described, became "Foreign Service" on the 1st October 1882.]

Exception.—In the case of the following officers, service in Berar is treated as Foreign Service.—

(a) Members of the Indian Civil Service and Military Officers in Civil employ who had not retired before the 1st April 1868.

(b) Royal Artillery and Medical officers employed in the Hyderabad Contingent, officers of the Financial Department employed as Comptroller and Assistant Comptroller, Hyderabad, and Public Works and Forest officers employed in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, who had not retired before the 1st April 1893.

29. Grade and Class.—Appointments are said to be in the same "Class" when they are in the same Department, and bear the same designation, or have been declared by the Government of India to be in the same Class. Appointments in the same Class are sometimes divided into "Grades" according to pay.

30. Indian Civil Service means the service formerly known as the Covenanted Civil Service.

31. Lien on Appointment.—When an officer is said to have a lien on an appointment, it is meant that the right of such an officer to resume on return to duty a substantive or an acting appointment on which he has a lien is subject to the same condition of conformity with the interest of the public service as the tenure of the appointment is. An officer may have a lien on an appointment without having actually joined it.

32. (a) Local Allowance is an allowance not specially declared to be "Pay" or "Salary" given in addition to pay or salary either for duties which do not properly belong to an officer's office, or in consideration of exceptional local circumstances, such as the unhealthiness or expensiveness of the locality or duty, or the specially arduous nature of the work.

(b) Subject to the provisions of Articles 62 and 267 to 270, a Local allowance is paid in full to the officer actually present on duty, and is not taken into account in calculating leave allowances or pension.

33. (a) Local Fund.—Revenue derived from special sources and devoted to special objects, and not to the general purposes of the Administration, whether Imperial or Provincial, forms a "Local Fund."

(b) An "Incorporated Local Fund" is a Local Fund the receipts of and disbursements from which are incorporated in the Public Accounts.

(c) An "Excluded Local Fund" is a Local Fund the receipts of and disbursements from which are not incorporated in the Public Accounts.

The Officers and Departments specified in Appendix I also exercise powers under these Regulations to the extent shown in that Appendix.

35. (a) Military Officers.—"A Military Officer subject to the Civil Leave Rules" means a Military Commissioned Officer in permanent Civil employ who is not subject to the Military Furlough Rules of 1868.

Pages 6 and 7. Article 35.

Substitute the following for clauses (a), (b) and (c) of this Article :—

35. (*a*) Military Officers.—"A Military Officer subject to the Civil Leave Rules" means a Military Commissioned Officer in permanent Civil employ who is not subject to the Military Furlough Rules of 1868, nor to the British Army Leave Rules.

(*b*) All Military Officers in permanent Civil employ, who entered the Staff Corps or the Indian Medical Service after the 31st December 1875, or were subject, previous to their entering Civil employ, to the Leave Rules promulgated by Army Circular, dated 30th April 1886, and continuous service Royal Engineer Officers in permanent Civil employ, or, non-continuous service Royal Engineer Officers in permanent Civil employ, who after completing five years' Indian Service do not elect the British Army Leave Rules, are "subject to the Civil Leave Rules."

(*c*) "A Military Officer subject to the Military Leave Rules" means a Military Commissioned Officer in permanent Civil employ who is subject to the Military Furlough Rules of 1868 or the British Army Leave Rules, a Departmental Commissioned Officer, a Commissioned Officer of the Indian Subordinate Medical Department, or a Warrant Officer. Such an officer is not included in the term "an officer" used in the Leave Rules.

dated 22-6-01)

No. 134.

Page 7. Article 35.

Insert the following as Rule 5 under clause (e) of this Article :—

5 An officer of the Indian Medical Service who is subject to the Civil Leave Rules becomes subject to the Military Leave Rules on promotion to the rank of Colonel or Surgeon General.

(4th Edition, No. 313, dated 17-1-08)

on medical certificate, operates as a break cancelling past officiating service for the purposes of this rule.

(4th Edition, No. 134, dated 27-7-05)

37. Native of India means any person born and domiciled within the dominions of His Majesty in India, or within the territories of Indian Princes tributary to, or in alliance with, His Majesty, of parents habitually resident in India, and not established there for temporary purposes only.

38. Pay and Salary.—

(*a*) "Pay" means "Monthly Substantive Pay."

(*b*) For the purposes of the Leave Rules in Chapter XIII, "Pay" includes also the Subsistence allowance of a member of the Indian Civil Service or a Military Officer subject to the Civil Leave Rules who has an officiating but not a substantive appointment. [*But see Rule 2 under Article 35 (e).*]

(*c*) "Salary" means the sum of pay and acting allowance, or charge allowance under Article 94 or Chapter VIII.

Page 8. Article 38. Rule (1).

Substitute a comma for the full stop at the end of this rule, and add the following :—

but not for purposes of travelling allowance, unless it has been granted to protect from loss an officer, the pay of whose appointment has been changed

(4th Edition, No 390, dated 9-12-08)

... is treated as salary for the purpose of calculating leave allowances, but not pension.

NOTE.—[These definitions do not necessarily apply to the Statutory Rules under Articles 543, 567, etc.]

39. The "Pay of an Appointment" means the pay which any particular officer would receive monthly if he held the appointment substantively.

1. The allowances of an officer acting in an appointment the pay of which is subject to increase upon the passing of an examination or upon the completion of a certain period of service, are calculated upon the pay which he would from time to time receive if he held the appointment substantively.

40. (a) The "Pay of an Officer" is—in the case of an officer with a substantive appointment—the amount which he would receive monthly, under any of the following designations, in his substantive appointment:—

Military pay and allowances and Staff Salary.
Staff Corps pay and Staff Salary.
Substantive pay.
Consolidated pay.

(b) In the case of an officer without a substantive appointment,—his monthly Subsistence allowance (if a member of the Indian Civil Service, a Statutory Civil Servant, or a Military Officer subject to the Civil Leave Rules); and his Military pay and allowances or Staff Corps pay (if a Military Officer subject to the Military Leave Rules).

41. Pension.—Except when the term "Pension" is used in contradistinction to Gratuity, "Pension" includes Gratuity.

42. Port Officers.—The Port Officers of Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Rangoon, Karachi, Aden, Akyab, Moulmein and Chittagong, and the Assistant Port Officers at Madras and Bombay, are "Senior Port Officers."

All other Port Officers are included in the term "Junior Port Officers."

43. Progressive Appointment, means an appointment the pay of which is progressive, that is, pay which, subject to the good behaviour of an officer, rises, by periodical increments, from a minimum to a maximum.

NOTE.—[For brevity's sake, a Progressive pay is described by three groups of figures, namely, the minimum, the increment, and the maximum, thus Rs. 100—20—200 means a pay rising from Rs. 100 by a yearly increment of Rs. 20 to Rs. 200.]

44. Public Conveyance means a train, steamer, or other conveyance which plies regularly for the conveyance of passengers: the term includes such conveyances as the "express" tongas plying between Simla and Kalka, and palanquins plying in connection with the Pathankot-Dalhousie dhuli dâk.

PART I.

45. **Rule of Proportions.**—Pension or leave allowances are said to be chargeable according to the "Rule of Proportions," when the charge is debitable to several accounts in the proportions in which, in the case of pension, the aggregate pay drawn by the officer during the whole of his qualifying service has been paid from them; or in the case of leave allowances, the aggregate salary drawn by the officer during the portion of his service immediately preceding the beginning of his leave which is taken into account in calculating the leave granted to him was charged to such several accounts.

46. **Staff Salary** is an allowance to a Military Officer in addition to the Military Pay and Allowances or the Staff Corps pay of his rank.

NOTE.—The following allowances are not treated as Staff Salary:—Command allowance of hill convalescent depôts, of depôts of British troops, of all stations and forts (Asirghur excepted) not being brigade commands, and the salaries of Staff Officers of stations and convalescent depôts and of Superintendent of Bazars.)

47. **Statutory Civil Servant.**—A Statutory Civil Servant is a Native of India who was appointed under Notification No. 1534 of the Government of India, Home Department, dated the 22nd August 1879, to an office, place or employment referred to in Section 6 of 33 Vict., Cap. 3.

48. **Warrant Officer.**—A Departmental Officer with honorary rank or Warrant Officer includes all Departmental Officers with honorary rank and Warrant Officers of all Indian Army Departments to whichever military furlough rules they may be subject. These officers are:—

(*a*) Departmental Officer with honorary rank—

(i) Deputy Commissary.
(ii) Assistant Commissary.
(iii) Deputy Assistant Commissary.
(iv) Senior Assistant Surgeon.

(*b*) Warrant Officer—

(i) Conductor.
(ii) Sub-Conductor.
(iii) Assistant Surgeon of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd or 4th class.

PART II.—RULES REGARDING PAY AND ALLOWANCES.

GENERAL ARRANGEMENT.

PART II.—RULES REGARDING PAY AND ALLOWANCES.

Chapter III.—General Rules for regulating Allowances.

Conditions of Age and Health.

49 No person may be appointed to a Superior grade in the public service in India without a certificate in the following form (with suitable modifications when necessary) by a Commissioned Medical Officer, or by a Medical Officer in charge of a civil station, or (in the case of a candidate for employment in a State Railway) of a State Railway. This certificate must be annexed to the first bill submitted for the pay of the officer. A similar rule is enforced by the Secretary of State in the case of persons selected by him for service in India.

I do hereby certify that I have examined *A B*, a candidate for employment in the Department, and cannot discover that he has any disease, constitutional affection, or bodily infirmity, except I do not consider this a disqualification for employment in the office of
A B's age is, according to his own statement, (*x*) years, and, by appearance, about (*y*) years.

NOTE.—[When an officer, in w[illegible] transferred from one office to a [illegible] missioned Medical Officer, or a [illegible] an officer employed in a State [illegible] defect will materially interfere [illegible] ferred.]

50. The Local Go[illegible]

Page 13. Article 50.

Substitute a comma for the full-stop at the end of the first clause of this Article, and add the following at the end thereof :—

"and it may delegate its power in this matter to the officer having authority to make the appointment."

(4th Edition, No 354, dated 18-7-08)

[illegible] promoted from [illegible], even though the officer while in Inferior service may have been paid from a Local Fund.

[illegible] not ordinarily

Page 13. Article 51.

Substitute the following for the first sentence of this Article :—

A person whose age exceeds twenty-five years may not ordinarily be [ad]mitted into the service of the State in superior service without the sanction [of] the Head of the Department or a Commissioner of a Division (*see* orders [pri]nted as Appendix 2).

(4th Edition, No. 354, dated 18-7-08.)

(*b*) twenty-eight years in the case of—

(i) Civil Assistant Surgeons in the Bengal Presidency and in Burma, who had taken a University Degree, or had passed the First Arts [illegible] study of Medicine;

(ii) [illegible] Presidency who had passed [illegible] before taking the Medical [illegible]

(iii) [illegible] Presidency who had passed [illegible] ntering on the course for the [illegible] nd Surgery, and those who [illegible] the *Degree of Bachelor of* [illegible]

NOTE.—[This Article does not apply to the employment in civil capacities of reservists and pensioners of the Native Army.]

Date of reckoning Allowances.

52. (*a*) Unless it be otherwise provided by special rule or contract, the salary of an officer begins when he takes charge of the appointment in respect of which it is earned. If the charge is transferred after noon, the transfer does not affect allowances until the next day.

(*b*) If, however, the substantive appointment of an officer is changed while he is officiating in an appointment, or if, while so officiating, an officer is appointed, for the first time, to some substantive office, then, provided that his tenure of his officiating appointment is not interrupted by his new substantive appointment, he may draw the pay thereof without joining it, from the date on which he is appointed thereto, or from any later date on which the substantive office becomes vacant.

1. Pupils of the Civil Hospital Assistant class in Medical Colleges appointed to be Hospital Assistants are (subject the proviso below) allowed to draw pay as lowest grade Hospital Assistants from the date they pass their final qualifying examination.

They may, however, be granted leave for a period not exceeding 30 days after they pass their final examination, and subject to the following conditions the leave may count from a date later than that on which the final examination is passed:—

(*a*) That the leave shall in no case extend beyond five weeks from the date of passing the final examination

(*b*) That the newly appointed Hospital Assistant will begin to draw pay and to count service with effect from the date on which the leave begins.

In the case of pupils who are non Burman holders of Burma Civil Hospital Assistant Scholarships, leave may be granted for a period not exceeding a month and a half from the date of passing their fi [illegible]

with the Government of India, or a clerk in a Government Secretariat, are the head-quarters, for the time being, of the Government to which he is attached.

55. The head-quarters of any other officer are either the station which has been declared to be his head-quarters by the authority which appoints him, or, in the absence of such declaration, the station where the records of his office are kept.

Leaving Jurisdiction.

56. No officer (other than a Police officer acting within his legal powers) is entitled to pay or allowances for any time he may spend beyond the limits of his charge without proper authority.

Page 15. Article 57.

Insert the following as Rule 2 under this Article :—

2. An officer may under this Article be authorised to proceed to a school, college, or other institution for a course of training; and the Local Government may at its discretion decide what pay should be allowed during the period of such deputation up to the limit of the substantive pay of the officer. In the case of a student who is not in Government service the Local Government may allow such pay, not exceeding R50 a month, as it considers suitable.

(4th Edition, No. 423 dated 15-2-09)

... and to draw travelling allowance under rule.

(4th Edition, No. 311, dated 29-6-08)

... Accountant-General may, under the orders of a Local Government, pass pay and allowances (according to rule) to the head of an Administration for any period during which he may be absent from his jurisdiction and to any member of his Personal or Secretariat staff. Such an order is, with reference to the Statute 3 & 4 Will. IV, Cap. 85, s. 79, a sufficient authority to the Accountant-General for assuming that the absence is on the known actual service of the Government.

Promotion during Leave.

60. An officer on Long Leave has no claim to substantive promotion. Such promotion may, however, be given, but, except in the case provided for in the Note under Article 585 (*a*), the promotion has effect only from the date on which the officer returns to duty.

If an officer, while absent on Short Leave during which the amount of his leave allowances depends upon the substantive or officiating appointment which he would hold if present on duty, obtains promotion, substantive or officiating, or an increase of pay or acting allowance which involves no change in, or addition to, his duties or responsibilities, the promotion or increase has effect at once.

Personal and Local Allowances.

61. Unless in any case it is specially ordered otherwise, a personal allowance should be reduced by any amount by which the recipient's pay

PART II.

or salary may be increased, and should cease as soon as his pay or salary is increased by an amount equal to his personal allowance.

62. So much of a local allowance as is not paid to a substitute may be drawn by an officer absent from his office through deputation on special duty for a period not exceeding one month. If the absence exceeds a month, an officer is not entitled to draw his local allowance for any part of the absence. This rule applies also to an officer in receipt of Presidency allowance at a Presidency town who is absent from the Presidency town on duty connected with his office; but an officer in receipt of house-rent at a Presidency town may, during absence from the Presidency town, whether on other duty or on duty connected with his office, continue to draw his house-rent, provided the term of his absence does not exceed two months, exclusive of the months of departure and return; if the absence exceeds this term, the house-rent is not admissible for any part of the absence. A claim to house-rent under this Article must be supported by a certificate by the officer that his previous rate of expenditure for a house at the Presidency town continued during his absence.

1. Members of the Signalling Establishment of the Telegraph Department at Rangoon, who receive house rent at that place, are permitted, during periods of absence on deputation to Elephant Point for not more than two months, to draw their house-rent at Rangoon, on [illegible] foregoing Article.

[illegible] of a civil station who is required to proceed [illegible] appear as a witness in any judicial proceedings [illegible] continue to draw the local allowances attached [illegible]

[illegible] the Presidency town on inspection dut[illegible] drawn irrespective of whether the period of absence is under or over a month.

4. Members of the Persian Section, Indo European Telegraph Department, who receive house-rent in Persia, may draw their house-rent for periods of absence on deputation from their station not exceeding two months, on furnishing a certificate that they have actually paid full rent during their absence, and a member in receipt of house rent may, when transferred to another station, draw the rent for one month from date of making over charge of his duties, provided that he pays the rent, and that the officer who succeeds him does not also draw house rent for the same station in respect of the same period.

Salaries of Natives of India.

63. The salary of a Native of India appointed to an office which has been usually filled by a member of the Indian Civil Service, or of the Staff Corps, or by nomination in England, or otherwise with the specific approval of the Secretary of State, is, in the absence of special orders to the contrary, two-thirds of that assigned to the European.

Note 1.—In the case of appointments usually filled by members of the Indian Civil Service, the two thirds is more accurately described as 64 per cent., thus—

	Rs.
Full salary	100
Deduct four per cent. for annuity—net salary	96
Two-thirds of net salary	64

Note 2.—[Any local allowance attached to an appointment of the class referred to in this Article should also be reduced to two-thirds when the appointment is held by a Native of India.]

Advances and their Recovery.

64. (a) An advance of an amount not exceeding two months' pay, and also not exceeding Rs. 1,000, may be made to any public officer in the Civil Department on arrival in India on first appointment or on return from long

leave or special duty out of India. This advance is independent of any advance on account of allowances made by the Secretary of State in England.

(*b*) The advance may be drawn under the orders of the Audit Officer from any treasury in India to be specified in such orders.

(*c*) Such advances, as well as similar advances issued by the Home Government, are to be recovered by monthly instalments of one-third of salary.

NOTE.—[Clause (*c*) does not apply in the case of a Military officer in civil employ subject to the Military Leave Rules granted an advance under those rules; nor does it apply to Covenanted Engine-drivers, Mechanics, Boiler makers, etc., recoveries from whom are regulated by Article 667.]

65. A Civil officer returning from furlough out of India is *not granted* an advance of allowance for more than thirty-five days beyond the date of embarkation for India

66 An advance of pay made in England to enable an officer *to return to duty in India*, or to one appointed in England proceeding to India to join his appointment, is recovered at the rate of exchange fixed for *the adjustment* of financial transactions between the Imperial and Indian Governments *for the* year in which the advance was made.

Transfer on Duty.

67. (*a*) No officer (unless he has been newly appointed *to the service of* Government) can begin to draw any pay or allowances at any treasury *in* India, or at the Home treasury of the Government of India, without producing a last-pay certificate from the

No. 427.

Page 17. Article 70.

Substitute the following for this Article:—

70. The sanction of the Secretary of State is required to any increase which would have the effect of—

(1) raising the pay of an appointment which would ordinarily be held by a gazetted civil officer recruited in England;

NOTE.—The word "pay" in this clause has the meaning assigned to it in Chapter II of the Civil Service Regulations. The Government of India are empowered to grant local or other special allowances to an officer of the above class, provided that his salary is not thereby raised to an amount in excess of R750 a month.

(2) raising the salary of an officer or of a sanctioned appointment, not of the class specified in (1), to an amount in excess of *R*750 a month, or increasing a salary which is already in excess of that amount.

NOTE 1.—In the case of incremental pay, the test for the application of this rule is the maximum pay attainable

NOTE 2.—The term "salary" used in this Article includes not only salary as defined in [illegible] funds adminis- [illegible] (except [illegible] aria. It [illegible]

(*a*) Exchange compensation allowance.

(*b*) Travelling or conveyance allowances.

(*c*) House rent allowance, or grant of free quarters.

(*d*) Allowances to Civil Surgeons for charge of Railway employés.

(*e*) Office allowances, and

(*f*) Simla and other Hill allowances.

NOTE 3. In the case of single fees, rewards or honoraria, the sanction of the *Secretary of* State is required only to payments in excess of R1,000 (vide Article 74)

(4th Edition, No 427, dated 8-3-00)

Additions to Salary.

71. (*a*) Unless in any particular case it be otherwise distinctly provided, the whole time of a public officer must be held to be paid for by the State, and he may be employed in any manner required by proper authority within his own branch of duty, without claim for additional remuneration, whether the services rendered are such as would ordinarily be paid for from General Revenues or a Local Fund.

(*b*) All Municipalities and Funds administered under a Local Government, inclusive of Port Trust Funds and Wards' Estates, are entitled to the gratuitous advice and services of officers of the Public Works Department, and of all Government Medical, Sanitary and Educational officers, whenever these can, in the opinion of the Local Government, be given without detriment to the public service. It will rest with the Local Government in each case to decide whether this last conditi[illegible]

to indi[illegible]

ance [illegible]

Man [illegible]

Pub [illegible]

sion [illegible]

with [illegible]

assi[illegible] (*b*)

([illegible]

Rail [illegible] or pur

men [illegible] Government, the

the [illegible] is not

re[illegible]

([illegible]

venu[illegible] the head of h[illegible] special and outside the ordin[illegible] duties, and that it does not interfere with the discharge of those duties.

(*b*) The powers of sanction of the several authorities in such cases are as follow :—

Up to Rs. 100, by the head of the department.
,, ,, 500, by the Local Government.
,, ,, 1,000, by the Government of India.
Above ,, 1,000 the sanction of the Secretary of State is required :

Provided that the limit of sanction, when the charge falls on Imperial Funds in the case of a Local Government, shall be Rs. 200 in each case.

NOTE.—[This rule applies to single payments only; a recurring honorarium or reward or fee requires the same sanction as an increase of salary.]

(*c*) If it is proposed to grant to any officer for special work of any description a bonus or honorarium which will require the sanction of the Government of India or the Secretary of State, as the case may be, the consent of the Government of India in the Finance Department must be obtained to the payment of a specific sum before the work is begun.

(*d*) Remuneration shall not be given under this rule for superintending an examination rendered compulsory on persons belonging to the public service, or any other examination the conduct of which comes within the ordinary duties of the officer or officers conducting them. But remunera-

tion may be granted to officers superintending an examination of candidates for admission to the public service, or any other ...

No. 60.

Page 19. Article 72.

Insert the following as a Note under clause (d) of this Article:—

NOTE [A military officer in civil employ, or a civil officer, who may be appointed President of a Committee for the examination of military officers in Hindustani or Persian shall be entitled to the same fees as are admissible under the Army Regulations to military officers for the performance of similar duties.]

(4th Edition, No. 60, dated 9-5-04.)

body, or a public body whose funds are not administered by the Government for work done for it: provided—

(1) he has undertaken the work with the knowledge and sanction in writing of the head of his department;
(2) that the head of the department certifies that it can be carried out without detriment to his official duties; and,
(3) that the acceptance of a fee and the amount of the fee are approved by the authority having under clause (c) power to sanction its acceptance.

(b) When the work undertaken ...

Page 19. Article 74.

Insert the following as a Note under clause (c) of this Article:—

NOTE.—This rule applies to educational officers who are allowed to accept fees for private tuition work. The amounts specified above are the limits up to which fees may in such cases be allowed, for a scholastic term or for a long vacation, by the sanctioning authorities concerned.

(4th Edition, No. 275, dated 24-10-06.)

... concerned.

(d) This rule does not apply to medical officers who are allowed to ac-

---

Page 19. Article 75. No. 427

Substitute the following for this Article:—

75. The previous sanction of the Secretary of State is required—

(1) to the creation of any new permanent appointment which would ordinarily be held by a gazetted civil officer recruited in England; and
(2) to the creation of a permanent appointment, not of the class specified in (1), of which the salary (as defined in Article 70) exceeds R500 a month.

S. O

If an emergency should arise demanding the immediate creation of such an appointment, it may be made provisionally; b... such case it must be reported to the Secretary of St... ...al appointed ...tion in the

(4th Edition, No. 427, dated 8-3-09.)

diate creation of such an appointment, it may be made provisionally; but in such case it must be at once reported to the Secretary of State, no expectation being held out to the individual appointed to it which would warrant a claim for compensation in the event of the appointment not being finally sanctioned.

76. As regards Provincial charges, the limits of authority of Local Governments in respect to permanent appointments are as follows:—

Without the authority of the Government of India—

(i) *no appointment may be created with a pay of more than Rs. 250 a* month; and no addition may be made to the pay and allowances of any officer if they exceed, or would, after the addition, exceed, Rs. 250 a month;

(ii) no appointment, of which the pay and allowances are more than Rs. 250 a month, may be abolished; and the pay and allowances of no such appointment may be reduced;

(iii) no class or grade of officers may be created or abolished; and the ... s may be raised or reduced.

(iv) ... y or allowances of any individual ... ay lead to increase in the emolu... ing duty in the same province ... charged under one of the transferred heads of service. The Government of India reserves the right to forbid alterations in rate of pay and allowances which, in its opinion, would produce inconvenience in other provinces.

Temporary Appointments and Deputations.

77. An officer is said to be on deputation when he is detached on special temporary duty for the performance of which there is no permanently or temporarily sanctioned appointment. A temporary appointment is an appointment carrying a definite rate of pay and sanctioned for a limited time.

77A 78. Temporary appointments and deputations, the cost of which is wholly or partly Provincial, may be sanctioned by a Local Government without reference to the Government of India:—

(*a*) for any specified period, if the salary or salary and deputation allowance do not exceed Rs. 250 a month.

(*b*) for not more than six months, if the salary or salary and deputation allowance exceed Rs. 250 a month.

In the Public Works Department, temporary appointments on pay not exceeding Rs. 250 a month, the cost of which is Imperial, may be sanctioned by a Local Government.

79. Temporary appointments and deputations may be sanctioned by the Government of India—

(*a*) for any specified period, if the salary or salary and deputation ... onth.

(*b*) for ... he salary or salary and ... a month.

80. The sanction of the Secretary of State, though not necessarily the previous sanction, is required to any temporary appointment or deputation in which the salary or salary and deputation allowance exceed Rs. 250 a month, and which is expected to last or does last for more than twelve months.

Page 21. Article 81.

Substitute the following for this Article as modified by corrigendum No. 146, dated the 13th October 1905:—

81. An officer deputed on special duty may be allowed to draw the pay or salary which he is drawing at the time of his deputation, or which he would have drawn from time to time if he had not been so deputed; provided that an officer who, while on deputation, is nominated to an appointment outside the regular line, shall not be admitted to the pay or salary of that appointment until he joins it. If the special duty involves a decided increase of work or reponsibility in comparison with the duties of his regular appointment, or requires a change of station, the officer may, in addition, be allowed to draw a deputation allowance which may not, except in special cases and with the special sanction of the Government of India, exceed one-fifth of salary, or R10 a day, whichever is less.

NOTE.—[The following are instances of appointments considered to be outside the regular line for the purposes of this rule:—

Members of the Boards of Revenue and Financial Commissioners.
Judges of High Courts and Chief Courts and Judicial Commissioners.
Heads of Departments including Chief Conservators of Forests, Chief Engineers and the Accountant General, Public Works Department.
Secretariat appointments.
Agents to the Governor-General and Residents of the 1st class.]

(4th Edition, No. 243, dated 19-1-07.)

Governor is, while so employed, entitled to a local allowance of Rs. 350 a month, in addition to the salary to which he would, but for his appointment as Private Secretary, be entitled:

Provided that no Military officer or member of the Indian Civil Service may be employed as Private Secretary, whose substantive appointment is

attached must not be filled up.

NOTE.—[The provisions of this Article do not apply to a Military officer appointed from military employ to be Private Secretary. The pay and staff pay of such an officer are laid down in the Army Regulations.]

Famine Duty.

84. The following allowances in addition to salary are granted to an officer deputed to Famine work in a Presidency or Province other than that in which he is serving, besides the usual travelling allowances both to and from the scene of his labours and while there:—

	Rs. per month.	
(i) To a Sub-Engineer in the P. W. Dept.	75	Besides the usual sub-divisional allowances permitted by the rules, and cost of one servant's journey to and from the famine districts.
To a Supervisor or an Overseer „ „	60	
To a Sub-Overseer „ „	25	
(ii) To a Military officer transferred from Regimental or purely Military duty to Famine work whether in or out of his own Presidency or Province—		The travelling allowances of a Military officer are the same as those admissible to a member of the Indian Civil Service.
1. If the officer's service is more than five years	300	
2. If the officer's service is not more than five years	200	
(iii) To every other officer . . .	Rs. 5 a day.	Besides the cost of the journeys to and from the famine districts of his servants, and (if tents and horses are carried) the carriage of his tents and horses

diate creation of such an appointment, it may be made prov· in such case it must be at once reported to the Secretary of pectation being held out to the individual appointed to it, warrant a claim for compensation in the event of the app being finally sanctioned.

76 As regards Provincial charges, the limits of author Governments in respect to permanent appointments are as f

Without the authority of the Government of India—

(1) no appointment may be created with a pay of more t month; and no addition may be made to the pay and any officer if they exceed, or would, after the ad Rs. 250 a month;

... appointment, of which the pay and allowances ... month, may be abolished; and the pay ... appointment may be reduced;

... of officers may be created or abol ... of officers may be raised o

Europe, ... Note 2.— ... it does not withou...

Chapter V.—Acting Allowances—General

Section I.—Definitions and Limitations

86. "Acting Allowance" is the allowance given, in a stantive pay (if any), to an officer who is appointed to offi pointment of which either there is no holder or of which t absentee.

87. In certain cases, as defined in Articles 89 to 93, i to appoint an officer "provisionally" or "substantively instead of appointing him to officiate.

88. It is also permissible, instead of appointing an off to appoint him to be in charge of the current duties of the ment. In such cases a "charge allowance" is given Articles 94, 95, and 161 to 166

Provisional Appointments.

89. If an officer is transferred to duty which is suc connection with his own appointment and which there will not terminate within three years, the Local Go thir[illegible]

up[illegible]

arr[illegible]

his original appointment.

Substantive *pro tempore* Appoi

90. An officer may be appointed substantive pay without prejudice to the lien of the absentee

(1) an absentee who draws no part of the

(2) an officer holding a temporary appoi within the meaning of Article 77 ment or deputation is for six mon[illegible] more.

The full pay of an officer thus appointed substantively for a time may, in like manner and upon the same condition, be given to a substitute similarly appointed.—[illegible]

No. 86.

Page 23. Article 90.

Insert the following as Note 1 under this Article, renumbering the present Note as Note 2 :—

NOTE 1.—[This rule is subject to the proviso that the salary of an officer who is substantive [illegible]

(4th Edition, No. [illegible], dated 27-9-04.)

... with Article 214.

NOTE.—[The subsistence allowance of a member of the Indian Civil Service, a Statutory Civil Servant or a Military officer subject to the Civil Leave Rules, and the English furlough pay of a Military officer subject to the Military Leave Rules, are not, for the purposes of this rule, treated as a part of the pay of an absentee's appointment.]

93 A substantive *pro tempore* appointment may be made under Article 90 in the place of a Military officer subject to the Military Leave Rules whose appointment would be forfeited under Military Furlough Rules but for the operation of Rule II of the Military Furlough Regulations of 1868.

Charge Allowances.

94 An officer appointed to be in charge of the current duties of an office independently, without retaining charge of his own office, is entitled to a charge allowance of three-quarters of the acting allowance which would be admissible to him if he were appointed to officiate in the office. An officer cannot be thus appointed to be in charge of a "grade."

NOTE.—[The rules laid down in Articles 164 and 166 apply here also.]

95. The Local Government may, if it thinks fit, assign to the officer a charge allowance of less than the amount thus admissible, and, on the other hand, if it thinks this amount too small, may grant him, for special

Page 23. Article 95.

Insert the following as Rule 1 under this Article :—

1. The Local Government may delegate its power under this Article to the Head of a Department or Commissioner of a Division.

(4th Edition, No. 394, dated 15-12-08.)

---

96. The maximum salary of an officiating officer is the pay of the appointment, and the minimum salary half the pay of the appointment.

PART II.

No. 187.

Page 22. Article 85.

Substitute the following for this Article and the Notes thereunder :—

Deputation to Europe.

or

Page 22. Article 85.

Insert the words "of Government" after the word "officer" in the first line of this Article.

Edition, No. 412, dated 20-1-09.)

NOTE 2.—[Time spent on duty out of India is not an interruption of service for leave, but loes not without the special sanction of the Secretary of State count as service for leave.]

NOTE 3.—[When privilege leave is interrupted by a period of deputation in Europe, the owance admissible under this article will be issued by the Home Treasury of the [illegible] India for a period equal to [illegible]

No. 201.

Page 22. Article 85.

Insert the following as Note 4 under this Article :—

[illegible] Local Government

No. 256.

Page 22. Article 85.

Cancel the words "For an officer of the Constable class . 6-0 a day" in the last line of Note 4, under is Article, inserted by Addendum No. 201, for the Fourth dition.

(4th Edition, No. 256, dated 17-4-07.)

Substantive *pro tempore* Appointments.

90. An officer may be appointed substantively *pro tempore* on full pay without prejudice to the lien of the absentee in place of—

(1) an absentee who draws no part of the pay of his appointment;

(2) an officer holding a temporary appointment or on deputation within the meaning of Article 77 if the temporary appointment or deputation is for six months or more.

The full pay of an officer thus appointed substantively for a time may, in like manner and upon the same condition, be given to a substitute similarly appointed.

No. 86.

Page 23. Article 90.

Insert the following as Note 1 under this Article, renumbering the present Note as Note 2:—

NOTE 1.—[This rule is subject to the proviso that the salary of an officer who is substantive [illegible]

(4th Edition, No. 86, dated 27-6-04.)

[illegible] with Article 214.

NOTE.—[The subsistence allowance of a member of the Indian Civil Service, a Statutory Civil Servant or a Military officer subject to the Civil Leave Rules, and the English furlough pay of a Military officer subject to the Military Leave Rules, are not, for the purposes of this rule, treated as a part of the pay of an absentee's appointment.]

93. A substantive *pro tempore* appointment may be made under Article 90 in the place of a Military officer subject to the Military Leave Rules whose appointment would be forfeited under Military Furlough Rules but for the operation of Rule II of the Military Furlough Regulations of 1868.

Charge Allowances.

94. An officer appointed to be in charge of the current duties of an office independently, without retaining charge of his own office, is entitled to a charge allowance of three-quarters of the acting allowance which would be admissible to him if he were appointed to officiate in the office. An officer cannot be thus appointed to be in charge of a "grade."

NOTE.—[The rules laid down in Articles 164 and 166 apply here also.]

[illegible]

Page 23. Article 95.

Insert the following as Rule 1 under this Article:—

1 The Local Government may delegate its power under this Article to the Head of a Department or Commissioner of a Division

(4th Edition, No. 391, dated 15-12-08.)

---

96. The maximum salary of an officiating officer is the pay of the appointment, and the minimum salary half the pay of the appointment.

PART II.

No. 217.

Page 24. Article 97.

Omit the words contained in the first line of this Article.

(4th Edition, No. 217, dated 28-9-06)

---

98. As a general rule, the duties of an officer absent on Privilege leave taken separately and not combined with other leave under Article 233 shall be discharged by another officer in the same station or district. Only in exceptional cases where there is absolutely no officer available on the spot, can the transfer of an officer from another station or district to act in consequence of the absence of an officer on Privilege leave be allowed. In the case of appointments held by members of the Indian Civil Service or a Co[illegible]
able [illegible]
the v[illegible]

No[illegible]
not be[illegible]

Page 24. Article 98.

Cancel the Note under this Article.

(4th Edition, No. 337, dated 5-5-08)

[illegible] 24. Article 99.

Cancel this Article and the Note under it.

(4th Edition, No. 217, dated 28-9-06)

salary and allowances other than [illegible] pointed to act at the same station or deputed to act from another station, shall not, for any time during the thirty days, be (i) less than the "emoluments" which he would have drawn had such appointment not been made, or (ii) less than half the pay of the appointment (*Article 96*). *But* in no case shall they be more than those admissible to him after the thirty days referred to.

1. An officer returning from leave other than Privilege leave, who, without joining any other appointment, proceeds at once to officiate in an appointment higher than his substantive appointment in consequence of the absence of an officer on Privilege leave, may be treated as an officer transferred from another station for the purposes of this Article.

100. Th[illegible] 99 is subject t[illegible] [illegible]g allowances [illegible]

(i) I[illegible] [illegible]he [illegible]al-

(ii) [illegible] [illegible]nt, [illegible]r's [illegible]ed

NOTE.—An officer who is placed in charge of the current duties of an office under Article 101 in a Privilege leave vacancy, and is debarred from drawing any charge allowance by Article 103, holds an "acting appointment" for the purposes of this rule.

~~101. Article 99 applies also in the case of a vacancy caused by the~~

~~PART II.~~

deputation of an officer from another station ~~to act in consequence of the~~ absence of an officer on Privilege leave.

Page 25. Article 102.

Cancel this Article.

(4th Edition, No. 217, dated 20-9-06.)

clause (ii) insert the words "or Article 173" after the words "Article 170".

(4th Edition No. 69, dated 7-6-04.)

Page 25. Article 103.

Cancel this Article.

(4th Edition, No. 69, dated 7-6-04.)

... this Section apply to the following Services:—

Page 25. Article 104.

Add the following at the end of the second rule under this Article, deleting the full-stop—

or the Imperial Customs Department.

(4th Edition, No. 330, dated 23-6-08.)

(4) An officer who, having a substantive ... pointed to officiate in an appointment which is open to, and may in practice be held by, a member of the Indian Civil Service or a Military officer.

Examples of the appointments referred to.—The appointments of Postmasters General and Judges of Small Cause Courts of the First Class in Bengal.

1. In case of doubt, if the appointment is not one of a class existing in other Provinces, the Local Government will decide whether this clause applies; otherwise the orders of the Government of India must be obtained.

2. Clause (4) does not apply to the Enrolled List of the Financial Department.

Officer with a Substantive Appointment.

105. An officer with a substantive appointment, officiating in another appointment or in a higher grade, is entitled to an acting allowance of one-fifth of the pay of the appointment or grade, but the acting allowance shall not be less than—

(i) Two-thirds of the difference between the pay of the appointment or grade and the pay of the officiating officer.

PART II.

(ii) Or, subject to the limit of maximum salary (Article 96), Rs. 200.

1. An Officer of the Indian Subordinate Medical Department, appointed under proper authority to officiate as Civil Surgeon or in an appointment reserved for Commissioned Medical Officers, is subject to this Article.

2. The rule in Article 105 (i) applies to officers in the Military Account Department. An officer of that department acting for an absentee in a higher grade is entitled to the consolidated pay of his own grade *plus* two-thirds of the difference between the pay of that grade and the pay of the grade in which he acts.

3. The acting allowances of an officer of the Provincial Civil Service who officiates in a "listed" appointment (Appendix 5), or of an officer holding such an appointment substantively who officiates in a higher grade, are regulated by this Article.

Grades of a Class.

106. An officer officiating in a class divided into grades will officiate in the lowest grade, unless it be otherwise specially ordered.

Example.—*A* is Magistrate, in the first grade, of Nuddea: *B* is Magistrate of Midnapore, the senior in the second grade: *C* is a Joint-Magistrate. If *A* takes leave, then, in ordinary course of promotion, *B* would officiate in the first grade without leaving Midnapore, and *C*, acting as Magistrate of Nuddea, would officiate in the second grade.

Officer without a Substantive Appointment.

107. An officer without a substantive appointment is entitled to subsistence allowance with an acting allowance of half the pay of the appointment in which he officiates.

Subsistence Allowance.

108. (*a*) The subsistence allowance of a member of the Indian Civil Service and of a Military officer subject to the Civil Leave Rules, is as follows:—

		Rs.
For an officer of not more than eight years'	actual residence in India	250 a month.
For an officer of more than eight, but less than twelve years'		320 „
For an officer of twelve or more years'		400 „

(*b*) And of a Military officer *subject to the Military Leave Rules, as* follows:—

For an officer of the rank of Captain or Subaltern	Rs 250 a month.
„ „ „ Major	„ 320 „
„ „ higher rank than Major	„ 400 „

Section II.—Military Officers.

109. The rules in this Section apply to Military officers serving in Civil Departments except those—

(i) In the Public Works Department including the State Railway and Telegraph Departments (see Section III).

(ii) In the Survey of India (see Section IV).

(iii) In the Forest Department (see Section VI).

NOTE.—[If a Military officer officiating in a Military appointment has a substantive appointment in the Civil Department, he draws in the Military Department the allowances to which he would have been entitled under Military Rules had his substantive appointment been an appointment in the Military Department.]

110. A Military officer *employed in* the Military Secretariat of the Government of India, or as Military Secretary to the Resident at Hyderabad, though drawing pay in the Civil Department, is not subject to these Regulations.

PART II.

Appointments on Consolidated Pay.

111. An officer officiating in an appointment of which the pay is consolidated may be—

Case 1.—An officer without a substantive appointment.

Case 2.—An officer having a substantive appointment the pay of which is consolidated.

Case 3.—An officer having a substantive appointment the pay of which includes a Staff Salary.

An appointment of which the pay is fixed upon the assumption that it will be held by a Civil officer is treated, for the purposes of this Article, as if the pay of it were consolidated.

112. In *Case 1* the officer is entitled to his pay. If his pay is less than his subsistence allowance [see Article 108 (*b*)] added to half the pay of the appointment, then the officer is entitled, besides his pay, to such acting allowance as will make the total equal to the sum of the subsistence allowance added to half the pay of the appointment.

113. In *Cases 2 and 3* the acting allowance is regulated by Articles 105 and 106. For the purposes of this Article, the pay of the officer is taken at the full Staff Salary *plus* his Military pay and allowance or Staff Corps pay, though for the purposes of the Military Rules he may be considered to take with him to his officiating appointment only half the Staff Salary.

Appointments on Staff Salary.

114. An officer officiating in an appointment of which the pay includes a Staff Salary may be—

Case 1.—An officer without a substantive appointment.

Case 2.—An officer having a substantive appointment the pay of which is consolidated.

Case 3—An officer having a substantive appointment the pay of which includes a Staff Salary.

115. In all cases the salaries are calculated as follows, any excess of the consolidated pay of the substantive appointment in *Case 2*, in Article 114, over the Military pay and allowances or the Staff Corps pay of the officer being treated as a Staff Salary:—

(*a*) For an officer officiating for an absentee who is subject to the Rules of 1868, the Staff Corps Leave Rules, or the Civil Leave Rules—

[illegible]

Provided that the whole Staff Salary thus drawn shall not be less than Rs. 100 a month, unless the full Staff Salary of the post in which he is officiating is less than that sum. If the full Staff Salary is available, he may draw the whole of it, but in such case he can draw no portion of the Staff Salary of his substantive appointment.

NOTE.—[The proviso that the whole Staff Salary shall not be less than Rs. 100 is limited by the rule that this minimum is allowed only to an officer acting in the actual appointment held by the absentee. But this limitation does not apply to medical officers officiating as Civil Surgeons.]

(*b*) For an officer officiating for an absentee who is subject to the Rules of 1875—

The rules are those which apply to an officer officiating for an absentee

under other Leave Rules, except that, as the Furlough allowance of an officer subject to the Rules of 1875 varies in the case of his transfer from one appointment to another during Furlough, the salary of the acting officer would likewise vary, while the Furlough allowance of an officer subject to other Leave Rules is unaffected by such transfer.

Medical Appointments.

116. As an exception to Articles 112 and 113, the allowances of a Commissioned Medical Officer, whether he is under [illegible] Rules, officiating [illegible]

No. 64.

Page 28. Article 116

[illegible] pay" in the penultimate line of this Article substitute the words "Grade pay."

[illegible]

[illegible] section apply to the Engineer establishment; superior Railway Revenue establishments; superior officers of the Accounts Branch; and superior officers of the Indian and Indo-European Telegraph Departments.

They do not apply to cases of temporary promotion, which is given when officers obtain Furlough, Leave on Medical Certificate, or Special leave with allowances. In such cases the officer temporarily promoted is entitled to the pay of the appointment.

NOTE.—[For the purpose of Chapter I, Rule V of the Military Furlough Rules of 1868, the temporary promotion from one grade to another of an officer of the Royal Engineers employed in the Public Works Department is an acting appointment, and the grade to which the officer is permanently attached is his "substantive office."]

118. The acting allowances of all other officers of the Public Works Department are regulated by the rules in Section VII.

General Rules.

119. (*a*) An officer of a [illegible] his class in a grade higher th[illegible]

(*b*) An officer officiati[illegible] n a class divided into grades, [illegible] his [illegible] pointment of which the [illegible]

[illegible] officiating in a higher class or in another appointment, is entitled to an acting allowance, in addition to his pay, of one-fifth of the Civil pay of the class or appointment in which he officiates.

The Civil pay of a graded class is the average Civil pay of the grades (calculated without reference to the number of appointments in each grade); but the officiating officer's salary shall not exceed the pay of the lowest grade.

121. A Civil officer or a Military officer subject to the Civil Leave Rules without a substantive appointment is entitled to an acting allow-

ance of half the Civil pay of the class or appointment in which he officiates. A Military officer subject to the Military Leave Rules, without an appointment, is entitled to his pay, and to such acting allowance as will make the total equal to the sum of subsistence allowance [see Article 108 (*b*)], added to half the Civil pay of the class or appointment in which he officiates.

122. The net Military pay which an officer of the Royal Engineers serving in the Department of Public Works on consolidated departmental pay receives in addition thereto, is not taken into account in calculating acting allowances His Civil salary is fixed independently of his net Military pay, to which he is separately entitled over and above his Civil salary

NOTE.—[When a Royal Engineer officer whose substantive appointment carries net Military pay *plus* consolidated pay, acts in an appointment carrying consolidated pay only without net Military pay, then in determining his salary the net Military pay of his substantive appointment is added to the salary calculated under the rules on the consolidated pay of the two appointments.]

123. When any officer who can be substantively appointed to the Engineer Branch of the Public Works Department, or the Superior Establishment of the Indian Telegraph Department, only under the rules, and on the rates of pay prescribed for the Provincial Services, is appointed to [illegible]

these Regulations for the grant of such allowance.

Special Allowances.

124. In the following cases special allowances may be granted in addition to pay by the Local Government or, if the officer is not serving under any Local Government, by the Government of India.

NOTE.—[The term Local Government as used here includes only the Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the United Provinces, the Punjab and Burma.]

(*a*) To a Subordinate officiating as an Executive Engineer—Rs. 100, provided that his salary must not exceed the pay of an Executive Engineer of the 3rd grade.

(*b*) To a Subordinate officiating as an Assistant Engineer—Rs. 50. [illegible] the mere circumstance of the Subordi- [illegible] ld by an Assistant, but only when the [illegible] ibilities which, in character or extent, are such as are not usually imposed on subordinate officers.

NOTE.—[A certain number of Upper Subordinates in the Buildings and Roads and Irrigation Branches, respectively, of the Punjab and the United Provinces, according to a scale sanctioned from time to time by the Government of India in the Public Works Department, when placed in charge of districts or sub divisions, draw a local allowance of Rs 50. Lower Subordinates of the United Provinces, Buildings and Roads Branch, when similarly placed in charge of districts or sub divisions, within the scale referred to above, also draw the same allowance.

2. A similar local allowance of Rs 50 may be drawn by certain Upper Subordinates placed habitually in charge of sub divisions on the North Western Railway, according to a scale sanctioned from time to time by the Government of India in the Public Works Department]

(*c*) To an Accountant officiating, with the sanction of the Government of India, for an Examiner or Deputy Examiner—Rs. 100, provided that, when officiating for a Deputy Examiner, his salary must not exceed the pay of a Deputy Examiner, second grade, but this proviso shall not operate so

under other Leave Rules, except that, as the Furlough allowance of an officer subject to the Rules of 1875 varies in the case of his transfer from one appointment to another during Furlough, the salary of the acting officer would likewise vary, while the Furlough allowance of an officer subject to other Leave Rules is unaffected by such transfer.

Medical Appointments.

116. As an exception to Articles 112 and 113, the allowances of a Commissioned Medical Officer, whether he is under Civil
Rules, officiating in an

No. 64.

Page 28. Article 116

For the words "Unemployed pay" in the penultimate line of this Article substitute the words "Grade pay."

(4th Edition, No. 61, dated 23-6-04)

apply to the Engineer establishment; Railway Revenue establishments; superior officers of the Accounts Branch; and superior officers of the Indian and Indo-European Telegraph Departments.

They do not apply to cases of temporary promotion, which is given when officers obtain Furlough, Leave on Medical Certificate, or Special leave with allowances. In such cases the officer temporarily promoted is entitled to the pay of the appointment.

NOTE.—[For the purpose of Chapter I, Rule V of the Military Furlough Rules of 1868, the temporary promotion from one grade to another of an officer of the Royal Engineers employed in the Public Works Department is an acting appointment, and the grade to which the officer is permanently attached is his "substantive office."]

118. The acting allowances of all other officers of the Public Works Department are regulated by the rules in Section VII.

General Rules.

119. (*a*) An officer c his
class in a grade higher t

(*b*) An officer officia a
class divided into grades, will officiate in the lowest class or grade; but this rule does not apply to an officer officiating in an appointment of which the substantive holder must belong to a particular class.

120. An officer with a substantive appointment, officiating in a higher class or in another appointment, is entitled to an acting allowance, in addition to his pay, of one-fifth of the Civil pay of the class or appointment in which he officiates.

The Civil pay of a graded class is the average Civil pay of the grades (calculated without reference to the number of appointments in each grade); but the officiating officer's salary shall not exceed the pay of the lowest grade.

121. A Civil officer or a Military officer subject to the Civil Leave Rules without a substantive appointment is entitled to an acting allow-

ance of half the Civil pay of the class or appointment in which he officiates. A Military officer subject to the Military Leave Rules, without an appointment, is entitled to his pay, and to such acting allowance as will make the total equal to the sum of subsistence allowance [see Article 108 (*b*)], added to half the Civil pay of the class or appointment in which he officiates.

122. The net Military pay which an officer of the Royal Engineers serving in the Department of Public Works on consolidated departmental pay receives in addition thereto, is not taken into account in calculating acting allowances. His Civil salary is fixed independently of his net Military pay, to which he is separately entitled over and above his Civil salary.

NOTE.—[When a Royal Engineer officer whose substantive appointment carries net Military pay *plus* consolidated pay, acts in an appointment carrying consolidated pay only without net Military pay, then in determining his salary the net Military pay of his substantive appointment is added to the salary calculated under the rules on the consolidated pay of the two appointments.]

123. When any officer who can be substantively appointed to the Engineer Branch of the Public Works Department, or the Superior Establishment of the Indian Telegraph Department, only under the rules, and on the rates of pay prescribed for the Provincial Services, is appointed to [illegible]

these Regulations for the grant of such allowance.

Special Allowances.

124. In the following cases special allowances may be granted in addition to pay by the Local Government or, if the officer is not serving under any Local Government, by the Government of India

NOTE.—[The term Local Government as used here includes only the Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the United Provinces, the Punjab and Burma.]

(*a*) To a Subordinate officiating as an Executive Engineer—Rs. 100, provided that his salary must not exceed the pay of an Executive Engineer of the 3rd grade

(*b*) To a Subordinate officiating as an Assistant Engineer—Rs. 50. This allowance is not admissible on the mere circumstance of the Subordinate holding a charge formerly held by an Assistant, but only when the charge involves duties and responsibilities which, in character or extent, are such as are not usually imposed on subordinate officers.

NOTE.—[A certain number of Upper Subordinates in the Buildings and Roads and Irrigation Branches, respectively, of the Punjab and the United Provinces, according to a scale sanctioned from time to time by the Government of India in the Public Works Department, when placed in charge of districts or sub divisions, draw a local allowance of Rs. 50. Lower Subordinates of the United Provinces, Buildings and Roads Branch, when similarly placed in charge of districts or sub divisions, within the scale referred to above, also draw the same allowance

2 A similar local allowance of Rs 50 may be drawn by certain Upper Subordinates placed habitually in charge of sub divisions on the North Western Railway, according to a scale sanctioned from time to time by the Government of India in the Public Works Department]

(*c*) To an Accountant officiating, with the sanction of the Government of India, for an Examiner or Deputy Examiner—Rs. 100, provided that, when officiating for a Deputy Examiner, his salary must not exceed the pay of a Deputy Examiner, second grade, but this proviso shall not operate so

PART II.

as to reduce the sum of the pay and allowances which, but for this promotion, would have been drawn.

(*d*) Acting allowance will not, as a rule, be granted to an Accountant officiating as Assistant Examiner. If by a special order of the Government of India it is granted, *it will not exceed Rs. 50.*

(*e*) To an officer of the Subordinate Revenue Establishment of State Railways acting in an office ordinarily held by an officer of the Superior Revenue Establishment—Rs. 75, provided that the charge involves duties and responsibilities which in character and extent are such as are not ordinarily imposed on subordinate officers.

No. 176.

Page 30. Article 125.

Page 30. Article 125.

Omit the words "except as provided in Note 1 below, subject to the rule in Article 99, but are otherwise" from the first two lines of this Article, as amended by Corrigendum No. 176, dated 12th April 1906, and cancel Note 1 under it, numbering Note 2 as Note 1.

(4th Edition, No. 217, dated 23-9-06)

14.—In the case of absences on deputation or on leave of any kind lasting more than six weeks, Telegraph Masters are given acting promotion from grade to grade, the appointment in the lowest grade being filled by the promotion of a Signaller to act in the 3rd grade of Telegraph Masters. The acting allowance of a Telegraph Master of the 1st grade officiating in the grade of Traffic Sub-Assistant Superintendent, is Rs. 70 a month; of one of the 2nd grade officiating in the first grade of Telegraph Masters is Rs. 16 a month; of one of the 3rd grade officiating in the second, Rs. 10 a month; and of a Signaller officiating in the third grade Rs. 25 a month.

Note 1.—The allowance of Rs. 20 a month granted to a signaller appointed a ... porary Telegraph Master is not subject to the rule in Article 99.

Note 2.—In the case of transfers, acting allowances become payable from the ... ch the acting officer enters upon the duties of his new appointment.

(4th Edition, No. 176, dated 12-4-06)

appointments. ... ry

(4th Edition, No. 25, dated 14th September 19..)

127. The rules in this Section ... of Assistant Superintendent of ... Part II.

128. An officer of the Royal Engineers holding substantively an appointment not above the rank of Superintendent, second grade, is entitled to his net Military pay; but he ceases to draw it while officiating in an appointment higher than Superintendent, second grade.

129. An officer officiating in the grade immediately above his own is entitled to the pay of that grade: Provided that the salary of an officer officiating in any grade shall not be greater than that which would be admissible under Article 130 if he officiated in the next higher grade.

130. An officer officiating in a grade higher than that immediately above his own is entitled to an acting allowance, in addition to his pay, of one-fifth of the pay of the grade in which he officiates.

131 The appointments in the Administrative Branch are not graded. Any officer officiating in an Administrative appointment is entitled to an acting allowance of one-fifth of the pay of the appointment.

132. An officer without a substantive appointment is entitled to an acting allowance, in addition to his Military pay (if any), of half the pay of the grade in which he officiates.

Section V.—Geological Survey.

133. (*a*) A graded officer of the Geological Survey Department who joined the Department on or before the 31st December 1893, counts all service on the maximum pay of a grade towards increments in the pay or salary of the next higher grade. When promoted substantively, he may

promotion were substantive.

(*b*) The pay on permanent promotion and the salary on temporary promotion from grade to grade of a graded officer of the Geological Survey Department who joined the Department after the 31st December 1893, are regulated by the ordinary rules in these Regulations.

Section VI.—The Forest Department.

134. The rules of this Section apply only to officers of the Forest Department not below the rank of Assistant Conservator.

135. A Deputy Conservator officiating as a Conservator gets a salary equal to the pay of the lowest grade of Conservator, and similarly an Assistant Conservator officiating as a Deputy Conservator receives a [illegible] the lowest grade of Deputy Conservator.

Page 31. Articles 135 and 136.

Substitute the following for these Articles :—

135. A Deputy Conservator officiating as a Conservator is entitled to a salary equal to the pay of the lowest grade of Conservator.

136. A Conservator officiating in the grade imm

137. An officiating officer in any case not provided for by the preceding Articles is entitled to an acting allowance of one-fifth of the pay of the grade in which he officiates.

Section VII.—Other Officers.

138. The following rules are applicable to officers in Civil employ whose cases are not provided for in Sections I to VI of this Chapter, or by rules peculiar to the Services concerned, such as—

(1) Lieutenant-Governors and Members of Council (see Chapter XXII).

(2) Judges of the High Courts (see Chapter XXIII)

No. 439.

Page 32. Article 139A.

Insert the following as a new Article :—

139A. A member of the lower subordinate educational service officer on salary, outside the grades, when officiating in temporary vacanci the subordinate educational service, is entitled to an acting allowance at rate of one-fifth of the average pay of the grades of the latter service to the limit of the maximum salary laid down in Article 141.

(4th Edition, No. 439, dated 6-5-09.)

pay of the officer for whom he acts, and shall not be less than his own pay. When the office is substantively vacant, the officiating officer may be granted the allowance in full.

Officers having a Substantive Appointment.

140. An officer with a substantive appointment on a permanent

Page 32. Article 140.

For the words "and Tahsildars" in line 1 of Rule 2 under his Article substitute the words "Tahsildars, Deputy Tahsildar—sub Magistrates and Stationary sub Magistrates."

(4th Edition, No. 377, dated 15 11-09.)

Article 104, and the Subordinate Judgeships with which the

1. In the Public Works Department no increase

Subordinate solely on the ground that

Upper Subordinate.

2. In Madras the

classes.

56.300

Article 104, is the average pay of the grades, calculated without reference to the number of appointments in each grade; but the officiating *officer's salary shall not exceed the pay of the lowest grade,* unless he belongs to another department, and is specially appointed to officiate in a grade other than the lowest.

The provisions of this Article are not to be applied in the case of temporary acting appointments not lasting longer than three months so as to give the officiating officer a lower salary than his salary in the appointment he would have continued to hold but for the acting appointment.

Exception.—The salary of an officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector in Bengal, whether holding a substantive appointment under Government or only temporarily employed, is Rs 200.

NOTE.—[This Article does not apply to appointments in the Post Office Department; or, in the Bombay Presidency, to jailors, to clerks in the office of the Inspector General of Registration and Stamps, *Inspectors and their clerks, Registrars' clerks or karkuns and clerks in* the office of the Sub-Registrar of Bombay appointed to act in graded Sub-Registrarships, or to Forest Rangers, Foresters and Forest Guards in the Forest Department, or to an officer of the Provincial or Subordinate Educational Service appointed to officiate in a temporary vacancy in a post specifically reserved for, or which is usually filled by, officers of the Indian or Provincial Educational Service.]

Medical Appointments.

142 A Civil Assistant Surgeon while officiating in charge of a Civil station is entitled:

No. 237.

Page 33. Article 142.

In clause (a) of this Article after the word "Bengal" i second line add "Eastern Bengal and Assam, the Central vinces," and from the first line of clause (b) omit the words Central Provinces, Assam."

In sub-clauses (a) and (b) of the Note to this article, the word "Bengal" add the words "Eastern Bengal Assam;" and from the third line of sub-clause (b) omit words "and Assam."

(4th Edition, No. 237, dated 19 11-06.)

Page 33. Note under Article 142.

For "Assam" in line 1 substitute the words "Eastern and Assam" and for "while the latter is absent for more seven days on inspection duty within the District", in lines 5 substitute "while the latter is absent for more than seven on duty."

(4th Edition, No. 267, dated 14 9-09.)

(ii) If the substantive holder of the charge is a Civil Assistant — Indian Subordinate Medical Department—

In all cases, a local allowance of . . . . Rs. 50.]

143. Officers of the Indian Subordinate Medical Department above the grade of Military Assistant Surgeon, third class, when in independent medical charge of Civil stations, receive pay at the following monthly rates:—

	Rs
Under five years in charge	350 a month.
From five and under ten years	450 ,,
From ten and under fifteen years	550 ,,
Over fifteen years	700 ,,

Service towards these quinquennial increments counts from the date of assumption of any such charge as a permanent appointment.

Military Assistant Surgeons, third or fourth class, in independent medical charge of Civil stations, receive pay at the rate of Rs. 250 a month. When holding such charges in Burma, they receive in addition a special local allowance of Rs. 50 a month.

The service of a Military Assistant Surgeon, third or fourth class, in permanent independent Civil medical charge, does not count towards the quinquennial increments until the date on which he is promoted to be a Military Assistant Surgeon, second class.

NOTE.—[For the rule regarding an Officer of the Indian Subordinate Medical Department acting as "Civ[illegible]" [illegible]

1 A Military As[illegible] who is required, in consequence of field [illegible] counts the period [illegible] such duty as service [illegible]

Officers without a Sub[illegible]

144. An officer without [illegible] establishment, officiating [illegible] than Rs. 100, is entit[illegible] appointment. (See A[illegible]

145. If the pay of [illegible] Government, or other [illegible] ances admissible by [illegible] officer higher allowan[illegible] the appointment and t[illegible] officiates.

NOTE.—[*See Article 91*[illegible]

146. As an except[illegible] Collector in Sind, officiating [illegible] his minimum salary as act[illegible] pendix 4), to an allowance [illegible] salary and the pay of the g[illegible]

Appoint[illegible]

147. The salary of an o[illegible] [illegible]ment of which the pay is less than Rs. 100 [illegible] [illegible]icable, be regulated by Articles 140 and 144. Th[illegible] [illegible]itions must be observed:—

(i) If the officiati[illegible] [illegible] has a substantive appointment, his salary must not exceed what it would be if Article 140 were applied.

(ii) If he has no substantive appointment, the officer who appoints him may grant him such allowance, not exceeding ~~the pay~~ of the appointment, as he considers necessary.

Page 35. Article 147.

Insert the following as Rule 1 under clause (iii) of this Article, as amended by corrigendum No. 375, dated 13th October 1908 :—

1. The Local Government may delegate its power under this clause to Heads of Offices and Departments

(4th Edition, No. 422, dated 5-3-09.)

Page 35. Article 148.

Substitute the following for this Article :—

148. The third of the conditions above mentioned is not enforced in the case of—

(i) Officers in superior service on privilege leave.

(ii) Officers on hospital leave under Chapter XII, Articles 287 to 294.

No. 168.

No. 239.

Page 35. Article 148.

Add the following clause to this Article as amended by co tion slips Nos. 83 and 168 :—

"(iv) Female warders or matrons employed in Jails."

(4th Edition, No. 239, dated 10-1-07.)

appointment is a ministerial appointment, *plus* three-fourths, of the difference between the minimum and the maximum.

Note.—[This Article does not fix the pay of a Progressive appointment, but only indicates the mode of rating the value of such an appointment for financial purposes.]

Accrual of Increment.

Page 35. Article 151.

Insert the following as Exception (1) under this Article numbering the present Exception as Exception (2) :—

Exception (1).—An officer appointed to the service from and after the 1st January 1909, i whose case an increment accrues from the day following that on which it is earned.

(4th Edition, No. 408, dated 11-1-09.)

postponement is or is not to have the effect of similarly postponing future increments. The authority having power to withhold is, in the case of ministerial and menial officers, the head of the office, and in the case of other officers, the Local Government, which may delegate the power to heads of departments or other supervising officers.

Part II.

143. Officers of the Indian Subordinate Medical Department above the grade of Military Assistant Surgeon, third class, when in independent medical charge of Civil stations, receive pay at the following monthly rates:—

	Rs.
Under five years in charge	350 a month.
From five and under ten years	450 ,,
From ten and under fifteen years	550 ,,
Over fifteen years	700 ,,

Service towards these quinquennial increments counts from the date of assumption of any such charge as a permanent appointment.

Military Assistant Surgeons, third or fourth class, in independent medical charge of Civil stations, receive pay at the rate of Rs. 250 a month. When holding such charges in Burma, they receive in addition a special local allowance of Rs. 50 a month

The service of a Military Assistant Surgeon, third or fourth class, in permanent independent Civil medical charge, does not count towards the quinquennial increments until the date on which he is promoted to be a Military Assistant Surgeon, second class.

NOTE.—[For the rule regarding an Officer of the Indian Subordinate Medical Department acting as "Civil Surgeon," etc, see Rule 1 under Article 105.]

[illegible] vil station, who is required, in [illegible] ary duty, counts the [illegible]

Gu[illegible]

144. An offic[illegible] establishment, of[illegible] than Rs. 100, is[illegible] appointment. ([illegible]

145. If the [illegible] Government, or [illegible] ances admissible [illegible] officer higher all[illegible] the appointment [illegible] officiates.

NOTE.—[See Ar[illegible]

146. As an [illegible] Collector in Sir[illegible] his minimum [illegible] pendix 4), to [illegible] salary and the [illegible]

Page 34. Article 144.

Substitute the following for this Article:—

144 An officer without a substantive appointment on a permanent [illegible] [illegible] officiating in an appointment the pay of which is not les[illegible] Rs. 100, is entitled to an acting allowance of half the pay, or, if the [illegible] the appointment is progressive, half the minimum pay of the appoint[illegible] [illegible] in special cases the allowance may, with the previous sanction of the Government, be increased to an amount not exceeding the full pay o[illegible] appointment.

NOTE 1.—A report of the circumstances of each case in which sanction is accorded [illegible] Local Government under this article should be forwarded at the beginning of each year throu[illegible] [illegible] Officer to the Government of India in an amalgamated schedule.

NOTE 2.—This article does not apply to the cases for which provision is made by Rule 1 [illegible] Article 54 and by Article 87.

[illegible]

147. The [illegible] [illegible] an appointment of which the pay is less t[illegible] [illegible], as far as practicable, be regulated by Articles 140 [illegible] The following conditions must be observed:—

(i) If the officiating officer has a substantive appointment [illegible] salary must not exceed what it would be if [illegible] applied.

(ii) If he has no subst[illegible]

Page 34. Article 147.

[illegible] "the pay" in clause (ii) of this Article sub-

No. 52.

Page 37. Articles 156 and 157.

Substitute the following for these Articles :—

No. 273.

Page 37. Article 156.

Substitute the words " not in excess of" for the word " below " in the second line of clause (b) of this Article as amended by correction slip No. 52, dated the 28th March 1904.

Page 37. Article 157.

Substitute the words " pay not in excess of" for the words " less pay than " in the second line of this Article.

(4th Edition, No. 393, dated 18 12 08.)

(b) If the salary which he drew when last officiating is intermediate between two stages, his pay shall be fixed at that amount for half the period during which an increment is earned, and on the first day of the month thereafter succeeding he shall be eligible for the next higher stage of the progressive pay.

Example.—An officer is on 10th June substantively appointed to an appointment of which the pay is R200—10—250, and in which he is already officiating—
(a) If his salary at the time of his appointment and from 1st March last has been R220, he continues to draw R220 and on 1st March next rises to R230.
(b) If his salary at the time of appointment is R225, he will draw R225, till 1st January, and then rise to R230.
NOTE.—[Any period for which an officer has held the progressive appointment as substantive *pro tempore* may be counted as officiating service for the purposes of this Article.]

157A. If the officer is transferred to] the new appointment from an appointment in which he was drawing pay in excess of the minimum, then whether he has officiated in the appointment already or not, his pay is fixed as follows :—

(a) If his pay immediately prior to the transfer is equal to any stage of the new appointment, he shall draw the pay of that stage; and after the expiry of the period during which an increment is earned he shall draw the pay of the next higher stage, and so on.

(b) If his pay immediately prior to the transfer is intermediate between any two stages of the new appointment, he shall draw the pay of the next lower stage, plus a personal allowance equal to the difference between the pay of that stage and his former pay; and after the expiry of the period in which an increment is earned he shall draw the pay of the next higher stage (losing the personal allowance) and so on.

157B. (a) When however the conditions of an officer's service are such ... appoint- ... will, in the ... transferred.

Page 37. Article 157 (b).

Substitute the following for clause (b) of this Article :—

(b) The authority which orders the transfer of an officer, as a penalty, from a higher to a lower appointment, may allow him to draw any salary, not exceeding the maximum of the lower appointment, as it may think proper.

... ver appoint- ... im to draw ... t may think

(4th Edition, No. 354, dated 18-7-08.)

Time spent on Leave and under Suspension.

159. Time spent on leave with allowances counts towards increments in the same manner as if during it the officer had actually held or officiated in (as the case may be) the appointment on which he has a lien.

NOTE.—[The last sentence of Article 31 must not be held to conflict with this Article. Subject always to the provisions of Article 60, the phrase "the appointment on which he has a lien" means the appointment which the officer relinquished when he proceeded on leave,

No. 442.

Page 38. Article 160B.

Insert the following as a new Article:—

Officers on a time scale of pay.

160B. (*a*) Leave without allowances taken by an officer prior to his admission to a time-scale of pay, and overstayals of privilege leave to the extent of one week in similar circumstances, count for increments under the time-scale.

(*b*) Leave without allowances taken by an officer while he is on a time-scale of pay, or overstayals of privilege leave do not count towards increments; but Local Governments and Departments of the Government of India which have the powers of Local Governments, may exempt an officer from the operation of the rule, on proof being furnished to them that the leave was taken on account of illness or other cause beyond the officer's control.

(4th Edition, No 442, dated 14-5-09)

... shall never exceed the salary which he would receive for officiating in the office: one effect of this rule is that, unless the Local Government makes the declaration indicated in Rule 1 under Article 168, an officer is not entitled to any allowance for taking charge of an office the pay of which is not more than that of his own substantive office.

163. The amount of "charge allowance" has been fixed in the cases shown in Appendix 6.

164. (*a*) No allowance is admissible under Article 161 unless the incumbent has actually given over charge of the office under the orders of competent authority, and is absent on leave or deputation or is under suspension. For instance, no allowance is admissible to a subordinate officer empowered to dispose of routine business while his superior is on tour.

(*b*) [illegible]
ance is [illegible]
Assistan[illegible]
tour.

165. No allowance is admissible to a member of the Indian Civil Service, or [illegible] ...arily held by a member of that [illegible] ...l Jail for the executive charge, [illegible] ...District Jail. Any other person, [illegible] under Government, if

Part II.

placed in executive charge of a District Jail, is entitled to a Local Allowance on the following scale:—

1st Class Jail . . . . Rs. 150 a month.
100 ..

Page 39. Article 166.

Insert the following as a Note under this Article:—

NOTE.—The Local Government may delegate its power under this Article to the Head of a Department or Commissioner of a Division.

(4th Edition, No. 394, dated 15 12-08.)

167. A Local Gov...
two or more appointments at the same time it then aggreg... exceed Rs. 250 a month. The salary of an officer appointed to officiate in two or more appointments, which under due sanction have been combined as a single charge, is calculated upon the pay fixed for the combined appointment, Article 168 being inoperative in such a case.

NOTE.—[Managers of State Railways are authorized to exercise the powers of a Local Government for the purposes of this article in sanctioning the grant of special allowances to Station Masters on the lines under their control for doing postal work.]

Temporary Arrangements.

168. A Local Government may, without the sanction of the Government of India, appoint one officer to hold substantively, as a temporary measure, or to officiate in, two or more independent appointments at one time. In such case the emoluments are regulated as follows:—

Page 39. Article 168.

Insert the following as Rule 1 under this Article, numbering the present Rule 1 as Rule 2:—

1. The Local Government may delegate its power under this Article to the Head of a Department or Commissioner of a Division

Substitute the words "The proviso in clause (iii) of this Article" for "This proviso" in Rule 2.

(4th Edition, No. 394, dated 15 12-08.)

Illustration.—A member of the Indian Civil Service holding a substantive appointment, *A*, of which the pay is Rs. 1,000, is appointed, without being relieved of his own duties, to officiate in two appointments, *B*, of which the pay is Rs. 1,600, and *C*, of which the pay is Rs. 2,200—

	Rs
If he held *A* only, he would draw	1,000
If he officiated in *B* only, he would draw pay Rs. 1,000 and acting allowance Rs. 400	1,400
If he officiated in *C* only, he would draw pay Rs. 1,000 and acting allowance Rs. 800	1,800
He will therefore draw for *C* (which carries the highest salary)	1,800

And, but for proviso (iii), he would be entitled for *B* and *A* to such allowances as the Local Government may fix, not exceeding Rs. $\frac{1,400}{2}=700$ for *B*, and $\frac{1,000}{2}=500$ for *A*.

But, in consequence of this proviso, his aggregate salary must be limited to Rs. 2,200 (the pay of appointment *C*,) unless the declaration prescribed in Rule 1 be made.

PART II

NOTE.—[This Article does not affect Local Allowances given for the performance of separate duties. Nor does it apply to a Government officer appointed to be a Minor Professor under the Medical Warrant of April 1867, or a Professor or Lecturer in any Government institution, to the duties of which offices an officer is not required to devote his whole time.]

Appointments on the same Establishment.

169. Article 168 does not apply to the case of an officer discharging the duties of more than one appointment in the same office, or on the same establishment. An officer so employed is entitled to the highest salary to which he would be entitled if he held or officiated in any of the appointments alone, and to nothing more.

Examples.—An H
the
of th
doin
A Joint Magistrate doing the work of a second Joint Magistrate in the District as well as his own.
A subordinate doing the duties of another subordinate in the same office.

Civil Surgeoncy.

170. A Regimental Medical Officer appointed to act as a Civil Surgeon without relinquishing his Regimental duties is entitled to an allowance of Rs. 100 a month. With this exception, the allowances for the additional charge of an appoint ... ribed in Article 116, whether the charge ... Officer or a Commissioned Medical Offic ... Department, are regulated by Military Rules, the pay of the appointment being calculated on the principle indicated in that Article.

1. In the case of a C

171. An officer in medical charge of a Civil station is entitled to an allowance of Rs. 100 a month for holding visiting charge of a second station.

NOTE.—[In Bengal the allowance may be Rs. 50 or Rs. 100 as the Local Government may fix.]

Medical charge of Jails.

172. An officer appointed to the medical charge of a Central Jail when the administrative and medical charges are not united, is entitled to a local allowance of Rs 100, or, in special cases at the discretion of the Local Government, Rs. 150:

Provided always that the aggregate cost for the administrative and medical charges shall not exceed the total pay payable for the combination of the two charges in one person.

Cantonment Magistrate.

173. A Military officer in Military employ, or any other offi
charge of a full-time Cantonment Magistracy in addition to
is entitled to an acting allowance of Rs. 100 a month, as a
the Civil Department. As a rule, only Military officers sh
tonment Magistracies.

Military Officer.

174 The allowances for his Civil duties of a Military officer appointed to officiate in a Civil office other than a Cantonment Magistracy without being relieved of his Military duty, are regulated in accordance with Article 168 and Rule 1 under it, and are drawn in the Civil Department. If he has no substantive appointment in the Military Department, the pay of his rank is held to be his substantive pay for the purposes of Article 168.

No. 148.

Page 41. Article 177.

Insert the following as Note 1 under this Article, numbering the present note as Note 2:—

No. 154.

Page 41. Article 177.

Substitute the figures "250" and "200" for the figures "200" and "150" against the entries "By railway" and "By ocean steamer" respectively in this Article.

(4th Edition, No. 154, dated 27-11-05.)

...from a railway station from or to the ... time.]

... of one day admissible ... must, therefore, ...rday after-

as ...

spent in trav...

(i) Six days ...

for the portion of the jou...

the officer travels or might travel—

By railway	200 miles.		
By ocean steamer . . .	150 „	or any ...	
By river steamer . . .	80 „	tually occupied ... journey.	
By mail cart or other public stage conveyance drawn by horses .	80 „		
In any other way . . .	15 „		

An extra day is allowed for any fraction of distance over that prescribed.

(ii) When part of the journey is by steamer, the days intervening between the officer being set free from his office, or, if he has no office, receiving his orders, and the departure of the steamer, or his start duly regulated to catch the steamer, shall be added.

Note.—[An officer, whose salary does not exceed Rs 100 a month, should not ordinarily be required to travel by mail cart or other public stage conveyance drawn by horses.]

178. By whatever route the officer travels, his Joining Time shall, unless the Local Government specially permit otherwise, be calculated by the route which travellers habitually use.

179. If an officer is authorized under Article 53 to make over charge of an office elsewhere than at its head-quarters, any joining time to which he may be entitled shall be reckoned from the place at which he actually makes over charge.

Part II.

14 O. *Pages 43 and 44. Article 189.*

For the words "Local Government" in the fourth line of this Article substitute the words "authority making the appointment".

(4th Edition, No. 354, dated 18-7-08.)

190. The rules in this chapter apply to a Ministerial officer who with the consent of the head of his office, or under the orders of competent authority, is transferred to service in another office on grounds of public convenience only, and not at his own request, for his own advantage, or in consequence of any fault on his part.

Chapter X.—Officers dismissed, suspended, or imprisoned.

Members of the Indian Civil Service and Military Officers.

191. A member of the Indian Civil Service is entitled when under suspension to the subsistence allowance of his rank, and a Military officer in Civil employ to the pay and allowances of his rank.

Other Officers.

192. Saving as provided in Article 193 (*b*), an officer under suspension is entitled to no salary while he is absent from duty, and the salary of an officer who is dismissed ceases absolutely from the date of his dismissal; no allowances may be granted for any period occupied in the prosecution of appeals against the order of dismissal.

193. Subject to the proviso that, without the permission of the Local Government, no extra expense may be imposed on the State—

(*a*) Subsistence allowance, at a rate not exceeding one quarter of his salary, may be granted by the authority suspending him to an officer removed from office pending enquiry into his alleged misconduct: Provided that the subsistence allowance of a European should not commonly be less than Rs. 25 a month: if his salary be less than Rs. 100 a month, the rate may be increased accordingly. An officer of the Marine Department, whose duties are not confined to the shore, will draw, in addition to the subsistence allowance, rations, or, when rations are not issued, compensation in lieu thereof.

NOTE.—[This subsistence allowance is authorized as a matter of grace only, and cannot be claimed as of right The authority suspending an officer in temporary employ, if he considers that some allowance should be granted, may sanction allowances not exceeding those authorized in this Article. In deciding whether such allowances should be granted, the period of the temporary employment should be taken into consideration.]

(*b*) If the suspension of an officer as a penalty for misconduct is, upon reconsideration or appeal, held to have been unjustifiable or not wholly justifiable, or if an officer dismissed from office or suspended pending enquiry into his alleged misconduct is, after enquiry, or upon reconsideration or appeal, reinstated, then the revising or appellate authority may grant to the officer for the period of his absence from duty—

(i) if the officer is honourably acquitted, an allowance equal to the full salary to which he would have been entitled if he had

continued to hold the appointment from which he was dismissed.

No. 1. *Page 45. Article 193(b).*

Substitute the following for the Note under clause (b) of this Article:—

[illegible]

(4th Edition.) (I.)

S. 0. 354

[illegible] should be made according to the circumstances of the case, the full amount being given only in the event of the officer being acquitted of blame or (if the imprisonment was for debt) of its being proved that the officer's liability arose from circumstances beyond his control.

Leave while under Suspension.

195. Leave of absence for a definite period is not admissible to an officer who has been suspended from duty. If permission to proceed to England is granted in such a case, it should only be for such period as the Secretary of State may determine.

PART III.—LEAVE RULES.

Chapter XI.—General Conditions of Leave.

Section I.—General Rules.

...chapter apply to all officers in Civil employ, ex-

Page 49. Article 196.

Insert the words " and Pleaders " after the word " Barristers " in clause (c) of this Article.

(4th Edition, No. 327, dated 6-4-08.)

Page 49. Article 196.

Substitute the following for clause (g) under this Article:—

(g) Army Veterinary Officers of the Civil Veterinary Department (see Chapter XXIX)

(4th Edition, No. 11, dated 17-2-03.)

(n) ... Military ... (see Chapter ...
(o) Officers serving under Special Contracts (their contract).

Page 49. Article 196.

Substitute the following for Rule 1 under clause (o) of this Article:—

1. Save in the cases governed by Rule 1 to clause (a) of Article 202, an officer under contract is not entitled to leave except in accordance with the terms of his contract.—[*See* Note under Article 352.]

(4th Edition, No. 159, dated 11-1-06.)

Discretion of Government.

197. (*a*) Leave of absence cannot be claimed as of right. Nothing in these Regulations must be understood to limit the free discretion of the Government to refuse, or revoke, leave of absence of any description, at any time according to the exigencies of the public service.

(*b*) The Local Government may refuse to grant the full amount of leave applied for in any case, and should, by the exercise of this power, so

regulate the date of an officer's return from leave as to cause as little change as possible in administrative arrangements.

(*c*) This Article gives Local Governments ample powers for regulating leave of every description, and in dealing with applications for leave the following instructions should be carefully borne in mind:—

1.—Extract from Circular in the Home Department, No. 22 (Public), dated 16th May

wi ... e
wi ... h
a ...

* * * * * * *

2.—Home Department No. 513 (Public), dated 16th April 1883.—"Two Military officers having applied ... in the Civil ... Department,— (*a*) in refusin... reported its p... 'the object o... dealt with, is to give Local Governments the fullest power ... for leave, subject to the condition that ... Local Government ...

Article 198. Page 50.

Add the following to this Article:—

... this rule may, on public grounds and with the sanction of the S... ... the case of any civil officer other ...

(4th Edition, No. 346, dated 5-6-09)

198. ... leave, a...

1.—E... "It appe... meaning ... analogy ... after five ... be out of ... merely in ... an officer ... to have granted to him; whereas the intention of the rule is m... as a limit of leave which under no circumstances can be exceeded, and to which it is undesirable that any near approach should be made in any but very exceptional cases."

NOTE.—[This Article does not apply to officers transferred to Foreign Service in India.]

Recall from Leave.

199. (*a*) An officer recalled to duty before the expiry of leave of any kind is entitled to take the balance of his leave, together with any leave subsequently earned, as soon as he can be spared from duty.

(*b*) He is entitled, during the voyage to India, to leave allowances only, and for the period from the date of landing in India to the date of joining his appointment, to the Subsidiary leave allowance which he would have drawn had he not been recalled, but simply returned on the termination of his leave. But those periods count as Active Service, see Article 8 (i) and (iii).

NOTE.—[Orders recalling an officer to India before the expiry of his leave should be communicated to him officially through the Secretary of State.]

200. An officer recalled to duty before the expiry of leave in India, other than Privilege leave, is treated as on duty from the date on which he starts for the station to which he is ordered, but he is entitled until he rejoins his appointment to draw leave allowances only.

PART III.

Section II.—Service qualifying for Leave.

Temporary Service.

201. Temporary and officiating service, if it counts for pension, counts also for leave.

NOTE.—[The rules providing for the grant of leave to an officer who has a temporary or officiating appointment only are contained in Articles 242, 336, Rule 1, and 339, Rule 2.]

Page 51. Article 202.

No. 305.

Page 51. Article 202.

Substitute the following for clause (b) of this Article :—

(b) Police probationers and temporary and officiating Assistant Si intendents of Police in all Provinces count their service as follows :—

(1) If recruited in England—from the date on which they r their arrival in India

No. 446.

Page 51. Article 203 A.

In the last line of this Article, as amended by Corrigendum No. 423, dated 15th February 1909, substitute the word "earned" for the word "taken".

(4th Edition, No 446, dated 1-9 09)

203A. A Local Government may at its discretion decide, in the case of a subordinate officer who is selected to undergo a course of training at school, college, or other institution, whether the time spent in training sha count as service qualifying for leave, and also whether or not such time sha be regarded as an interruption entailing forfeiture of leave already taken.

(4th Edition, No 423, dated 15 2-09)

Central Provinces ... Assistant Commissioners in tl

(4th Edition, No. 330, dated 21-4-08)

pass after first appointment as an officiating ...

(4th Edition, No. 117, dated 18 10-06.) ... at any training school or college in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies, Bengal, the United Provinces, Punjab, Burma and the Central Provinces does not count as service for leave but does not cancel any leave previously earned.

(4th Edition, No. 110, dated 11 3-05)

Article 356 counts towards civil pension qualifies also for leave under civil rules. Any leave taken by an officer during such service will in the calculation of future leave be treated as if it had been taken under these Regulations.

Page 52. Article 205.

20
from,
canno
servic
(b
and w

For the words "sanction of the Government of India" the third line of clause (a) of this Article substitute the wo. "permission of the authority sanctioning the re-employment."

(4th Edition, No. 354, dated 13-7-08)

leave unless the authority who, ... of dismissal or removal, declares that his former qualifying service shall count.

Private Secretary.

206. Service as Private Secretary to the Governor-General, a Governor or a Lieutenant-Governor qualifies for leave, provided that the officer (before his appointment as Private Secretary) belonged to the Civil Service (whether the Indian Civil Service or not), or to the Staff Corps, or to any of the Indian Establishments of the British Army.

207. After a continuous service of three years, a Private Secretary, whose case is not provided for by the preceding article, may be granted Leave on Medical Certificate to the extent of one year with a leave allowance equal to half his salary, and subject to a maximum of £1,000 a year.

Press Servants.

208. A Section-writer, or a Press servant, paid under the piece-work system, if granted leave, is not entitled to any allowance whatever during his absence.

Rule of Proportions.

209. The leave allowances of an officer not subject to the Foreign Service Rules (Part VII) who has served in any appointment the salary of which has been derived either wholly or in part otherwise than from Indian Revenues, is charged according to the Rule of Proportions.

Section III.—Retention of Appointment.

Lien on Appointment.

210. An officer on Privilege leave has a lien on his substantive appointment; he has also a lien on his officiating appointment, so long as it is not resumed by an officer having a superior lien on it.

211. (a) An officer under the European Service Leave Rules, on ordinary Furlough, or on Special leave, has a lien on his substantive appointment or on a substantive appointment of a like character and not less pay. He has no lien on an acting appointment.

(b) On other Furlough a member of the Indian Civil Service or a Military officer subject to the Civil Leave Rules, has no lien; but a Civil

Engineer or other officer subject to the European Service Leave Rules has a lien. (*See also Article 313.*)

212. An *officer on Long Leave under the Indian Service Leave Rules* retains a lien on his substantive appointment, but has no lien on an acting appointment.

213. An officer on Subsidiary leave has or has not a lien on an appointment according as he has or has not such lien on the first or last day, as the case may be, of the leave to which it is subsidiary.

NOTE.—[A Military officer subject to the Military Leave Rules does not lose his lien during Subsidiary leave preparatory to Furlough.]

214. An officer on leave may not surrender his lien on his substantive appointment, and, except as provided in Articles 90 and 786, a Local Government may not fill up substantively, even for a time, an appointment on which an officer has a lien, without transferring him to another substantive appointment which, save in cases of misbehaviour or inefficiency, must be one of not less pay.

215. An officer cannot obtain ordinary Furlough or Special leave [illegible]

[illegible] y in the Civil Department for the purposes of this rule.] [illegible] ommandant or Adjutant of the [illegible] ppointment while on furlough under the Military Leave Rules to which he is subject]

Compulsory Retirement.

216 If a Local Government decides, before an officer whom it has the power to remove from the service leaves India, that he shall not be permitted to return to duty in India, it should give notice to him before he leaves India, so that any remonstrance which he may wish to make may be considered on the spot by an authority fully cognizant of the facts of the case. Such notice should not be postponed until after the officer's departure, and then communicated to him through the Secretary of State.

217. If when an officer is going on leave out of India it is necessary to consider the propriety of removing him for incapacity, whether mental or physical, which is of such a nature that it is not possible to say, before his departure from India, whether it will be permanent or temporary, or if for any reason it is considered inexpedient that an officer who is on leave should return to India, the Local Government should report the circumstances fully (in the case of the Government of Madras or Bombay, direct; otherwise through the Government of India) to the Secretary of State. A communication of this nature should not be made direct to the officer concerned. The report should be made in time to enable the Secretary of State to take any necessary measures before the officer would in ordinary course be permitted to return to duty, and in any case should reach the India Office at latest three months before the end of the officer's leave

218 *Articles 216 and 217 must not be understood to authorize the* grant of Furlough to an officer who ought to be dismissed or removed from the service for misconduct or general incapacity.

Abolition of Appointment.

219. The abolition of the appointment of an officer absent on leave out of India should be immediately communicated to the Secretary of State.

PART III.

Section IV.—Commencement and End of Leave.

220. Ordinarily leave in India including Subsidiary leave, and leave out of India when Subsidiary leave is not taken, begins on the day on which transfer of charge is effected, or, if charge is transferred after noon, on the following day. Similarly such leave ordinarily ends on the day preceding that on which charge is resumed, or, if charge is resumed after noon, on that day. But if a Sunday or one or more gazetted holidays fall on the day immediately preceding that on which the leave begins, or on the day on which the leave or the joining time between two appointments ends, an officer may leave his station at the close of the day before, or return to it at the end of, such holidays, provided his departure or return does not involve—

(i) the immediate transfer of an officer from or to another station or the loss of his appointment by an officer appointed temporarily to the service.

(ii) the taking over of money, unless, subject to the condition that the departing officer remains responsible for the money in his ... *ernment specially allows transfer of* ... efore or after the holidays.

I ... to leave, the leave and the consequent rear ... y, take effect from the first day after the holidays on which the office is open for business, and if holidays are affixed to leave, the leave is treated as having terminated on, and the rearrangement of allowances, if any, takes effect from the day on which the officer would have resumed charge had holidays not followed the leave.

In cases in which the application of the above rules as to prefixing and affixing holidays to leave is doubtful or inequitable, the Local Government shall decide which officer shall be held to have been in charge and to which the salary of the office for the Sunday or holiday shall be paid.

221. When Subsidiary leave is taken, Furlough and Special leave out of India begin on, and include, the day of the departure from the port *where the officer first meets it* of the vessel in *which he sails. If an* officer remains in India after the end of Subsidiary leave, his Furlough or Special leave dates from the beginning of his Subsidiary leave, unless he is specially exempted from forfeiture of his Subsidiary leave by his Local Government under the provision of Article 323 (*b*). Furlough and Special leave out of India end on, and include, the day before the arrival at the port where the officer last quits it of the vessel in which he returns, and Subsidiary leave begins the day after.

NOTE 1.—[The Furlough or Special leave of an officer sailing from Calcutta in a vessel which touches at Madras begins on the departure of the vessel from Calcutta, and not from Madras.]

NOTE 2.—[The day on which the vessel in which the officer sails quits her moorings or anchorage, whether she leaves the limits of the port or not on that day, is the day of the departure of the vessel. The day of arrival of the vessel in which the officer returns, is the day on which the vessel reaches her moorings or anchorage in port.]

222. An officer taking Furlough or Special leave out of India, whether by itself or in combination with Privilege leave, must report his embarka-

tion, through the Audit Officer, to the Local Government (or other authority) which granted his leave, and his arrival in England to the Secretary of State.

Section V.—Return to Duty.

NOTE.—[With the exception of Article 231, this Section applies to Military officers in Civil employ subject to the Military Leave Rules.]

Permission to Return.

223 An officer may not, without the permission of the authority which granted him leave, return to duty more than fourteen days before the end

Page 55. Article 224.

Substitute the following for this Article :—

224. An officer on Long Leave in Europe must, if the leave was granted or has been extended on account of ill-health, whether it be technically leave on medical certificate or not, satisfy the Medical Board at the India Office as to his fitness to return to duty. Ordinarily he must attend at the India Office for examination by the Board, but, in special cases, particularly if he be residing at a distance of more than sixty miles from London, a certificate in a form to be obtained from the India Office from two medical practitioners may be accepted. On the required evidence of fitness being furnished, the officer will receive from the India Office permission to return to India. An officer whose leave was not granted, and has not been extended, on medical grounds, does not require permission from the India Office to return to India. He must however take steps, either personally or through his agents, to obtain from the India Office a last pay certificate, and should also inform the authority in India who granted him the leave, of the date on which he expects to return to duty, at least a mouth before he is due to arrive in India.

(4th Edition, No. 331, dated 21-4-09.)

Change of Appointment.

227. If the appointment of an officer is changed during Long Leave in India, he must join his new appointment within his leave. But if he have not had sufficient notice of the change, the Local Government may allow him joining time. During such joining time his allowances will be the same as for Subsidiary leave on return from Furlough.

Report of Return.

228 A gazetted officer must report his return to duty to the Local Government under which he is employed. A member of the Indian Civil Service on the Bengal Establishment employed directly under the Government of India, returning from Long Leave, must also report his return to the Government of India in the Home Department.

Overstaying Leave.

229. An officer who remains absent after the end of his leave is

tended on medical certificate, the full period of Furlough, Special leave, or Leave on Private Affairs ordinarily admissible under rule may be allowed irrespective of the limits prescribed in clauses (i) and (ii);

(iv) when Privilege leave is combined with leave of any kind, the combined leave must, except in cases falling under Article 199 (*a*), be *for not less than six months.*

(v) the periods mentioned in (i), (ii) and (iv) count from the beginning of the Privilege leave to the end (under the ordinary rules) of the leave with which it is combined.

NOTE.—[If the maximum limit prescribed in clause (i) or clause (ii) of this Article is exceeded, the excess (if not due to an extension of leave on medical certificate) shall be dealt with *under Article 229 If on the other hand an officer returns from leave before* the end of the minimum period of six months fixed by clause (iv) of the Article, the requirements of the rule shall be held to have been practically met if the date of return is not more than 14 days before the end of the six months.]

234 The grant of extension of Furlough, under Article 232 (otherwise than on medical certificate), is subject to proviso (v) under Article 308 (*b*).

ficate,
ficate,
with-
ranted
pecial

No. 143.

Page 57. Article 235.

Substitute the following for this Article :—

235. If an officer subject to the Indian Service Leave Rules, who is absent on Leave on Private Affairs or on Furlough, takes in continuation Leave on Medical Certificate under Article 336, the whole of his absence is treated as leave under that Article.

(4th Edition, No. 143, dated 11-10-05)

extended or commuted, must apply to the Secretary of State about three *months before the expiration of his leave and produce with his application* evidence that the Local Government has been referred to by him, and has no objection to the extension or commutation desired.

1. In the case of a Commissioned Medical Officer the Local Government should make a reference to the Director General, Indian Medical Service, before granting the permission.

(*b*) Officers returning to India, at times other than those fixed for them by *their own Government, are liable to be kept on subsistence allowance* until a suitable vacancy occurs to which to post them.

(*c*) The Secretary of State reserves to himself the power of granting extension or commutation of leave to an officer, in any case in which it appears to him that sufficient ground has been shown for the application being made without the previous approval of the Local Government; but [illegible] ...retary of State to teleg[illegible] ... cost of the telegrams t[illegible]

NOTE.—[The Secretary of State in granting extension of leave sometimes declines to guarantee retention of appointment, if there is no time to communicate with the Local Government in India.]

PART III.

No. 433.

Page 56. Article 229.

Substitute the following for clauses (i) and (ii) of this Article :—

(i) if his leave was Furlough without Medical Certificate under the European Service Leave Rules; or Furlough under the Indian Service Leave Rules,—immediately; and

(ii) if it was Furlough on Medical Certificate, or Special Leave, under the European Service Leave Rules; Leave on Medical Certificate or on Private Affairs under the Indian Service Leave Rules; or Privilege Leave,—after a week. In the case of officers to whom exception (ii) under Article 251 applies, the week commences from the end of the fifteen days mentioned therein.

Substitute the following for Note 2 under this Article :—

[illegible] who overstay the [illegible] out of India, exten- [illegible] and provided the [illegible]

(4th Edition, No. 433, dated 18-3-09.)

—[The Local Government may delegate the power exercised by them under the [illegible] of this Article to any officer or class of officers subordinate to them not being below the [C]ollector or District Judge.]

[E]dition, No. 395, dated 15-12-08.)

Page 56. Article 232.

No. 441.

Page 56. Article 232.

Substitute the following for the last clause of this Article, as amended by correction Slip No. 319, dated 4th February 1908 :—

The authority who has the power to sanction leave may also commute retrospectively periods of absence without leave into leave without allowances (see Article 441).

(4th Edition, No. 441, dated 12-5-09.)

[illegible]

(4th Edition, No. 319, dated 4-2-08.)

[illegible] leave is combined with Special leave under the European Service Leave Rules or Leave on Private Affairs under the Indian Service Leave Rules, the combined leave shall not exceed six months;

(iii) when, however, Furlough, Special leave, or Leave on Private Affairs, granted in combination with Privilege leave, is ex-

tended on medical certificate, the full period of Furlough, Special leave, or Leave on Private Affairs ordinarily admissible under rule may be allowed *irrespective of the limits* prescribed in clauses (i) and (ii);

(iv) when Privilege leave is combined with leave of any kind, the combined leave must, except in cases falling under Article 199 (*a*), be for not less than six months.

(v) the periods mentioned in (i), (ii) and (iv) count from the beginning of the Privilege leave to the end (under the ordinary rules) of the leave with which it is combined.

NOTE.—[If the maximum limit prescribed in clause (i) or clause (ii) of this Article is exceeded, the excess (if not due to an extension of leave on medical certificate) shall be dealt with under Article 229. If on the other hand an officer returns from leave before the end of the minimum period of six months fixed by clause (iv) of the Article, the requirements of the rule shall be held to have been practically met if the date of return is not more than 14 days before the end of the six months.]

234. The grant of extension of Furlough, under Article 232 (otherwise than on medical certificate), is subject to proviso (v) under Article 308 (*b*).

leave fixed by Article 302

No. 143.

Page 57. Article 235.

Substitute the following for this Article :—

235. If an officer subject to the Indian Service Leave Rules, who is absent on Leave on Private Affairs or on Furlough, takes in continuation Leave on Medical Certificate under Article 336, the whole of his absence is treated as leave under that Article.

(4th Edition, No. 143, dated 11-10-05.)

extended or commuted, must apply to the Secretary of State about three months before the expiration of his leave and produce with his application evidence that the Local Government has been referred to by him, and has no objection to the extension or commutation desired.

1. In the case of a Commissioned Medical Officer the Local Government should make a reference to the Director General, Indian Medical Service, before *granting the permission.*

(*b*) Officers returning to India, at times other than those fixed for them by their own Government, are liable to be kept on subsistence allowance until a suitable vacancy occurs to which to post them.

(*c*) The Secretary of State reserves to himself the power of granting extension or commutation of leave to an officer, in any case in which it appears to him that sufficient ground has been shown for the *application* being made without the previous approval of the Local Government; but in the event of it being found necessary by the Secretary of State to telegraph to India in regard to any such application, the cost of the telegrams to and from India will be charged to the applicant.

NOTE.—[The Secretary of State in granting extension of leave sometimes declines to guarantee retention of appointment, if there is no time to communicate with the Local Government in India.]

(*d*) Furlough out of India on medical certificate may be commuted into leave without-medical certificate if such leave was due at the time when the original Furlough was granted, and if the officer seeking commutation is certified, as prescribed in Article 224, to have recovered his health. When extension of the commuted Furlough is applied for, the application must be supported by evidence that the officer's Local Government consents to the extension of his leave.

Applications for extensions of commuted Furlough on medical certificate should be dealt with by Local Governments in such a way that officers who have preferential claims to Furlough under Article 310 are not thereby debarred for a considerable time from availing themselves of the Furlough at their credit.

NOTE.—[This Article applies to the placing of officers who are on leave out of India on special duty in extension of the leave.]

238. An officer on Long Leave in any of the colonies or dependencies named in Appendix 15, except the colonies in America or the West Indies, who wishes to have his leave extended or commuted, must apply three months before the expiry of the leave to the authority in India which granted it. Whenever leave is extended or commuted under this Article, the fact should forthwith be notified by the Audit Officer to the Government of India in the Finance Department, in order to its being communicated to the Secretary of State with a view to the payments by Colonial Treasurers or Staff Officers being checked.

Privilege Leave.

239. When Privilege leave is, on medical certificate, retrospectively changed for Furlough out of India, so much of the leave passed before the departure of the vessel in which the officer sails may be treated as Subsidiary leave under clause (1) of Article 321 (*a*) as might have been granted as Subsidiary leave if the officer had originally obtained Furlough and not Privilege leave, notwithstanding that a portion of such retrospective Furlough has been passed in India

NOTE.—[This Article will not apply when the subsequent order grants leave in continuation of the Privilege leave under Article 233]

Military Officers.

240 In the case of a Military officer subject to the Military Leave Rules, leave may be retrospectively commuted by the authority which granted it to any other kind of leave which the said authority would have been competent to allow when the original leave was sanctioned.

NOTE.—[Articles 237 to 239 apply to Military Officers subject to the Military Leave Rules]

Chapter XII.—Short Leave.

Section I.—Extent of Application.

241. The rules in this Chapter regulate the Short Leave of all officers in Civil employ (whatever may be the rules to which they are subject in regard to other leave) except—

(*a*) The Governor-General, Governors, Lieutenant-Governors, and Members of Council (see Chapter XXII).

No. 234.

Page 59. Article 241.

Substitute the following for clause (d) of this Article :—

(*d*) Ecclesiastial Officers appointed before 20th July 1906. Bu[illegible] Articles 264, 279 and 280 do apply (see Chapter XXVII).

(4th Edition, No. 234, dated 30-11-06)

(4th Edition, no.

[illegible] under which they were serving at the time of their transfer to the Medical Store Department and the latter are treated as in Military employ.

Temporary and Non-continuous Service.

242. (*a*) An officer who has a temporary or officiating appointment only may be allowed Privilege leave, without losing his lien on such appointment, if no substitute is required, or if his duties can be provided for without additional expense.

(*b*) If such an officer is, without interruption of his service, appointed to a permanent office, his temporary or officiating service may be treated as duty qualifying for Privilege leave

NOTE.—[This rule does not apply to the State Railway officers whose service is classed under clauses (*c*) and (*d*) of Article 659]

243. Privilege leave is not allowed to an officer employed in an establishment the duties of which are not continuous, but are restricted to certain fixed periods in each year. (*See also Article 369.*)

Page 59. Article 244.

Strike out the words "upon condition that no additional expense is thereby caused" from lines 1 and 2 of this Article.

(4th Edition, No. 83, dated 20-8-04)

[illegible] to a Pilot vessel at the Sandheads may, in addition to the Privilege leave admissible under this Chapter, be allowed one month's leave on shore, beginning on the date of his arrival at Calcutta, after four months' continuous duty at the Sandheads.

Section II.—Privilege Leave—Ordinary Rules.

Amount earned.

246 The amount of Privilege leave earned by an officer is one-eleventh part of the time during which he has been on duty without interruption: Provided that no Privilege leave can be earned by an officer by duty performed while three months' such leave is due to him, and that, whenever duty is interrupted, all claim to Privilege leave earned theretofore is

forfeited. Absence on Privilege leave, though not counting as dut not an interruption of duty within the meaning of this Article.

247. The calculation must be made as follows:—One calendar m for every eleven complete calendar months of duty, and one day for e eleven days of the balance.

Qualifying Service.

248. When an officer is first appointed to the public service, qualifying for Privilege leave does not begin until he takes charg his office.

249. Time spent on Subsidiary leave does not qualify for Privi leave; but if an officer, returning from leave, not before the expir thereof, be, only for the convenience of the Local Government and for any fault of his own, prevented from joining an appointment on w he has a lien, or be kept out of employ on Subsistence allowance, duty qualifying for Privilege leave begins on the day on which he pres himself to the Local Government ready for duty.

250. (*a*) In calculating the Privilege leave of a Military officer distinction should be made between an officer who has a substantive C appointment and one who is merely officiating in the Civil Departme

(*b*) The leave is earned by uninterrupted duty in either the Civi the Military Department. But a Military officer who has taken in calendar year the whole or a portion of the Privilege leave admissibl him for that year, under Military Rules, does not begin to count ser for Privilege leave in the Civil Department until the first day of following year.

Limit.

251. The amount of Privilege leave admissible at one time is limi to three calendar months

See C S64

Exception.—Officers stationed in the Andamans and Nicobars are allowed, on occasion when they may wish to take Privilege leave, the option between the following courses, namely,—

(i) to accumulate

(ii) to overstay an iting pay or pointment officer shall begin to cou shall have so a period of time proportionate to the amount of overstay,—that is, eleven t the period of overstay.

NOTE.—[The concession in this clause has been extended up to the 30th of June 1905 t European officers serving in the Civil Department in Burma.]

Amount due.

252. The Privilege leave due to an officer is the Privilege leave whi he has earned since the last interruption of duty, less the period duri which he has been absent on Privilege leave.

Interruptions of Duty.

253. If an officer remains absent after the end of Privilege leave, duty is interrupted within the meaning of Articles 246 and 260. But the Local Government considers that his default was due to circumstan beyond his control, it may remit the penalty.

254. If an officer remains absent after the end of Examination lea or of Joining Time, the period of absence cannot count as duty qualifyi

Page 61. Article 254.

Insert the following as a Note to this Article:—

NOTE.—[The Local Government may delegate the power exercised by them under this Article to any officer or class of officers subordinate to them not being below the rank of Collector or District Judge.]

(6th Edition, No. 234, dated 15-12-05.)

No. 242.

Page 61. Article 256.

Substitute the following for this Article:—

256. Hospital leave under Articles 288 and 291, and leave on medical certificate under Articles 661 and 663, is not an interruption of duty.

(6th Edition, No. 242, dated 12-1-07.)

s that it shall so qualify [illegible] expressly

[illegible] Edition, No. 354 dated 16-7-[illegible])

Condition of Grant.

260.-To an officer who has been on duty, without interruption, for [illegible] calendar months been

263. An officer who has no lien on an appointment is entitled, during Privilege leave—

(i) in the case of a member of the Indian Civil Service or a Military officer subject to the Civil Leave Rules—to Subsistence allowance;

(ii) in the case of any other Civil officer—to no allowance.

264. Save when Privilege leave or vacation is combined with other leave under the rules, the right to receive Privilege leave or vacation allowances is contingent (except in the case of death) upon the return of an officer to duty on the expiry of such leave or vacation.

NOTE.—[This Article does not affect the right to Privilege leave allowance of an officer who is granted Extraordinary leave in continuation of Privilege leave, or who exceeds Privilege leave up to a week under Article 229 (ii).]

265. If an officer, on transfer from one appointment to another, obtains Privilege leave without joining his new office, his leave allowance shall not be less than it would have been if he had joined his new office before taking leave.

266. An officer who holds an appointment sanctioned only for a limited time and for a special purpose, is not entitled, during Privilege leave, to any special allowance attached to the appointment.

Local Allowances how affected.

267. A Local Allowance may be drawn by an officer on Privilege leave only if there is no *locum tenens* to whom it is payable.

1. An officer on Privilege leave may draw Presidency allowance or Presidency house-rent, provided that no extra expense is thereby caused to the State.

2. The Local Allowances known as Burma, Assam, and Baluchistan allowances, and the Local Allowance drawn by certain Executive and Assistant Engineers in Sind, the Punjab, and the North-West Frontier Province may continue to be drawn by officers on Privilege leave, provided that the grant of leave does not necessitate the transfer within the limits of the Province of an officer from outside the Province.

House-rent, Horse Allowances, Tentage, etc.

268. In the Bombay Presidency, an officer on Privilege leave may draw the house-rent attached to his appointment, if he places his house at the disposal of the officer, if any, who officiates for him. The officiating officer cannot, in such case, draw the house-rent attached to the appointment. But if the officer, for a reason which the Local Government considers sufficient, refuses the accommodation placed at his disposal, the allowance is to be drawn by him and not by the absentee.

269. A Military Medical Subordinate employed in the Civil Department may, when on Privilege leave, draw the special allowances of his appointment, such as house-rent, horse allowance, etc., provided that they are not drawn by any other officer during his absence.

270. In the Madras Presidency, an officer on Privilege leave is entitled to draw his ordinary tentage, the officer officiating for him being allowed to draw only the tentage of his substantive rank.

Section III.—Privilege leave in cases of regular vacations.

---

271. Privilege leave is not admissible to officers serving in departments in which regular vacations are allowed, during which the officers

are permitted to be absent from duty, as Judicial Officers (other than District and Sessions Judges), Educational Officers, Officers in a High Court. But in case of urgent necessity, Privilege leave may be granted to any such officer under the ordinary rules, subject to the conditions—

(i) that the officer shall during his absence receive only half the salary and allowances ordinarily admissible during Privilege leave, and

(ii) that the leave cannot in any case be combined with vacation.

272. The preceding Article does not apply to the case of an officer who is, by general or special orders issued by competent authority, prevented **in any year from** availing himself of the vacation or vacations by **reason of his having to** remain at his post on duty In such a case,

y rules: Provided
ed with vacation

72 apply the presumption
to Privilege leave except
given for the period of
n expires. If, however,
r an officer eligible for
in respect of the second
salary under Article 271,
olf of the vacation, may
on full salary may be
ted under Article 271]

sent at his station
e leave under the
is station for more
sent for more than
y Articles 271 and
must attach to his

spent on duty during the vacation bears to the whole vacation

275. An officer transferred from a department to which the ordinary Privilege leave rules apply to one in which Articles 271 to 274 apply, loses all claim to take the Privilege leave at his credit, provided that—

(i) Any Privilege leave granted to him during the first three years after his transfer under Articles 271 to 274 may, to the extent of the *Privilege leave* at his credit as *aforesaid, be leave on* full salary not exceeding the salary which would have been admissible if he had taken the leave immediately before being transferred.

PART III.

whose case is not provided for in Article 288, while ill in hospital or dispensary, or receiving medical aid as an out-door patient of the hospital or dispensary of the station at which he serves, may, without reference to the allowance paid to his substitute, be allowed half-pay for a period not exceeding *six months altogether in any one term of three years*, whether such leave be taken in one period or by instalments. The Director General of the Post Office may grant full pay for three months to a Postman, Mail Carrier or Mail Coachman under exceptional circumstances, as, for example, if he is wounded by robbers or a wild animal, and may also, at his discretion, dispense with the condition requiring at [illegible]

No. 428.

Page 66. Article 288.

b I o F s t

Insert the following after the words "Rs. 20" in the thi[illegible] line of this Article :—

or if he be a member of the Bombay City Police force, Rs. 25,

(4th Edition, No. 428, dated 8-3-09)

at the [illegible] admissible to him under these Regulations, leave or

Page 66. Article 288.

Substitute the following for the last four lines of the first [illegible] of this Article:—

Page 6[illegible]. Article 288.

Insert the following as Note 2 under this Article numbering the present Note as Note 1:—

Note 2.—[Constables of the Bombay City Police while on leave under this Article may draw the house-rent allowance admissible to them, provided it is not paid to their substitutes.]

[illegible]

to have been caused by an offence such as malingering, wilful maiming, wilful aggravating of disease or injury, drunkenness, etc., committed by him, entitled to full pay for a period of six weeks, inclusive of any time passed on board his ship sick-quarters. Time thus spent in ship sick-quarters or in hospital on shore, up to a period of six weeks, is not an interruption of duty within the meaning of Articles 246 and 260. An officer of the Marine Department who holds a shore appointment is not entitled to this concession.

Note.—[The provisions of this Article apply to the crew of the Indo-European Telegraph Department Steamer.]

290. A seaman disabled while in the discharge of duty may be allowed pay at harbour rates for a period not exceeding three months, provided that the injuries from which he is disabled are certified to by a Government

Medical Officer, and are not owing to the seaman's own carelessness or inexperience, and that the vacancy caused by his absence is not filled up.

291. An Engineer of the Marine Department, an employé in a Government Press, a subordinate employé (including a temporary or extra employé) in an Ordnance or Government Dockyard establishment, a syce in charge of a Government stallion, or a public servant in a Commissariat establishment may, during absence from work on account of injuries received in the course of his duty, be allowed full pay for one month, and thereafter half pay for three months.

292. A Dockyard artificer on the permanent establishment may, in case of ordinary sickness, be allowed full pay for a week, if his work can be carried on without a substitute and without inconvenience; but no pay can be allowed to him—

Page 67. Article 293.

Substitute the following for this Article:—

Hospital Servants, Madras and Bombay.

293. Half-pay for a period not exceeding six months altogether, in any ne term of three years, whether the leave be taken in one period or by instalents, may be granted to the following hospital servants, during their absence account of illness, without reference to the allowance paid to their substiites, on production of a certificate declaring that the person concerned is an -patient, and under treatment for a dis

Ward attendants, Tot

the Presidency Towr

rvants, and dressers), Cooks, Sweepers, Bhistis, Dhobis, in the Bombay residency.

(4th Edition, No. 215, dated 12-9-06)

Government, recommending their absence from work, be granted, under the special orders of the Superintendent or officer in charge of the Workshops, allowances not exceeding those sanctioned in Article 666 for Labourers in State Railway Workshops

Section VI.—Leave during Recess.

295. Leave during the Recess may be granted by the Head of the

Page 67. Article 295.

For the words "Kumaon and Garhwal" in the second line of clause (ii) of this Article, substitute "Kumaon, Garhwal and the following sub-montane divisions:—Pilibhit, Kheri Bahraich, Gonda and part of Gorakhpur."

(4th Edition, No. 418, dated 2-2-09)

(iii) to such of the Tindals, Mates, Khalasis, Jamadars, Chaprasis, Burkandazes attached to any Party of the Survey of India as the Head of the Party may deem it desirable to re-entertain for the ensuing season—on allowances not exceeding half pay (payable on return to duty):

Provided always that the officer returns to duty when required by

Page 68. Article 296.

For the words "Kumaon and Garhwal" in the fourth line of this Article, substitute "the tracts mentioned in Article 295 (ii)."

(4th Edition, No. 418, dated 2-2-09.)

in consequence of the exigencies of the service.

Chapter XIII.—Long Leave—European Services.

Section I.—Extent of Application.

297. The rules in this Chapter apply to—

(a) Members of the Indian Civil Service.

(b) Military officers subject to the Civil Leave Rules.

(c) The officers enumerated in Appendix 3 of the 2nd edition of these Regulations, and also all officers belonging to the classes enumerated *in Article 330 (c) of that edition and appointed* thereto by the Secretary of State or with his particular sanction.

(d) Members of the Imperial Branch of the General (Executive and Judicial) Administration; the Education Department; the Forest Department; and the Survey Department.

(e) Officers substantively holding any of the appointments enumerated below:—

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT (1) Judges (other than Chief Judges) and Registrars of Presidency Small Cause Courts; Judges of the Small Cause Court, Rangoon; Presidency Magistrates, Additional Judicial Commissioner of Oudh; when these appointments are held by Barristers ~~(2) Judges of the Punjab Chief Court, not being Barristers.~~ (2) Registrar, Original side, Calcutta High Court; Master and Registrar in Equity, Original side, Bombay High Court; Prothonotary, Testamentary and Admiralty Registrar, Original side, Bombay High Court; Deputy Registrar, Original side, Madras High Court; when these appointments are held by Barristers.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.—Assistant Superintendents (excepting Assistant Superintendents, 2nd class, in the Punjab, and Assistant Superintendents, B Li[illegible] or Division, in the Central Provinces and Burma) and officers of higher rank.

[illegible] and Superintendents of Central ar[illegible]

[illegible] f the following institutions:—Lawren[illegible] ge, Ajmere; Residency College, Indore[illegible] College, Rajkot.

and officers of higher rank

No. 225.

Page 69. Article 297.

Substitute the following for the words "other officers if o

Page 69. Article 297.

Substitute the following for the entry "Customs Department" in clause (e) of this Article :—

IMPERIAL CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT—

(1) Officers appointed in England by the Secretary of State.

(2) Other officers on pay of not less than R900 a month.

(4th Edition, No. 2?9, dated 8-1-08.)

... the head Public Works Department" :—

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT. *General.*—Officers of the Engineer Establishment, the Superior Accounts Branch, and the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, appointed thereto by the Secretary of State or with his particular sanction.

(4th Edition, No. 233, dated 2-11-06)

rank.

Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways—Officers of Class II, grade 2, and of higher rank of the Managerial, Traffic, Locomotive and Stores Departments

Government of India Public Works Department Secretariat—Under-Secretary not being a member of a graded establishment

INDIAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT—The Imperial Branch of the Department.

No. 87.

Page 69 Article 297.

No. 184.

Page 69. Article 297.

Add the following to the list in clause (e) of this Article :—

ARCHÆOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.—Director-General, Epigraphist, and Superintendents of Circles.

(4th Edition, No 134, dated 13-6-06)

General Limitation.

299 The amount of Furlough admissible to a member of the Indian Civil Service or a Military officer subject to the Civil Leave Rules and

PART III.

the aggregate amount of Furlough and of Special leave with allowances admissible to any other officer to whom these rules apply (*see Article 297*), is six years. All the rules in this part of the Regulations are subject to this limitation.

300. The following leave under other rules is counted as Furlough under the preceding Article:—

(*a*) In the case of a Military officer subject to the Civil Leave Rules:—

(1) All leave and furlough under the Military Furlough Regulations of 1868 which count as part of the maximum of eight years admissible under those Regulations;
(2) Furlough under rules 1 and 6 of the Military Furlough and Leave Rules of 1875; and,
(3) Leave out of India with pay under the Leave Rules for the Staff Corps (1886).

Note.—[See footnote (1) to Rule 4 of the Military Furlough Rules of 1875.]

(*b*) In the case of any other officer to whom these rules apply,—Furlough and leave with allowances on medical certificate, and Leave on Private Affairs under the Indian Service Leave Rules.

Leave after completion of term of Service.

301. (*a*) The limitations affecting members of the Indian Civil [illegible] are prescribed in Article 55[illegible]

No. 31.

Page 70. Article 301 (b).

Insert the following at the beginning of the Note under this Article:—

Except in the case of an officer who after attaining the age of 55 years has been refused leave owing to the exigencies of the public service,

(4th Edition, No. 31, dated 9-10-03.)

record a declaration that he has no [illegible] to duty.]

Furlough earned.

302. The amount of Furlough "earned" by an officer is one-fourth of his Active Service. (*See also Article 305.*)

303. A Military officer subject to Civil rules may, if he desire it, add to Furlough earned by service under Civil rules an amount of Furlough in respect of his previous service calculated as shown below. Such an officer may be granted at any time any leave which he has earned under Civil rules, and may defer or forego the leave he has earned under Military Regulations.

(i) An officer who, at the time of coming under Civil Leave Rules, was subject to the Military Furlough Regulations of 1868 or 1875, may be credited with the Furlough that may have accrued to him, less any Furlough already taken which, under those rules, would reduce the amount of Furlough due. The amount of Furlough accrued shall, in that case, be calculated

proportionably on the whole service qualifying for Furlough

Page 71. Article 303.

Substitute the following for clause (ii) of this Article and the note under it:—

(ii) The service for Furlough of an officer whose case does not fall under clause (iii) of this Article, and who, when he came under the Civil Leave Rules, was subject to the Staff Corps Leave Rules (1886), shall be calculated in accordance with Article 302 retrospectively from the date of his arrival in India, *i.e.*, he shall be credited with Furlough equivalent to

employ who, while serving under British Army Leave Rules, either (1) have elected for continuous service in India, whether the election was made before or after their entry into Civil employment, or (2) have completed five years' Indian Service and elect to come under Civil Leave Rules.

NOTE.—[An officer of the Royal Engineers who has not elected for continuous service in India remains under British Army Leave Rules till he completes five years' Indian Service.]

(4th Edition, No. 54, dated 22-4-01.)

to be added to Furlough earned under the Civil Leave Rules shall be calculated in the following manner:—

(*a*) for the period the officer was subject to the Military Furlough Regulations of 1868 or 1875 he shall be credited with Furlough calculated in accordance with clause (i) of this Article;

(*b*) for the period the officer was under the Leave Rules for the Staff Corps (1886), he shall be credited with Furlough calculated in the manner described in clause (ii), except that the calculation shall be made from the date of coming under the Staff Corps rules, instead of from the date of arrival in India.

...Rules, the Account being furnished to whose audit ...ferent kinds of ...*imum* Furlough

Furlough Due.

304. The amount of Furlough "due" to an officer is the amount which he has "earned," diminished

(*a*) in the case of a member of the Indian Civil Service or a Military officer subject to the Civil Leave Rules, by the Furlough which he has enjoyed under these rules;

(*b*) in the case of an officer other than an officer of the Indian Civil Service or the Army, by the Furlough or Special leave with allowances which he has enjoyed under these rules. (*See also Article 305.*)

305. The following rules regulate the calculation of the Furlough due to an officer who, after being subject to the Indian Service Leave Rules, becomes entitled to the rules contained in this Chapter:—

(*a*) In the case of an officer who becomes entitled to the rules in this Chapter on or after 11th October 1893, the date of receipt of the Secretary

PART

of State's Despatch No. 188 of September 21, 1893, by reason of his acquiring on or after that date the qualification specified in Article 297 (*d*) or (*e*):—

(i) The amount of Furlough due to him shall be taken at one-eighth of his active service, while under the Indian Service Leave Rules, less the amount of Furlough or of Leave on Private Affairs enjoyed by him under Articles 337 and 338.

(ii) Leave on Medical Certificate shall in this calculation reckon neither as service qualifying for Furlough nor as Furlough taken, but the amount of Furlough due shall not exceed the amount which would be due if the officer had been under the European Service Leave Rules from the beginning of his service and the leave taken by him on medical certificate had been Furlough on medical certificate under the rules in this Chapter.

(*b*) In the case of an officer who is brought under the rules in this Chapter for the first time, by the operation of the orders in the despatch of the 21st September 1893, but who would have come under them at an earlier date if they had been in force at the time, the calculation of Furlough and other leave due shall be made as follows:—

(i) If under those orders he would have been under the rules in this Chapter from the commencement of his service, the calculation shall be made as if such rules had applied to him from the commencement of his service, and all leave taken by him had been taken under those rules.

(ii) If under those orders he would at some stage in his service have passed from the Indian Service Leave Rules to the rules in this Chapter, then the calculation shall be made under the rules in clause (*a*) under this Article, as if he had come under the rules in this Chapter at such earlier stage. He shall be held to have been under the rules in this Chapter from the said earlier date, and all Furlough, Leave on Private Affairs, or Leave on Medical Certificate taken after such date shall be treated as Furlough taken under the rules in this Chapter:

Provided that in the case of the officers mentioned in Article 297 (*c*) who came under the rules in this Chapter before the 11th October 1893, the calculation shall continue to be made under the following rules:—

In calculating the Furlough "earned" only half the Active Service rendered by the [illegible] these Regu- [illegible] officer whilst [illegible] shed by the [illegible] vances, which [illegible]

306. The rules in Articles 304 and 305 are subject to the proviso that if more than two years' Furlough be due to an officer when he first becomes subject to the rules in this Chapter, the excess shall be cancelled

307. An officer who comes under the rules in this Chapter, while he is on leave under the Indian Service Leave Rules, may at his option—

(*a*) change his leave allowances to the amount admissible under the European Service Leave Rules and come under them immediately; or,

(*b*) postpone his coming under them until his return from leave.

Furlough admissible.

308. To an officer who has rendered three years' Continuous Service, Furlough for not more than two years may be granted, as follows:—

(*a*) On medical certificate:—unconditionally; *see Articles 328 to 332;*

(b) without medical certificate:—subject to these provisos:—

No. 97.

Page 73. Article 308.

Substitute the following for proviso (iii) of clause (b) of this Article:—

(iii) that an interval of not less than eighteen months has elapsed between last return from Privilege leave of over six weeks' duration, and the furlough, or privilege leave, if any, with which the furlough is combined. In the case of Privilege leave combined with other leave which does not interrupt Continuous Service (Article 22), the period of 18 months begins to run from the date subsequent to that of the end of the combined leave.

(4th Edition, No. 97, dated 27-12-04.)

309. Except on medical certificate or on very urgent private affairs, Furlough or Special leave may not be granted to any member of the Indian Civil Service, or to any Military officer whether subject to the Civil or the Military Leave Rules, or to any other officer who is, if employed in Oudh, the Central Provinces, Burma, Assam, Ajmir, Coorg or Berar, a member of the Commission, or who is, if employed elsewhere, the holder of an office corresponding to that of a member of a Commission, if one-fifth of all the officers of a Commission, or of all officers holding appointments similar to those of members of a Commission, as the case may be, are already absent on Furlough or Special leave.

310 (a) If, under the operation of proviso (v), Article 308, the applications for Furlough (including those under Article 232) cannot all be complied with, Furlough will be granted in the following order:—

First—To the applicant to whom the most furlough is due;

Secondly—Of two or more applicants to whom the same amount is ... due: to him who has rendered longest Continuous Ac-

Page 73. Article 311.

Substitute the following for this Article:—

311. To an officer who has not rendered three years' Continuous Service Furlough may be granted on medical certificate as follows:—

(a) if the Furlough due exceeds a year—to the extent due, not exceeding two years;

(b) if the Furlough due does not exceed a year—for not more than one year.

(4th Edition, No. 218, dated 25-9-06.)

No. 258.

Page 73. Article 312.

In clause (b) of this Article as amended by correction slip No. 218 for the 4th edition, insert the words "not ... two years," after the word "officer" in the third line

Ordinary Furlough.

313. Ordinary Furlough can, under no circumstances, extend beyond two years at one time; it includes—

(i) the first two years of each separate period of Furlough under Article 308, including any extension under Article 312 (*a*);

(ii) so much of Furlough under Article 311, including any extension under Article 312 (*b*), as may be due.

No. 250.

eq

Page 74. Article 314.

Substitute the words "the salary last drawn by him on duty" for "his last salary" in the second line of clause (a) (i) and (ii) in this Article.

(4th Edition, No. 250, dated 9-3-07.)

the Ci to "*£500 a year" for "£125 a quarter" in the 2nd line of* of an *clause (a) (i); and "£800 a year" for "£200 a quarter" in* 1st A was *the second line of clause (c) (i) of this Article.*

Engi (4th Edition, No. 188, dated 23-6-06.) (ii) under Article 303, the minin ... the rate prescribed by the Leave Rules for the Staff Corps, according to the length of his service for Indian pension. In the case, however, of an officer of the Royal Engineers serving under British Army Leave Rules, who elected for continuous service in India before the 1st February 1898, the minimum for so much of the Furlough credited under Article 303 (ii) as has been earned by service in Civil employment shall be at the rate of £500 a year;

(*c*) in the case of any other officer subject to these rules—

(i) if paid at the Home Treasury of the Government of India, maximum £200 a quarter; no minimum except as provided in Article 320;

(ii) if paid in India, maximum Rs. 666⅔ a month; no minimum, except as provided in Article 320:

Provided always that the allowances of an officer during leave shall in no case exceed his actual salary when he takes leave.

1. In the case of a Military officer subject to the Military Leave Rules who takes Subsidiary or preparatory leave before Furlough, the words "prior to his proceeding on furlough," in Rule V of the Military Furlough Regulations of the 10th November 1863, shall be understood to mean *before he is relieved of his duties*.

2. An officer on Furlough does not forfeit his past leave allowances by resigning the Service without returning to India.

315. An officer on Furlough other than ordinary is entitled—

(i) if a member of the Indian Civil Service or a Military officer subject to the Civil Leave Rules, to subsistence allowance [see Article 108 (*a*)].

(ii) if an officer not in the Indian Civil Service or the Army, to £120 a quarter paid at the Home Treasury, or Rs. 400 a month paid in India, or to one-quarter of his average salary, whichever

is less. In the case provided for in Article 320, quarter average salary is subject to the minima prescribed in that Article.

NOTE.—[Absentee allowances in respect of leave spent out of India, if paid in India, are subject to the rupee limits prescribed in Articles 314 and 315.]

Section III.—Special Leave.

316. Special leave on urgent private affairs may be granted at any time for not more than six months:

Provided that an officer who has had Special leave must render six

No. 174.

Page 75. Article 316.

Prefix the following to this Article :—

"Subject to the rule laid down in Article 232."

(4th Edition, No. 174, dated 21-3-06)

Leave Allowances.

318. (*a*) For the first six months for which an officer is on Special leave, whether the six months be included in the same leave or not, he is entitled to the leave allowance admissible under Article 314. Thereafter, he is entitled to no leave allowance.

(*b*) An officer on Special leave does not forfeit his past leave allowances by resigning the Service without returning to India.

319. A Military officer in Civil employ, subject to the Furlough Rules of 1868, is entitled, during the first six months of Special leave under Article 316, to an allowance of half average salary, subject to a maximum of £1,000 and a minimum of £250 a year. The title to this allowance is not affected by any leave previously taken under Rule XI of the Rules of 1868.

Section IV.—Minimum Leave Allowance.

in

ni-

le

"*last salary*" whe

(4th Edit

£200 a year, or ... salary, whichever is less.

Rs. 166⅔ a month, or ⅓th of last salary, whichever is less

PART III.

On Furlough other than ordinary—

When paid in England	£100 a year, or 37½ per cent of last salary, whichever is less.
When paid in India	Rs. 83⅓ a month or 37½ per cent of last salary, whichever is less.

NOTE 1.—[The minimum rate of leave allowance [illegible] out of India.]

NOTE 2.—[For the purposes of this Article, Ceylon is not held to be "out of India."]

Section V.—Subsidiary Leave.

321. (*a*) SUBSIDIARY LEAVE is the time allowed—

(i) to an officer leaving India, on retiring from the service, or on Furlough or Special leave, to break up his domestic establishment and travel to the port of embarkation, and

(ii) to an officer returning to India from Furlough or Special leave, to travel from the port of debarkation and reorganise his domestic establishment.

No Subsidiary leave is admissible to an officer who does not leave India by sea.

(*b*) Subsidiary leave granted to an officer preparatory to retirement ceases when he actually resigns the service.

1. An officer serving in Persia or Turkish Arabia reckons Subsidiary leave to or from the port or frontier town by which he leaves or returns to the country. The date of departure or return must be certified by the British Consul or, if there be no British Consul, by the officer himself.

2. An officer either of the Persian or the Persian Gulf Section of the Indo-European Telegraph Department, who practically has to go on or return from leave by an Indian port, whether it be Karachi or Bombay, may reckon Subsidiary leave to or from such port.

322. (*a*) The grant to an officer leaving India—

(i) of permission to retire from the service, or,

(ii) of Furlough or Special leave out of India,

carries with it the grant of Subsidiary leave. But Subsidiary leave is admissible only at the end and not at the beginning of leave out of India when such leave is combined with Privilege leave under Article 233.

(*b*) An officer returning to India, without the permission of the authority which granted him leave, more than fourteen days before the end of his Furlough or Special leave, is not entitled to Subsidiary leave, save under the special orders of the Local Government.

Leave in and out of India.

323. (*a*) An officer (including a Military officer subject to the Military Leave Rules) may take Furlough or Special leave partly in and partly out of India. But Subsidiary leave is not admissible unless the Furlough or Special leave begins or, as the case may be, ends, as Furlough or Special leave out of India.

(*b*) If an officer going on Furlough or Special leave out of India is prevented by sickness or other reason not within his own control,—such, for example, as the postponement of the departure of the vessel in which

his passage is engaged,—from embarking within his Subsidiary leave, the Local Government may order that his Furlough or Special leave shall begin in India at the end of the Subsidiary leave otherwise admissible, without forfeiture of his Subsidiary leave.

Period admissible.

324. The minimum Subsidiary leave is ten days; otherwise Subsidiary leave is calculated according to the rules and restrictions laid down in Chapter IX for "Joining Time."

Prolongation of Subsidiary Leave.

325 If a Medical Board or Officer detains an applicant under observation under Article 830 before finally granting or refusing a medical

No. 84.

Page 77. Article 326.

Substitute the following for this Article :—

326. Unless an officer is expressly permitted by the Local Government to retain charge of his duties and to resume them before proceeding on leave, the time spent by him in obtaining the medical certificate under Article 829, including the time, if any, for which he is detained under medical observation, is treated as subsidiary leave, the amount of subsidiary leave admissible under rule being prolonged if necessary in case of detention by a period not exceeding that for which he was detained.

(4th Edition, No. 84, dated 20-9-04.)

328. If an officer (including a military [illegible]
Leave Rules) who, under the rules of his service, is entitled to a free passage in a troop-ship when proceeding on leave out of India, is, after having been granted Subsidiary leave, detained waiting for a troop-ship, through no fault of his own, his Subsidiary leave may be extended to the date of the sailing of the vessel in which he is provided with a passage, without reference to the maximum period of thirty days for which Subsidiary leave can be granted.

329. Subsidiary leave is ordinarily reckoned from the date of debarkation, but if there is any special delay in the issue of orders appointing an officer to a particular post, the Subsidiary leave may be extended by the Local Government, provided that the whole period so allowed does not exceed 30 days.

Leave Allowances.

330. An officer on Subsidiary leave is entitled to allowances as follows:—

(*a*) If the leave be subsidiary to Special leave, and the officer have had leave subsidiary to a former Special leave:—no allowance.

(*b*) If the leave be subsidiary to ordinary Furlough or Special leave [otherwise than as provided in clause (*a*)]:—the allowance admissible under Article 314, but calculated, in the case of a member of the Indian

PART III.

Civil Service or a Military officer subject to the Civil Leave Rules, without the limitations of maximum or minimum prescribed by clauses (*a*) and (*b*) of Article 314. The limitations prescribed by clause (*c*) of Article 314 apply to the allowances of any other officer subject to this Article on Subsidiary leave.

(*c*) If the leave be subsidiary to Furlough other than ordinary:—the allowance admissible under Article 315.

Page 78. Article 330. 433

Substitute the following for clause (d) of this Article :—

(*d*) If the officer has been absent on extraordinary leave the duration of which exceeds a fortnight, or has, under Article 229, ceased to have a lien on a substantive appointment—

- (i) in the case of a member of the Indian Civil Service or a Military officer subject to the Civil Leave Rules—subsistence allowance; and
- (ii) in the case of any other officer subject to this Article—no allowance.

(4th Edition, No. 433, dated 16-3-09)

wh. Spec. ... It is to be observed that an officer who has no lien on an appointment cannot benefit by this rule. (*See Article 263.*)

Note.—[This Article will have no application in cases in which Privilege leave is combined with other leave under Article 233, as Subsidiary leave is not then admissible. [*See Article 332* (*a*).]

Section VI.—Extraordinary Leave.

332 Subject always to the provisions of any Statute applicable to the case, the Local Government (or, if the officer be on Furlough or Special leave in Europe, the Secretary of State) may, in case of necessity and when no other kind of leave is by rule admissible, grant leave of absence from duty otherwise than under these Regulations: Provided that—

- (i) such leave may not be granted in combination with the grant of other leave except as provided in Article 233. But it may be granted in continuation of other leave if circumstances arise which prevent the return by the officer to duty, and which in the opinion of the Local Government, are such as to justify the concession. No officer is *entitled* to Extraordinary leave;
- (ii) an officer absent from duty on leave so granted shall receive no absentee allowance; and
- (iii) if he is a member of the Indian Civil Service or a Military Officer subject to the Civil Leave Rules, he shall retain no lien upon any office.

1. In cases in which the duration of the Extraordinary leave to be granted does not exceed two months, the Local Government may dispense with the condition in this Article that the leave can be granted only when no other kind of leave is by rule admissible.

NOTE.—[This article does not refer to casual leave for short periods. Such leave is not recognised and is not subject to any rule. Technically, therefore, an officer on casual leave is not treated as absent from duty, and his salary is not intermitted. Casual leave, however, must not be given so as to cause evasion of the rules regarding—

(i) Date of reckoning allowances }
(ii) Charge of office } (see Articles 52 to 55),
(iii) Commencement and end of leave }
(iv) Return to duty } (see Articles 220 to 231),

or so as to extend the term of Privilege [illegible]]

Explanation.—This note is not to be [illegible] as [illegible] ve, of absence from duty following on leave [illegible] is due to reasons involving no evasion of [illegible] ed, as for instance when it is necessitated b[illegible] in, or by orders not to attend office in cons[illegible] the family or household of the person concerned.

When, however, absence from duty, for reasons of the nature above indicated, exceeds the period which may reasonably be treated as casual leave under the discretion vested in the head of the office the case should be dealt with as follows:—

(1) If the person concerned has further leave due to him carrying the same allowances as the leave already granted, he will be required to take an extension of leave to cover his further absence from duty.

(2) If the further absence from duty cannot be covered in this way, the period, or such part of it as remains uncovered, will be treated as leave without allowances, unless the person concerned prefers to substitute leave of another description for that which he has previously taken.

[illegible]*ple.*—*A*, who has had two months' Privilege leave, is detained for a further [illegible]

[illegible]

Military officer subject to the Civil Leave Rules, who has [illegible]e full period of Furlough admissible to him under these Regu-[illegible] who is granted Extraordinary leave on medical certificate, [illegible] to be treated as wholly in Civil employ for all purposes, [illegible]ion that, if the Medical Board at the India Office report [illegible]rospect of the officer returning to duty within a reason-[illegible]ill be placed on Military half-pay. If an officer thus [illegible] is afterwards permitted to revert to the effective list [illegible] in India, he will not be entitled to be reinstated in [illegible]t will be posted to Civil or Military duty as may [illegible]

—Long [illegible]e—Indian Services.

Exten[illegible] [illegible]plication.

---

to an officer [illegible], less than [illegible] the State. [illegible]ceed what [illegible]e for the [illegible]hen, in the [illegible] appointment [illegible] in which [illegible]etion of the [illegible] sum avail- [illegible]es paid in

Page 79. [illegible] as following [illegible]d by cor[illegible]

Civil Service or a Military officer subject to the Civil Leave Rules, without the limitations of maximum or minimum prescribed by clauses (*a*) and (*b*) of Article 314. The limitations prescribed by clause (*c*) of Article 314 apply to the allowances of any other officer subject to this Article on Subsidiary leave.

(*c*) If the leave be subsidiary to Furlough other than ordinary:—the allowance admissible under Article 315.

Page 78. Article 330. 433

Substitute the following for clause (d) of this Article:—

(*d*) If the officer has been absent on extraordinary leave the duration o which exceeds a fortnight, or has, under Article 220, ceased to have a lien o a substantive appointment—

(i) in the case of a member of the Indian Civil Service or a Militar officer subject to the Civil Leave Rules—subsistence allowance and

(ii) in the case of any other officer subject to this Article—no allow ance.

Wh. (4th Edition, No. 433, dated 16-3-09.)

Speci. ... to him. It is to be observed that an officer who has no lien on an appointment cannot benefit by this rule. (*See Article 263.*)

NOTE.—[This Article will have no application in cases in which Privilege leave is combined with other leave under Article 233, as Subsidiary leave is not then admissible. [*See Article 312 (a).*]

Section VI.—Extraordinary Leave.

---

332 Subject always to the provisions of any Statute applicable to the case, the Local Government (or, if the officer be on Furlough or Special leave in Europe, the Secretary of State) may, in case of necessity and when no other kind of leave is by rule admissible, grant leave of absence from duty otherwise than under these Regulations: Provided that—

(i) such leave may not be granted in combination with the grant of other leave except as provided in Article 233. But it may be granted in continuation of other leave if circumstances arise which prevent the return by the officer to duty, and which in the opinion of the Local Government, are such as to justify the concession. No officer is *entitled* to Extraordinary leave;

(ii) an officer absent from duty on leave so granted shall receive no

No. 449.

Page 78. Article 332.

ert the

Substitute the words "in special circumstances" for the words "in case of necessity" in the third line of this Article, and delete the words "which prevent the return of the officer to duty, and"

NOTE.—[This article does not refer to casual leave for short periods. Such leave is not recognised and is not subject to any rule. Technically, therefore, an officer on casual leave is not treated as absent from duty, and his salary is not intermitted. Casual leave, however, must not be given so as to cause evasion of the rules regarding—

(i) Date of reckoning allowances } (see Articles 52 to 55),
(ii) Charge of office }
(iii) Commencement and end of leave } (see Articles 229 to 231),
(iv) Return to duty }

or so as to extend the term of Privilege or other leave beyond the time admissible by rule.]

Explanation.—This note is not to be read as precluding the treatment as casual leave, of absence from duty following on leave granted under the rules, so long as such absence is due to reasons involving no evasion of the rules in regard to the matters above specified, as for instance when it is necessitated by detention in plague camps on the way to rejoin, or by orders not to attend office in consequence of the presence of infectious disease in the family or household of the person concerned.

When, however, absence from duty for reasons of the nature above indicated, exceeds the period which may reasonably be treated as casual leave under the discretion vested in the head of the office, the case should be dealt with as follows:—

(1) If the person concerned has further leave due to him carrying the same allowances as the leave already granted, he will be required to take an extension of leave to cover his further absence from duty.

(2 If the further absence from duty cannot be covered in this way, the period, or such part of it as remains uncovered, will be treated as leave without allowances, unless the person concerned prefers to substitute leave of another description for that which he has previously taken.

...*mple*.—*A*, who has had two months' Privilege leave, is detained for a further ... one month in a plague camp. If he has a month or less Privilege leave still due, ... be reckoned against the further period of detention. If he has no Privilege leave ... Furlough to his credit, he has the option of converting the entire period of his ... duty into Furlough, or of taking leave without allowances for the extra month.

... Military officer subject to the Civil Leave Rules, who has ... the full period of Furlough admissible to him under these Regu... who is granted Extraordinary leave on medical certificate, ... to be treated as wholly in Civil employ for all purposes, ... tion that, if the Medical Board at the India Office report ... prospect of the officer returning to duty within a reason... ... will be placed on Military half-pay. If an officer thus ... is afterwards permitted to revert to the effective list ... in India, he will not be entitled to be reinstated in ... but will be posted to Civil or Military duty as may

—————

...—Long Leave—Indian Services.

—————

...—Extent of Application.

—————

... 79. *Article 335.*

...for this Article:—

3... ...eth... ...00, s... ...e absen... ...ains fro... ...cient disch... ...ultant actin... ...given more th... ...e the excess ... ...cal Government... ...e for the leave a... ...sequence of his ... granted under this Chapter to an officer ...nor servant) whose pay is less than ...out imposing any cost upon the State. ... incumbent must not exceed what ...nt after provision is made for the ... absence, except when, in the ... has no substantive appointment ...nt in which he acts in which ... may, at the discretion of the ...alculating the sum avail... acting allo...ances paid in

Page 79. Article 335.

Para... ...d the following as Rule 1 under clause (a) of this ...amended by corrigendum No. 975, dated 13th Octobe...

...may delegate its power un for this clause to Heads of Offi...

leave in excess of the leave admissible under these rules may be granted to such an officer, with allowances, or counting as service for pension.

1. An officer holding an appointment on a Progressive pay, rising to a maximum of Rs. 100, who is in the receipt of the maximum pay, is not to be treated as an officer whose pay is less than Rs. 100.

2. If it becomes necessary to bring an officer from a distance to act for an officer on leave whose pay is less than Rs. 100, the travelling allowances and transit pay admissible to the substitute may be borne by the State; but such a transfer should never be made if it can be avoided.

3. The minimum allowance during Long Leave of a Naib-Tahsildar in the United Provinces is Rs. 25 a month.

Section II.—Long Leave.

Leave on Medical Certificate.

336. Leave on Medical Certificate may be granted for three years in all, but not for more than two years at one time; and no officer can have Leave on Medical Certificate out of India more than twice.

1. An officer who has a temporary or officiating appointment only may be allowed leave under this Article for not more than three months, if no substitute is required, or if his duties can be provided for without additional expense.

Leave on Private Affairs.

337. Leave on Private Affairs for six months may be granted to an officer who has not had Furlough, after six years' service, and repeated after intervals of six years—

1. Leave on Private Affairs does not accumulate, and cannot be taken in instalments.
2. Leave on Medical Certificate counts as service for Leave on Private Affairs.

Furlough.

338. Furlough may be granted as follows:—

(*a*) After ten years' service—one year or any less period; and thereafter, at intervals of not less than eight years, one year or such other period as together with all periods already spent on Furlough may not exceed two years; or,

(*b*) After eighteen years' service—two years or any less period; and thereafter, at intervals of not less than eight years, any such period as together with all periods already spent on Furlough may not exceed two years:

Provided—

(i) that the service for Furlough of an officer who has had Leave on Private Affairs counts only from the date of his last return from such leave.

(ii) that the aggregate amount of Furlough, or of Furlough and Leave on Private Affairs taken together, shall not exceed two years.

(iii) that an interval of not less than eighteen months has elapsed since last return from Privilege leave in excess of six weeks in duration, whether taken by itself or in combination with Leave on Medical Certificate.

1. Leave on Medical Certificate counts as service for Furlough.

Leave without Allowances.

339. Extraordinary leave without allowances may, in case of necessity, and when no other leave is by rule admissible, be granted for such time

as may be necessary. Time spent on leave under this Article does not count as service for other leave. Subject to the provisions of Article 198, there is no limit to the length or frequency of leave under this Article. It may not be granted in combination with the grant of other leave except as provided in Article 233. But it may be granted in continuation of other leave if circumstances arise which prevent the return by the officer

Page 80. Article 339.

Add the words "or the authority empowered to grant the leave" after the words "Local Government" in the second line of Rule 1 of this Article.

(4th Edition, No. 378, dated 14-10-08)

No. 24.

Page 81. Article 340.

Substitute the words "period of such leave" for the words "period of absence" in the third line of clause (a) of this Article.

(4th Edition, No 21, dated 10th September 1903)

when he gives up office is to be ... in lieu of average salary.

341. (a) Half average salary is subject to a maximum of Rs. 500 a month if paid in India, and £150 a quarter if paid at the Home Treasury. Quarter average salary is subject to a maximum of Rs. 400 a ... and £120 a quarter if paid at the Home Treasury.

	Minima
If paid in England	£200 a year, or ⅘ths of last salary, whichever is less.
If paid in India	Rs. 166⅔ a month, or ⅘ths of last salary, whichever is less.

G

PART III.

PART IV.—ORDINARY PENSIONS.

Chapter XV.—General Rules.

Section I.—Extent of Application.

349. The conditions of service of officers of the following classes include special rules for pension which are laid down in the chapters noted against each, *viz.*:—

(*a*) Judges of the High Courts (see Chapter XXIII).

(*b*) Barristers holding the appointments specified in Article 547 (see Chapter XXIV)

(*c*) Members of the Indian Civil Service (see Chapter XXV).

(*d*) Statutory Civil Servants (see Chapter XXVI).

(*e*) Ecclesiastical Officers (see Chapter XXVII).

(*f*) Civil Engineers and Telegraph Officers (see Chapter XXX).

(*g*) State Railway Establishments (see Chapter XXXII).

(*h*) Bengal Covenanted Pilots (see Chapter XXXIII).

Page 85. Article 349.

Substitute the following for clause (k) under this Article:—

(*l*) Army Veterinary Officers of the Civil Veterinary Department (see

No. 193.

Page 85. Article 350.

Substitute the following for Rule 2 under this Article:—

2. The service of a Patwari whether appointed before or after the abolition of the Patwari or Village Officers' Cesses, and Funds, does not qualify in any case in which it did not qualify prior to that abolition.

(6th Edition, No. 193, dated 6-7-06.)

351. Future good conduct is an implied condition of every grant of a pension. The Local Government, the Government of India, and the Secretary of State in Council, reserve to themselves the right of withholding or withdrawing a pension, or any part of it, if the pensioner be convicted of serious crime or be guilty of grave misconduct

The decision of the Secretary of State in Council on any question of withholding or withdrawing the whole or any part of a pension under this Regulation shall be final and conclusive

NOTE.—[This rule is applicable to all the officers enumerated in Article 349 except Judges of the High Courts, Bishops, Army Veterinary Officers of the Civil Veterinary Department and members of the Indian Civil Service appointed before 16th January 1904.]

(4th Edition, No. 37, dated 16-1-04.)

(*d*) When a public servant holds some other pensionable office, he earns no pension in respect of an office of the kind mentioned in clause (*c*) or in respect of duties paid for by a Local Allowance.

(*e*) When an officer serves under a covenant which contains no stipulation regarding pension, unless the Government of India specially authorizes an officer to count such service towards pension.

Note.—[*Secretary of State's Despatch No. 255, dated 26th July 1877.*—"I have considered in Council your Financial letter, dated the 4th June last, No. 155, regarding the insertion, in contracts with mechanics and others engaged in England for service in India, of a clause stipulating that their service under covenant shall, if the Government of India think fit to re-engage them, count as service towards leave and pension under (*ordinary*) rules.

"Your Government are of opinion that the arrangement should apply to all such persons engaged under covenant or contract in England for the public service in India under all circumstances, and for all Departments, and you express a desire that the covenants should 'be carefully worded, so as to preserve inviolate the indefeasible right of the Government to modify either Leave or Pension Rules from time to time, at their discretion, so that no claims may arise to the benefits of either Code of Rules as it stood at the date when any particular covenant was executed.'

"Covenants with mechanics and others engaged for service in India will accordingly in future be prepared containing provisions to the effect recommended by your Government."]

Misconduct or Inefficiency.

353. Pension may not be granted to an officer whom it is desired to remove for misconduct, insolvency, or inefficiency. *(See also Appendix 7.)*

Claims of Widow.

354. (*a*) It being the duty of every Government officer himself to provide for his family, the Government recognises no claim by a widow on account of the services of her husband, and is almost invariably under the painful necessity of rejecting recommendations made in contravention of this rule.

(*b*) The submission of such recommendations, save under very extraordinary circumstances, is disapproved, as calculated only to give rise to hopes which cannot be fulfilled.

Note 1.—[In a Despatch No. 36, dated 17th November 1841, regarding the establishment of the Bengal Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund, the Court of Directors observed:—"In referring to the causes which may have operated to keep back subscribers, the [illegible] be placed on the special exercise of our bounty in [illegible] Whether or not such reliance have any effect in [illegible]s most important to the interest of the families of [illegible]d not be indulged. In our Despatch dated the [illegible] attention to the fact that the rules restricted the grant of pension to the family, or any member of the family, of a deceased servant, to cases where the servant shall have been killed in the exercise of his public duty, or shall have died in consequence of wounds or accidents sustained therein, except in special cases justifying extraordinary indulgence, and which are of very rare occurrence. The belief, therefore, that the fact of a person dying in our service gives his family a claim to pensionary provision (if such belief exist), is a delusion which may be productive of very painful consequences, and which, for this reas[illegible]

[illegible] State remarked [illegible] Uncovenanted [illegible] of subsequent [illegible]

Limitations.

355. (*a*) An officer cannot earn two pensions in the same office at the same time, or by the same continuous service.

(*b*) Two officers may not simultaneously count service in respect of the same office.

Part IV.

Military Service.

356. Service which is pensionable under Military Rules does not count, and an officer who is counting service for Military pension cannot simultaneously count service for Civil pension. *The following exceptions* have been made to the provisions of this Article:—

(1) Military
from pension un
promoted to be
No. 15, dated 9th
Service, counts
Hospital Assistant or
which the examinatio
(2) In the Public
of Deputy Commissa
Officers in the grades
when promoted to
their whole departm
apply to Warrant Officers who receive commissions and are promoted to be Assistant Engineers, under Public Works Code, Vol 1, Chapter II, paragraph 224.
(3) A Non Commissioned Officer or soldier, whether attached or unattached, cannot count service for Civil pensi
discharged from the Army
NOTE 1.—[This rule doe
clerk is afterwards employe

Page 87. Article 356.

Insert the following at the end of Note 1 to Exception (3)

No. 426.

Page 87. Article 357.

Substitute the following for this Article :—

57. The Local Government may, in exceptional cases, allow service is pensionble under Military rules to count for pension on the Inferior

h Edition, No. 426, dated 2-8-09.)

Section I.—Definition of Qualifying Service.

Beginning of Service.

358. (*a*) Except for Compensation gratuity, an officer's service does not in the case of Superior service qualify till he has completed twenty years of age.

(*b*) In other cases, unless it be otherwise provided by special rule or contract, the service of every officer begins when he takes charge of the office to which he is first appointed.

PART IV.

NOTE.—[In every covenant with an officer appointed in England by the Secretary of State, not being a member of the Indian Civil Service or a Civil Engineer or Telegraph Officer educated at the Royal Engineering College, Cooper's Hill, or a Forest Officer, a clause is inserted to the effect that service for leave and pension begins only from the date on which the officer joins his first appointment in India.]

359. The following exceptions are admitted to the twenty years' rule:—

(1) All officers appointed in England by the Secretary of State; "Indian College Engineers" [see Article 627 (*c*)]; and Police probationers appointed in India under the orders contained in the Despatch of the Secretary of State, No. 14 (Judicial), dated 15th March 1894.

(2) Signallers in the Indian and Indo-European Telegraph Department may count towards pension service rendered by them after they attain the age of eighteen years.

(3) Hospital Assistants count service from the date they pass the examinations referred to in Exception (1) of Article 356.

NOTE.—[Pupils of the Civil Hospital Assistant class in Medical Colleges who are granted leave under Rule 1, Article 52(*b*), count service from the date on which the leave begins.]

360. In the case of Inferior service, service counts after the age of sixteen years.

Conditions of Qualification.

361. The service of an officer does not qualify for pension unless it conforms to the following three conditions:—

First.—The service must be under Government.

Second.—The employment must be substantive and permanent.

Third.—The service must be paid by Government.

These three conditions are fully explained in the following Sections.

Section II.—First Condition.

Service under Government.

362. The service of an officer does not qualify unless he is appointed and his duties and pay are regulated by the Government, or under conditions determined by the Government. The following are examples of officers excluded from pension by this Article:—

(1) [illegible] by the Board of Trade;

(2) [illegible]

(3) [illegible] nd Institutions (*e.g.*, the *Asiatic* [illegible] at Lucknow);

(4) Subordinates appointed by Treasurers on their own responsibility, *e.g.*, Tahvildars in the Province of Agra and in the Central Provinces; and Potadars (money-testers) in Bengal

363. As an exception to the preceding Article, the services of Subordinates of Treasurers in the Punjab, including Tahvildars and Potadars (money-testers), who were in employ on the 23rd August 1886, qualify, provided that they were—

(i) appointed by District Officers;

(ii) discharging duties and receiving pay regulated under conditions laid down by Government; and

(iii) other than mere servants of Treasurers liable to be removed whenever a change might take place in the incumbency of the office of a Treasurer.

364. The service of a Native Accountant appointed to a Silladar Regiment in the Bombay Presidency on or after the 6th February 1875 does not qualify.

Service paid from Contract Allowances.

365. Service on an establishment paid from a Contract Establishment allowance, with the detailed distribution of which the Government does not interfere, does not qualify, whether such contract allowance is a fixed amount or consists of fees.

NOTE.—[The maximum Establishment allowance for Registration offices in Bengal is not a Contract allowance within the meaning of this Article]

366. Service on an establishment paid from the Household allowance of the Viceroy, or of a Governor, or Lieutenant-Governor, does not qualify

1 If an officer has served partly (in a capacity which would have given him claim to pension if the s
ment of the V
entitled from t
entitled if his
length of the service which has been so paid

after their decease, provided that the

Page 89. Article 367.

Cancel clause (a) of this Article and renumber clauses (b) and (c) as clauses (a) and (b).

(4th Edition, No. 196, dated 1-8-06)

Government on the lapse or annexation of the ...
infirmity renders the officer a fit object for pension.

(b) ~~(c)~~ Service in the establishment employed in the Khelat territory for the assessment and collection of water-rate on lands watered by the Sind Canal which was paid in part by the Khan of Khelat prior to the levy of a local cess to meet the charge.

Section III.—Second Condition.

General Principles.

368 Service does not qualify unless the officer holds a substantive office on a permanent establishment; but upon such conditions as it may think fit in each case to impose, the Government of India may allow temporary service to count for pension, if the pension does not exceed ten rupees a month.

369 An establishment, the duties of which are not continuous, but are limited to certain fixed periods in each year, is not a temporary establishment Service in such an establishment, including the period during

which the establishment is not employed, qualifies; but the concession of counting as service the period during which the establishment is not employed does not apply to an officer who was not on actual duty when the establishment was discharged, after completion of its work, or to an officer who was not on actual duty on the first day on which the establishment was again re-employed.

370. An officer transferred from a temporary to a permanent appointment can count his service in the temporary office, if, though at first created experimentally or temporarily, it eventually becomes permanent.

371. An officer without a substantive appointment officiating in an office which is vacant, or the permanent incumbent of which does not draw any part of the pay or count service, may, if he is confirmed without interruption in his service, count his officiating service.

Apprentices and Probationers.

372. Service as an Apprentice does not qualify, except in the following cases:—

Engineer or Examiner Apprentices } in the Public Works Department.
Qualified students of the Thomason College under practical training } in the Public Works Department.
Assistant Superintendent Apprentices in the Indian Telegraph Department.

373. The service of a probationer who holds a substantive office and draws substantive pay qualifies. So does that of an officer who is on probation for a substantive office, if he is employed in a vacancy reserved for him, pending probation, and in which no other officer simultaneously counts service.

374. Police probationers and temporary and officiating Assistant Superintendents of Police in all Provinces count their service towards pension, provided they have passed their examinations, have served two years in the Department, and have attained the age of twenty years.

These restrictions do not apply to Police Probationers recruited in England after competitive examination, in whose case service counts from the date on which they report their arrival in India, or to Probationers recruited in India under the orders in the Despatch of the Secretary of State, No. 14, dated the 15th March 1894, whose service counts from the date they take charge of the office to which they are appointed.

375. Officiating Deputy Magistrate-Collectors in Bengal count their service for pension from the date on which all the three following conditions are fulfilled, namely,

(1) two years' continuous officiating service as such have been rendered,
(2) departmental examinations have been fully passed, and,
(3) the age of twenty years has been attained.

Permanent Officer deputed.

376. An officer on a permanent establishment detached on temporary duty, on the understanding that, when the temporary duty ceases, he will return to the permanent establishment, counts his detached service.

377. The preceding Article permits the temporary suspension of the second condition of qualifying service which forms the subject of this

Section; it does not authorise any relaxation of the first condition (Section II), or the third condition (Section IV), and, in particular, must not be understood to countenance any modification of the rules in Part VII, which apply to an officer on Foreign Service.

378 Service as Private Secretary to the Governor-General, a Governor or a Lieutenant-Governor, qualifies, provided that the officer belonged, before his appointment as Private Secretary, to the Civil Service of Government, whether the Indian Civil Service or not.

Substantive office abolished.

379 If the substantive office of an officer is abolished within the meaning of Article 126, but the officer is, at the time, on special duty, or is, on abolition of his office, deputed on special duty, his service on special duty qualifies, but the duty must be *special;* mere employment, in continuation of permanent employment, in a temporary appointment which happens at the time to be vacant, does not qualify.

1. The service of an officer of the Marine Service continues to qualify when, upon the abolition of his appointment, he is retained on subsistence allowance or in an acting appointment.

Piece-work.

380. A Section-writer, or a Press servant, who is paid for piece-work, is treated as having held a substantive office, if—

[redacted]ually, but as a member of a fixed estab-

[redacted]-two months of his actual employ-

...ntedly for

...n choice

which the establishment is not employed, qualifies; but the concession of counting as service the period during which the establishment is not employed does not apply to an officer who was not on actual duty when the establishment was discharged, after completion of its work, or to an officer who was not on actual duty on the first day on which the establishment was again re-employed.

370. An officer transferred from a temporary to a permanent appointment can count his service in the temporary office, if, though at first created experimentally or temporarily, it eventually becomes permanent.

371. An officer without a substantive appointment officiating in an office which is vacant, or the permanent incumbent of which does not draw any part of the pay or count service, may, if he is confirmed without interruption in his service, count his officiating service

Apprentices and Probationers.

372. Service as an Apprentice does not qualify, except in the following cases:—

Engineer or Examiner Apprentices Qualified students of the Thomason College under practical training	in the Public Works Department.
Assistant Superintendent Apprentices in the Indian Telegraph Department.	

373 The service of a probationer who holds a substantive office and draws substantive pay qualifies. So does that of an officer who

Page 90. Article 374.

Substitute the following for this Article:—

374. Police probationers and temporary and officiating Assistant intendents of Police in all Provinces count their service as follows:—

(1) If recruited in England—from the date on which they their arrival in India.

(2) If recruited in India under the orders in Secretary of despatch No 14, dated the 15th March 1894—from th of assuming charge of their appointments.

(3) If recruited in India before the date of the orders of mentioned in (2) above—from the date either of attainin age of 20 years or of assuming charge of their appoint ments, whichever is later.

Page 90. Article 375.

Substitute the following for entries Nos. (1) to (4) under this Article, as amended by correction slip No. 104, dated 8th February 1905:—

(1) Probationary, officiating and temporary Deputy Magistrate-Collectors and sub pro. tem. Sub-Deputy Collectors in Bengal,

(2) Probationary, officiating and temporary Deputy Collectors in the United Provinces,

Probationary, officiating and temporary Extra Assistant Commissioners in the

Section; it does not authorise any relaxation of the first condition (Section II), or the third condition (Section IV), and, in particular, must not be understood to countenance any modification of the rules in Part VII, which apply to an officer on Foreign Service.

378. Service as Private Secretary to the Governor-General, a Governor or a Lieutenant-Governor, qualifies, provided that the officer belonged, before his appointment as Private Secretary, to the Civil Service of Government, whether the Indian Civil Service or not.

Substantive office abolished.

379 If the substantive office of an officer is abolished within the meaning of Article 126, but the officer is, at the time, on special duty, or is, on abolition of his office, deputed on special duty, his service on special duty qualifies, but the duty must be *special;* mere employment, in continuation of permanent employment, in a temporary appointment which happens at the time to be vacant, does not qualify.

1. The service of an officer of the Marine Service continues to qualify when, upon the abolition of his appointment, he is retained on subsistence allowance or in an acting appointment.

Piece-work.

380. A Section-writer, or a Press servant, who is paid for piece-work, is treated as having held a substantive office, if—

(i) he is employed, not casually, but as a member of a fixed establishment; and

(ii) during the last seventy-two months of his actual employment he has been attached to one office uninterruptedly for twenty-four months, or it has not been through his own choice or misconduct that he has not been so attached.

No. 101.

Page 91. Article 381.

Substitute the following for this Article:—

No. 109.

Page 91. Article 381.

No. 299.

Page 91. Article 381.

Insert the following as Note 2 under this Article, renumbering the present Note as Note 1:—

NOTE 2.—[Continuous service as Inspector, Surveyor, Holding Marker, Draughtsman, Computor and Clerk belonging to Special and Revision Survey parties in Burma qualifies.]

(4th Edition, No. 299, dated 7-10-07.)

Service in these posts qualifies from the dates mentioned or from any previous date from which the incumbents on 1st October 1899 or 1st September 1904 (as the case may be) may have been serving substantively and without interruption in one or other of them.)

(4th Edition, No. 109, dated 23-2-05.)

Exceptions.

383. A Medical Officer in charge of a Government vessel may count his service afloat, if he is transferred, without interruption of his service, to the Civil Medical Service.

384. Officers transferred from the Extra or Contingent List of the Calcutta Customs Preventive Service count their service on that list, provided the Collector declares that the transfer is made on the ground of good service rendered.

Section IV.—Third Condition.

Sources of Remuneration.

385. Service which satisfies the conditions prescribed in Sections II and III qualifies, or does not qualify, according to the source from which it is paid; with reference to this Article, service is classified as follows:—

(a) Paid from the General Revenues.
(b) Paid from Local Funds
(c) Paid from Funds in respect to which the Government holds the position of Trustee
(d) Paid by Fees levied by law, or under the authority of the Government, or by Commission
(e) Paid by the Grant, in accordance with law or custom, of a tenure in land, or of any source of income, or right to collect money.

General Revenues.

386. Service paid from the General Revenues qualifies. The fact that arrangements are made for the recovery, on the part of the Government, of the whole, or part, of the cost of an establishment or officer, does not affect the operation of this principle: Provided that the establishment or officer is appointed, controlled, and paid by the Government.

NOTE.—[In [illegible] the recovery of cost of establishments it should not be forgotten tha[illegible] that of leave allowances and [illegible]

Examples.—[illegible] heir establishments at Bomba[illegible] hich offices is [illegible] ege and Collegiate Schools, while the cost thereof [illegible] also that of the Elphinstone College and High [illegible] and Educational Institutions in Bombay, a portion of the cost of which is recovered from private endowments.

(c) Masters and Assistant Masters in schools established in Bombay on the old system (converse to the grant in aid system) whose pay was met in part by local contributions. The pension in this case is reckoned only on the share of pay paid by Government.

(d) The establishment of the Sehor (Bhupal) School, the expense of which is paid in part by local subscriptions.

(e) Certain Customs establishments in Bombay, the cost of which is paid for by private companies.

(f) When Police officers are entertained at the cost of individuals and corporate bodies, an additional charge of one sixth of the pay of officers whose pay is not less than Rs. 100 a month, and of one twelfth of the pay of others, must be defrayed by the persons for whose benefit the officers are employed. Provided always that the additional charge shall not be made [illegible]

(h) The office establishment of the Health Officer of the Port of Bombay and the cre of the boat placed at the disposal of that officer, a portion of whose pay is paid by the Bomb Port Trust

(i) Certain additions to Government establishments in the Bombay Presidency ... Accountant [illegible]

Mysore, were employed in Mysore and transferred to the British servic proper before 1st October 1882, the pensions granted are charged accord ing to the Rule of Proportions.

(b) Pensions for service in Mysore prior to 1st October 1882 of office who had a status in the service of the British Government, apart fro their particular employment in Mysore, are paid wholly from Britis Revenues.

Local Funds and Trust Funds.

390. Service paid from a Local Fund qualifies, or does not qualif according to the rules laid down in Chapter XLII.

391. Service paid from Funds which Government holds only as Trustee, such as under a Court of Wards or in an Attached Estate, do

No. 222.

Page 93. Article 392.

Substitute the following for clauses (a) and (b) of this Article :—

392. Except when fees or commission are drawn in addition to pay from the General Revenues, service in an office paid only by fees, whether levied by law or under the authority of Government, or by a commission, does not qualify.

From the first line of Rule 1 under this Article delete the words "and Bombay" and in the second line substitute "officer" for "officers."

(4th Edition, No. 222, dated 13-10-06.)

District Officers) and their deputies in the Kaira Collectorate and in th following talukas of the Panch Mahals, namely:—Godhra, Kálol an Dohad, and the Petás of Hálol and Jhalod, if transferred to qualifyin service, count their previous service.

PART IV.

Section V.—Distinction between Superior and Inferior Service.

395. Qualifying service is divided into Superior and Inferior.

Inferior Service.

396. Service on pay not exceeding Rs. 10, and service in the following capacities, or in any office which has been graded as Inferior by the rule or practice of the Local Government, is Inferior service:—

Artificers, other than those specified in Article 397, Handicraftsmen, and Labourers.
Bázárs: Cháudharies of—.
Daftaries and Muchies
Distributors in Printing and Lithographic establishments
Dockyard and Military Artificers not specially provided for in Article 484.
Forest Guards
Maistries [illegible] Public [illegible]
Menial a[illegible]
Messenge[illegible]
Money-te[illegible]
Priests a[illegible]
Rollerme[illegible]
Royal In[illegible]
Topass[illegible]
Sarkárs, [illegible]
Sarká[illegible]
Seamen [illegible]
Shroffs w[illegible]
~~Stipendi[illegible]~~
~~Wingat[illegible]~~
~~Trunkers~~
Weighm[illegible]
attach[illegible]
month

No. 102.

[illegible] Article 396.

[illegible] "Royal Indian M[illegible]

[illegible] Lascars, Stok[illegible]

[illegible] Assistant Bakers

[illegible] Commander's [illegible]

[illegible] Lascars La[illegible]

Note.—[Su[illegible]
[u]nder the rul[illegible]
[fo]llowers on th[illegible]

Superior Service.

397. All other service is Superior service. The service of the follow[in]g officers is Superior if their pay exceeds Rs. 10:—

Army Remount Department: Darogahs and native stable overseers in the—.
Bailiffs; Bázárs: Kotwáls of—
Book-binders whose professional occupation is book-binding and who are not mere Daftaries.
Catamaran Maistries at Madras; Commissariat Inspectors.
Compounders; Drivers. *c. 0. 284*
Duffadars in the Thagi and Dakaiti Department drawing Rs. 15 and Rs. 20 a month from the date of the new organisation, *viz.*, the 5th September 1887.
Goungs · Bázár and Cattle-Market Goungs in Burma.
Gunpowder Manufactory, Poona: Fitters and Engine-drivers of the—.
Hospital Purveyors

Part IV.

No. 46.

Page 95. Article 397.

Insert the words "Artificers and Assistant Artificers in the" in the entry "Indo-European Telegraph Department" in this article, and delete the words "Artificers, Assistant Artificers, Mounted Artificers and" in the entry "Telegraph Department."

(4th Edition, No. 44, dated 1-3-04.)

is purely mechanical, such as Distributors, Rollermen or Inkmen, Fly-boys or Takers-off but Press-servants *admitted* under Article 380 count service as Superior for those months only in which their earnings exceed Rs. 10.

NOTE 1.—[Under *warehousemen* in the Government Press, Madras, and Impositors are Superior servants.]

NOTE 2.—[Pressmen, whose pay, if in receipt of fixed pay, or whose emoluments, if paid for piece work, are not less than Rs. 15 a month, are, with effect from 1st April 1894, treated as Superior servants. One half of service as pressman rendered previous to that date on pay or emoluments of Rs. 15 a month or over is also reckoned as Superior service.

Quartermasters, Tindals, Dockyard Tindals, Serangs, Dockyard Serangs, Marine Engine-drivers, *Seacunnies* and Stoker Tindals. Gunners, Gunners' Mates, Carpenters, Carpenters' Mates, and Pursers' Stewards, em-

Page 95. Article 397.

the 21st

Substitute the following for the entry "Royal In...

Page 95. Article 397.

Substitute the following for the entry "Royal Indian Marine" in this Article as amended by Corrigendum No. 102, dated the 24th January 1905:—

Royal Indian Marine: Chief Syrangs of Lascars, Syrangs of Lascars, Seacunnies, Tindals of Lascars, Lascars (class I and II), Engine Drivers, Syrangs of Stokers, Tindals of Stokers, Stokers, (class I and II), Wiremen, Carpenters' Crew, Plumbers, General Mess Butlers and Stewards, Cooks, Bakers and Ships' Stewards, who are enrolled under the Indian Marine Act.

(4th Edition, No. 200, dated 9-8-06.)

Taxidermist in the Indian Museum.
Telegraph Department: Artificers, Assistant Artificers, Mounted Artificers and Linemen in the—. The service of a Lineman is Superior even if his pay does not exceed Rs. 10.
Tide-waiter or ...
Tomandárs and ... rtment.
Treasury Kark...
Vaccinators, i... Presidency
and the Unit...
Victualling Gomastahs
Weighmen in the Mints whose pay exceeds Rs. 15 and Weighmen attached to the Opium Agencies in Malwa drawing Rs. 10 and upwards a month.

PART IV.

tracted on service, is entitled to reckon as pensionable service the period of his furlough to the extent of his employment under the Military Department, but not exceeding a maximum of one year: Provided always that no application for this concession shall be entertained unless the sickness was such as to render the absence of the officer on medical certificate immediately necessary.

Section II.—Periods of Leave.

Superior Service.

407. Except as provided in Article 408 time passed on leave other than Privilege leave or Subsidiary leave does not count as Superior service. Time passed on leave subsidiary to Leave on Medical Certificate by an officer subject to the Indian Service Leave Rules, who has twice before had Leave on Medical Certificate out of India, does not count.

408. Time passed on leave with allowances counts as service as follows:—

If the total service of the Officer is not less than—	He counts as service a period of leave out of India not exceeding—	He counts as service a period of leave in India not exceeding—
15 years	1 year	1 year
20 ,,	2 years	,,
25 ,,	3 ,,	,,
30 ,,	4 ,,	2 years
35 ,,	5 ,,	,,

NOTE 1.—[The periods in columns 2 and 3 are not cumulative, that is, an officer may not count two years' leave in 15 years' service or more than four years' leave in 30 years' service. The maximum amount of leave both in and out of India which may be counted is that shown in column 2.]

NOTE 2.—[Total service in this Article means total service reckoning from the date of commencement of service qualifying for pension and includes periods of leave.]

NOTE 3. [For the purposes of this Article, Ceylon is not held to be "out of India."]

409. Time passed on leave by the following officers during Recess on half pay, or in the case of the Survey of India, on less than half pay or without pay, provided the officers return to duty when required by their superior officers, counts:—

Subordinates of the Survey of India whose service is Superior, Lower Subordinates of the Forest Survey, and Forest Subordinates employed in Kumaon and Garhwal.

NOTE.—[The leave granted during Recess to Tindals and others under clause (iii) of Article 295, is treated as service qualifying for pension, though it exceeds the amount admissible under Chapter XIV.]

410. Time passed on leave obtained to be present at an examination which must be passed before an officer is eligible for higher subordinate appointments, such as Deputy Magistracies, counts. *(See Article 285.)*

411. (a) Subordinates in pensionable Government service passing through a course of instruction in any of the Normal and Agricultural Schools in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies count the time so spent as service towards pension, notwithstanding that, while receiving instruction in the schools referred to, they are treated as absent from their appointments on leave without allowances.

(*b*) Members of the subordinate Police in the United Provinces in pensionable service who are selected to undergo a course of training at the Training School at Moradabad, for candidates nominated for the grade of Sub-Inspector, count the period of their training as service for pension, although they are considered as absent on leave without pay from their appointments while at the school.

(*c*) Members of the subordinate Forest service in pensionable service sent to the Imperial Forest School, Dehra Dun, to undergo a course of training, count the period of their training in that Institution as service towards pension.

(*d*) Untrained teachers in Berar in pensionable service, who undergo a course of instruction in the Akola Training College, count the time so spent up to a maximum of one year as service towards pension, although they are considered as absent on leave without pay for the whole period of training.

(*e*) Compounders in the Punjab in pensionable service, who undergo a course of training at the Medical College at Lahore, in order to qualify as Hospital Assistants, count the time so spent up to a maximum of one year as service towards pension.

Deputation out of India.

412. When an officer is deputed out of India on duty, the whole period of his absence from India counts. When an officer on leave out of India is employed, or is detained after the termination of his leave, on duty, the period of such employment or detention counts.

Recall to Duty.

413 Time spent on the voyage to India by an officer who is recalled to duty before the expiry of any recognised leave, and (if, within a year from the date on which he can be spared, the officer takes the unexpired

he

No. 98.

Page 99. Article 414.

is,

Substitute the following for this Article :— at

414. An inferior servant counts leave with and without allowances not exceeding in the aggregate that which might be given with allowances under the rules in Chapters XII and XIV. of

be

Page 99. Article 415.

in

Cancel this Article.

(4th Edition, No 98, dated 3-1-05)

...duct counts, if the suspension is immediately followed by reinstatement, but time passed under suspension adjudged as a specific penalty does not count.

417. If an officer, who
conduct, is reinstated, bu

Pag

For the words " Local
lines of this Article as am
Edition No. 115, dated th
" Head of the Departmen
(4th Edition, No. 154, dated 18-7-08.)

appointmen
service in which counts, is not a resignation of the public service.

419. Any authority who, on revision or appeal, reverses an order dismissing an officer, may declare that the officer's past service counts.

Interruptions.

420. An interruption in the service of an officer entails forfeiture of his past service, except in the following cases:—

(a) Authorised leave of absence.
(b) U

(c) S
be to the same office.
(d) Abolition of office or loss of appointment owing to reduction of establishment.
(e) Tr

(f) Transfer to service on the Household establishment of the Viceroy.
(g) Time occupied in transit fro provide that the officer is transf competer authority, or, if he is a consent the head of his old office.

421. The Local Government may commute retrospectively periods of absence without leave into leave without allowances.

NOTE.—[The Board of Revenue, and the Inspector General of Police, Madras, exercise the power conferred by this Article as regards officers subordinate to them drawing twenty rupees a month and less.]

Condonation of Interruptions and Deficiencies.

422. Upon such conditions as it may think fit, in each case, to impose—

(i) The Government of India may condone all interruptions in service not exceeding twelve months in all; and the Local Government may condone all interruptions not exceeding three months in all.

1436

No. 447.

Page 101. Article 422.

Insert the words "or Survey" after the word "Settlement" the first line of Note 2 to this Article inserted by Addendum o. 140, dated 5th September 1905.

(4th Edition, No. 447, dated 1-9-09)

---

subordinate authority, that authority may exercise the power conferred by Articles 422 and 423(1) as follows:—

Under 422 clause (i) up to two months.
Under 422 clause (ii) up to six months
Under 423 clause (1) up to two months.

(4th Edition, No 436, dated 23-4-09)

case may be, Inferior service, and, also, not exceeding twelve months in all.

(b) The Local Government may, if the applicant for pension is serving on an Imperial Establishment, *condone* in these cases a deficiency not exceeding one-fourth the officer's *non-qualifying*, or as the case may be, Inferior service and also not exceeding three months.

NOTE.—[The two clauses of this section are alternative and not cumulative.]

(4th Edition, No 436, dated 23-4-09)

Chapter XVIII.—Conditions of Grant of Pension.

Section I.—Classification of Pensions.

424 Pensions for "Superior service" are divided into four classes, the rules for which are prescribed in the following Sections of this Chapter—

(a) Compensation pensions (see Section II).
(b) Invalid pensions (see Section III).
(c) Superannuation pensions (see Section IV).
(d) Retiring pensions (see Section V).

425 *Pensions for "Inferior service"* are regulated by Articles 481 to 485.

Section II.—Compensation Pension.

426. A Compensation pension is awarded to an officer discharged (¹) from the public service because, on a reduction of establishment, his appointment is abolished and other suitable employment cannot be found for him. An appointment, the pay of which is reduced as part of a general

PART IV.

scheme of revision, is abolished within the meaning of this Article. But in such case it may sometimes be cheaper to grant a personal allowance than a pension.

NOTE (1).—["You report the case of an Overseer of eight years' service, whose pay was Rs. 20 a month and who, upon the abolition of his appointment, was offered an acting Overseership on Rs. 15 a month, with a probable prospect of recovering his former position after a time.

"The Overseer refused this offer and claimed a Compensation gratuity, which you declined to grant. In the absence of any express rules to guide you, you now enquire whether this procedure was proper

"The Governor-General in Council considers that your action was quite right, and that [illegible] as [illegible] nsa- [illegible] aan [illegible] of [illegible] *of*

427. To pension an officer still capable of useful service is a waste of public money; before a pension is granted to such an officer discharged on abolition of appointment, it must be carefully considered whether he cannot be otherwise provided for. The head of a department, in forwarding an application for Compensation pension, should invariably state for what reasons it has been found impossible to provide suitable employment for the applicant.

Selection for Discharge.

428. The selection of the officers to be discharged upon the reduction of an establishment should *primâ facie* be so made that the least charge for Compensation pension will be incurred.

429. The discharge of one officer to make room for another better qualified is not the abolition of an appointment within the meaning of Article 426; the abolition must produce a real saving to Government. Particulars of the saving effected should be fully set forth in every application for Compensation pension The saving should always exceed the cost of the pension; otherwise it may perhaps be better to postpone the reduction of establishment or abolition of appointment. *(See orders printed as Appendix 8)*

NOTE.—The relaxation of the condition laid down in this Article requires the sanction of the Government of India]

Restrictions.

430. A Deputy Collector, Munsiff, or similar officer who belongs to the public service, apart from his particular local appointment, cannot obtain a Compensation pension on the abolition of a particular appointment.

431 No pension is admissible to an officer for the loss of an appointment on discharge after the completion of a specified term of service.

432. No pension may be awarded for the loss of a Local Allowance.

433. Schoolmasters or other officers who, in addition to their other duties, are employed in any capacity in the Postal Department, are not entitled to Compensation pension on being relieved of such duties.

Special Cases.

434. If it is necessary to discharge an officer in consequence of a change in the nature of the duties of his office, the case should be referred to the Government of India.

Acceptance of new Appointment.

440. If an officer who is entitled to Compensation pension acc instead another appointment in the public service, and subseque becomes again entitled to receive a pension of any class, the amoun such pension shall not be less than he could have claimed if he had accepted the appointment.

Section III.—Invalid Pension.

---

441. An Invalid pension is awarded, on his retirement from the pu service, to an officer who by bodily or mental infirmity is permane incapacitated for the public service, or for the particular branch of i which he belongs.

Rules regarding Medical Certificates.

... n Invalid pension is sixty years old ... Officer is necessary; it suffices for ... incapacity of the applicant. Oth wise, incapacity for service must be established by a medical certific attested as follows:—

(*a*) If the officer submitting it is on leave in England—by the Medi Board at the India Office

(*b*) If he is serving at or near the capital town of a Province—by t Administrative Medical Officer of the Province, or by a Medical Con mittee over which the Administrative Medical Officer should, when pra ticable, preside.

(*c*) If he is an officer in Superior service, and is serving in the int rior of the country under such circumstances that, in the opinion of th Loc... ... required to appear before ... Me... ...e.

... either accept a cert fica... ...ficer or Medical Offic in charge of a civil station, or assemble a special Invaliding Committee a convenient civil station.

(*e*) If the pension applied for exceeds Rs. 100 a month, a certificate b a single Medical Officer should not be accepted as sufficient, if it is po sible, without undue inconvenience, to assemble an Invaliding Committe or to cause the applicant to appear before the Director-General, India Medical Department, or the Standing Medical Committee at the Pres dency.

(*f*) Except in the case of an officer on leave in England, no medic certificate of incapacity for service may be granted unless the applica produces a letter to show that the head of his office or department is awa of his intention to appear before the Medical Officer. The Medical Offic shall also be supplied by the head of the office or department in whic the applicant is employed, with a statement of what appears from official records to be the applicant's age. Where the applicant has service book, the age there recorded should be reported.

443. (*a*) A succinct statement of the medical case, and of the treatment adopted, should, i

(*b*) If the Examin to discover any specific disease in for further service by general debility while still under the age of fifty-five years, he should give detailed reasons for his opinion, and, if possible, a second medical opinion should always in such a case be obtained.

(*c*) In a case of this kind, special explanation will be expected from the head of the office or department of the grounds on which it is proposed to invalid the officer.

444 A simple certificate that inefficiency is due to old age or natural decay from advancing years, is not sufficient in the case of an officer

tionally understated. (*See clauses (b) and (c) of the preceding Article.*)

No. 57.

Page 105. Article 445.

Substitute th *al certificate* *it :—*

it condition, we nation, and that nend that he be the pension or gratuity

for the decision of the Local Government.

Form of Medical Certificate in India.

447. (*a*) The form of the certificate to be given respecting an officer applying for pension in India is as follows:—

Certified that I (we) have carefully examined *A B*, son of *C D*, a——— in the———

His age is by his own statement——years, and by appearance about——years I (we) consider *A B* to be completely and permanently incapacitated for further service of any kind [or in the Department to which he belongs] in consequence of (*here state disease or cause*). His incapacity does not appear to me (us) to have been caused by irregular or intemperate habits

(*If* *omplete and permanent, the certificate s* *he following addition should be made:* is fit for further service of a less laborious character than that which he has been doing [or may, after resting

Part IV.

for —— months, be fit for further service of a less laborious character than that which he has been doing].

NOTE.—[See note under Article 445, which applies here also.]

(*b*) The object of the alternative certificate (of partial incapacity) is that an officer should, if possible, be employed even on lower pay, so that the expense of pensioning him may be avoided. If there be no means of employing him even on lower pay, then he may be admitted to pension; but it should be considered whether, in view of his capacity for partially earning a living, it is necessary to grant to him the full pension admissible under rule. The principle of Article 427 must always be carefully borne in mind.

Signallers in the Telegraph Department.

448. (*a*) In the case of Signallers in the Indian and Indo-European Telegraph Departments, the medical certificate prescribed by Article 447 may, if it is found after medical examination that it cannot be granted, be dispensed with in special cases when inefficiency is not the result of misconduct, and instead of it two certificates—

(i) one in form A signed by two superior officers of the Telegraph Department; and

(ii) the other in form B signed by the Director-General of Telegraphs—may be substituted.

FORM A "We certify that, after a perusal of the records of *A B*'s service, and of the report of his immediate superior during the last twelve months of his servic[illegible]acitated for the duties of a signa[illegible]

FORM [illegible] case, I concur with Messrs [illegible] incapacitated for the duties of [illegible] accordingly recommend that he m[illegible] tuity for which he may be found [illegible]

(*b*) The practice enjoined in Articles 447 (*b*) and 453 of re-employing [illegible] *followed as far as practicable in these cases.* [illegible] retire under this Article may be granted a [illegible] four-fifths of the amount that would be admissible for a man permanently unfit for any duty.

NOTE.—[This article applies only to men who are "Signallers," including in that term Telegraph Masters who are members of the signalling staff, when they retire.]

Special Precautions in the Police.

449. District Superintendents of Police should be on their guard against endeavours to retire on Invalid pension by officers who are capable of serving longer.

450. Medical Officers should confine themselves to recommending leave to such policemen as are not likely to benefit by a further stay in hospital, and should not certify that a policeman is incapacitated for further service unless they are officially requested to report upon his incapacity for further service.

451. Medical Officers should be specially searching in their examination of the physical unfitness of every applicant for pension, and, whenever the number of applicants for pensions is large, the examination should, if possible, be conducted by two Medical Officers.

Restrictions.

452. An officer discharged on other grounds has no claim under Article 441, even although he can produce medical evidence of incapacity for service.

453. Article 427 applies, *mutatis mutandis*, in the case of an officer invalided under Article 441 as unfit for employment only in some particular branch of the public service. Every effort should be made to find for such an officer other employment suited to his particular capacity

No. 296.

Page 107. Article 454.

Cancel the second sentence of this Article.

(4th Edition, No. 291, dated 27-9-07.)

... of incapacity for further service, must not (except for special reasons to be reported to the Local Government) be retained in active service pending a decision on his application for pension, nor can he obtain leave of absence except Subsidiary leave preparatory to retirement. Without the further special sanction of the Local Government, service after the date of a medical certificate does not count for pension.

456 The object of Article 455 is to discourage tentative applications; but an inferior servant (including in that term a Police officer whose pay does not exceed Rs 20) who, in the opinion of the head of his office, is fit for light work, may be retained in employment till his pension is sanctioned, provided that his place is not filled up till he retires, and that his service counts only to the date of his medical certificate

457. Article 455 refers only to the retention in *active* service of an officer who has furnished a medical certificate in support of an application for Invalid pension or gratuity while in India. The retirement of an officer who is absent on leave other than Privilege leave, when such certi- ... the termination of his leave, and

No. 283.

Page 107. Article 458.

Insert the words "in superior service" *after* "officer" *in first line of this Article.*

(4th Edition, No 283, dated 13 9 07)

459. (*a*) An officer in Superior service, who has attained the age of 55 years, may be required to retire, unless the Local Government considers him efficient, and permits him to remain in the Service. But as the premature retirement of an efficient officer imposes a needless charge on the State, this rule should be worked with discretion. And in cases in which the rule is enforced, the reasons for enforcing it shall be placed on record by the Local Government or other competent authority.

PART IV.

NOTE 1.—[Local Governments should
tion, so that the State
efficient officers
NOTE 2.—[
required to ret

(*b*) The
the rules re

(1) ** "A
tire after a cer
do so, but an
five years, may
and permits hi
classes of office
required, as a
most expedient
The Govern
officers holding
which the reten
ard required in
(2) "As son
the compulsory
Honour the Pre
912 of these Reg
officer of whate
discretion, to pr
at sixty years of
shall be exercise
being deprived of
of the country, w
pension list"

460. An of
or who retire
has been Inf
had been in
Article 398.

461. Offic
Assistant Su
55 years, un
interests of t
definite perio

Pages 107-108. Article 459.

Substitute the following for this Article :—

459. (*a*) An officer who has attained the age of 55 may be requi
retire by the Local Government under which he is employed The Loca
ernment may delegate this power in respect of non-gazetted office[illegible]
head of the latter's office or department, not being under the rank of a
tor or District Judge.

(*b*) [illegible]
the State [illegible]
unnecessarily to the non-effective charges In the case of [illegible]
superior appointments, the standard of efficiency by which retentio
be decided is above the standard required in lower appointments. In
case in which the rule is enforced the reasons for enforcing it sho
recorded

(*c*) Each such officer's case should be taken up when he is 55 yea
and before the expiry of each extension of service. In every case the [illegible]

Pages 107-108. Article 459.

Cancel the Note under this Article as amended by correction slip No. 283, dated 13th September 1907.

[illegible] age of
[illegible] of State, in the
[illegible] the Department for a further

Delegation of Powers.

462 (*a*) The Local Government may delegate to heads of departments or to officers not under the rank of Collector or District Judges—

(1) the power of permitting any [illegible] remain in the service, provided [illegible] for a definite period up to, but not beyond, the age of 60 years;

(2) Subject to such conditions as the Local Government may think fit, the power of compelling any non-gazetted subordinate to retire either at the age of 55 years, or on the expiry of any *further period up to which his service has been extended, or* before the expiry of such further period if he ceases to be efficient.

Each such subordinate's case must be taken up when he is 55 years old and on the expiry of each extension of service

(b) The Government of India have delegated the powers of a Local Government to the following officers:—

(i) The Director-General of the Post Office of India, in respect of all officers subordinate to him;

(ii) The Comptroller and Auditor-General and Head Commissioner of Paper Currency, in respect of all non-gazetted officers subordinate to him,

(iii) The Director-General of Military Works, the Director-General of Telegraphs and the Directors of Railway Construction and Railway Traffic, in respect of all subordinates serving under them except Accountants;

(iv) The Accountant-General in the Public Works Department, in respect of all subordinates serving under him including all Accountants belonging to the establishment under the Government of India;

(v) The Accountant-General, Military Department, the Adjutant-General in India, and the Quarter-Master-General in India, in respect of all non-gazetted subordinates employed in establishments under their control;

(vi) The General Superintendent of Operations for the Suppression of Thagi and Dakaiti, in respect of all non-gazetted officers subordinate to him,

(vii) The Resident at Baroda, in respect of all non-gazetted officers of the Baroda Residency and of those serving under his Assistants in Kathiawar and under the Cantonment Magistrate at Baroda.

S. O.

Procedure.

463 On or before the 1st September in each year, i e., as soon as pos- ... establishment, the Audit

No. 304.

Page 109. Article 463.

Substitute the following for this Article :—

463. With a view to the issue of necessary orders as to retention or otherwise of officers to whom Article 459(a) applies, the Audit Officer should on or about the 1st of September in each year, submit to the authorities concerned (*vide* Article 459(a) and Appendix No. 1) a list of those who will attain the age of 55, or complete the term for which extension has been allowed, during the next official year.

(4th Edition, No. 304, dated 20-11-07.)

465 A Retiring pension is granted to an officer who voluntarily ...

No. 70.

... 109. *Article 466.*

... *Article :—*

... ith the view of ... hether :

emplo ...
service or in ...
controlled by an o...

Combined Appointments.

467. An officer holding two or more separate appointments may not, save with the express sanction of the Government of India in the Finance Department or, if pensions are a Provincial charge, of the Local Government, resign one or more of such appointments on a pension, without retiring from the public service altogether. There is no objection to his being relieved from one or more of such appointments at any time, without being compelled to leave the service altogether; but in such case, any pension admissible to him for service in the office or offices from which he is relieved, will be deferred until he finally retires.

Chapter XIX.—Amount of Pensions.

Section I.—General Rules.

468. The amount of pension that may be granted is determined by length of service as set forth in Articles 474 to 485. Fractions of a year are not taken into account in the calculation of any pension admissible to an officer under this Part of these Regulations.

Currency.

469. A pension is fixed in rupees, and not in sterling money, even though it is to be paid in England.

Award of Full Pension.

470. (*a*) The full pension admissible under the rules is not to be given as a matter of course, or unless the service rendered has been really approved. (*See Appendix 9.*)

(*b*) If the service has not been thoroughly satisfactory, the authority sanctioning the pension should make such reduction in the amount as it thinks proper.

471. An o [illegible]
pension.

NOTE.—[See [illegible]

472. In th [illegible]
(British) Gov[illegible]
until it has be[illegible]
funds in respect of the service under the British Government.

473. An officer, not being a Military officer or a member of the Indian Civil Service, transferred to service under a Colonial Government, on final retirement from the Colonial service on pension or compensation allowance, receives, from Indian Revenues, for each completed year of qualifying and uninterrupted service in India, a pension of one-sixtieth of his average emoluments at the time of his transfer, such average emolu-

ments to be calculated for the last three years, or, if the whole service in India is less than three years, for the whole period of service. The pension is subject to a maximum limit of Rs 2,000 a year for an Indian service not exceeding ten years and Rs. 4,000 a year in any other case.

NOTE.—[The sanction of the Government of India is required to the transfer of an officer to any service of the description mentioned in this Article.]

Section II.—Amount of Superior Pension.

---

474. The amount of a pension is regulated as follows:—

(*a*) After a service of less than ten years, a gratuity not exceeding (except in special cases, and under the orders of the Government of India) one month's emoluments for each completed year of service If the emoluments of the officer have b[illegible] ars of his service, otherwise than as a [illegible] at the discretion of the Local Governm[illegible]

(*b*) After a service of not less than ten years, a pension not exceeding the following amounts —

Years of completed service.	Scale of pension.		Maximum limit of pension.			
			Rs		Rs.	
10	10	sixtieths of average emoluments	2,000	a year, or	$166\frac{2}{3}$	a month
11	11	,, ,, ,,	2,200	,,	$183\frac{1}{3}$	,,
12	12	,, ,, ,,	2,400	,,	200	,,
13	13	,, ,, ,,	2,600	,,	$216\frac{2}{3}$	,,
14	14	,, ,, ,,	2,800	,,	$233\frac{1}{3}$	,,
15	15	,, ,, ,,	3,000	,,	250	,,
16	16	,, ,, ,,	3,200	,,	$266\frac{2}{3}$	,,
17	17	,, ,, ,,	3,400	,,	$283\frac{1}{3}$	,,
18	18	,, ,, ,,	3,600	,,	300	,,
19	19	,, ,, ,,	3,800	,,	$316\frac{2}{3}$	,,
20	20	,, ,, ,,	4,000	,,	$333\frac{1}{3}$	,,
21	21	,, ,, ,,	4,200	,,	350	,,
22	22	,, ,, ,,	4,400	,,	$366\frac{2}{3}$	,,
23	23	,, ,, ,,	4,600	,,	$383\frac{1}{3}$	,,
24	24	,, ,, ,,	4,800	,,	400	,,
25 and above	30	,, ,, ,,	5,000	,,	$416\frac{2}{3}$	,,

NOTE.—[*For the precise meaning of average emoluments, see Articles 486 and 487.*]

475. Officers holding any of the appointments enumerated below and belonging to what was formerly termed the Uncovenanted Service, may be allowed by the Local Government ~~of India~~ an additional pension of Rs. 1,000 a year, provided they have rendered not less than three years of effective service (that is, service of the same nature as that which, under the provisions of Article 644, counts for the special pensions admissible under Article 642) in such appointment, and provided also that in each case during such service the officer has shown such special energy and S.O.

No. 490

Page 111. Article 475.

Insert the words "Madras, Rangoon" after the word "Calcutta" in line 2 of the entry "Police Department" under this Article:—

(4th Edition, No. 313, dated 21-2-08.)

No. 444.

Page 113. Article 478 (a).

Substitute the following for Note 4 under this Article as inserted by Addendum No. 310, dated 4th January 1908 :—

NOTE 4.—[This Article does not apply to Port Officers in Madras, to the Second Assistant Port Officer, Rangoon, to officers subject to Articles 403 and 404 or whose pensions are governed by the rules under the Superannuation Act, 1892 (55 and 56, Victoria, Cap 40), or to persons appointed to a judicial office in the Provincial Service in Madras directly from the Bar.]

(4th Edition, No. 444, dated 27-5 09)

No. 450.

Page 113. Article 478 (a).

Insert the following as Note 1 to this Article, re-numbering the existing notes 1, 2, 3, and 4 as 2, 3, 4, and 5 :—

NOTE 1.—[This rule may be relaxed by the Government of India in cases when the maximum pension admissible does not exceed R100 a month, or when, though the maximum pension exceeds that amount, the enhancement of pension involved does not exceed R10 a month]

(4th Edition, No 450, dated 1-11-09)

No. 266.

Page 113. Article 479.

Cancel the Note under this Article.

(4th Edition, No. 266, dated 20 6-07)

Section III.—Amount of Inferior Pension.

---

481. For Inferior qualifying service, pension may, subject to the conditions laid down in Articles 426 to 457, be granted as follows :—

(a) Compensation and Invalid gratuity:

No. 204.

Page 113. Article 481.

Substitute the following for clause (b) of this Article :—

(b) Compensation and Invalid pension: After a service of not less than 30 years—half pay not exceeding Rs. 10 a month in the case of a daftari employed in a Secretariat of the Government of India and Rs. 4 a month in all other cases.

(5th Edition, No. 204 dated 16-8-08)

or "Average Emoluments" for pension purposes, 2½ per cent. on a Thugyi's commission, if the average commission of the last three years of his service exceeds Rs. 600 a year, is deducted, as representing the expenses of his office; and pension is computed upon the remainder. No deduction is made if the average commission of a Thugyi for the last three years of service does not exceed Rs. 600 a year; in such cases the pension is computed upon the total amount of such average commission.

(4) When an officer's pay is fixed at two rates, a smaller rate during stationary duty and a higher rate during periods passed on tour or travelling, the former rate alone should be the basis of the calculation.

490. When service on temporary duty counts for pension under Article 376, the pay of the permanent appointment held by the officer, and not that drawn in respect of the temporary duty, is taken into consideration in determining the amount of pension.

491. The preceding Article does not apply to an officer deputed temporarily to service in the Income Tax Department, or to an officer deputed on abolition of his appointment to special duty (*Article 379*), or to an officer who, when his appointment was abolished, was on special duty. In these cases the full allowances are counted.

Combination of Appointments.

492. If an officer has held more than one appointment
each of which, if he had held it separately and
been admissible to him, the pension
31 several pensions which would have
each office separately and alone.
1.06. is subject to the limitations pres

493. An officer is not entitled
another office, to any pension w
him if he had held the office sep

Chapter XX.—Spe

Section I.—Ex ation.

Government Police.

494. The rules in this Chapter apply to:—

(1) Members of Police Forces constituted under Acts XIII of 1856, XXIV of 1859, and V of I ncil, Act IV of 1866 of the and Acts VII of 1867 and I o l.

(2) The Trans-Indus Police Force, which was not organised under Act V of 1861 until the 4th August 1873, and never possessed a Superannuation Fund.

(3) Members of the Salt Preventive Force employed on the Northern Frontier line, at the Runn Salt Works in the Bombay Presidency

and on the Salt Preventive Lines on the Goa and Daman Frontiers, though the Forces to which they belong are not constituted under any Act of the Legislature, and never possessed a Superannuation Fund.

(4) Members of the Police Force serving in the Baluchistan Agency, and sowars of the Somali Coast Mounted Police Force, although the Forces are not constituted under any Act of the Legislature.

Municipal Police.

495. (a) If the Police of a town are wholly supported by, and under the control of, a Municipality, the Government has no concern with their *pensions*.

(b) But if the Government, being interested in the efficiency of a Police Force, paid, wholly or partly, by a Municipality, the Calcutta Port Trust, or from Cantonment Funds, or from the General Revenues subsidised by a contribution from a Municipality, the Calcutta Port Trust, or from Cantonment Funds, undertakes the organisation and control of the Force, as connected with and auxiliary to the Civil Constabulary, service in such a Force qualifies. The contributions of Municipalities, the Calcutta Port Trust, or of Cantonment Funds towards the cost of the pensions of such Forces are, for the present, undetermined.

496. The Police Force in the Presidency towns of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, and in the Municipalities in Lower Bengal, come under ...use (b) of the preceding Article.

...embers of the Police Forces, employed by small Municipalities ... Village Communities in the District of Hyderabad in ... pension.

Railway Police.

... members of the Railway Police, appointed and ...nt, qualifies, though they may be either wholly ...ilway Companies.

...tion II.—Qualifying Service.

49... of the Police Forces mentioned in Article 494, after the est... of a Superannuation Fund in the Force, qualifies.

NOTE 1.—[The Su... ...tion Funds were Funds to which ... soldiers of the Sikh Dar...

Page 117. Article 499.

Substitute the following for the fourth paragraph in Note 1 to this Article :—

The Fund established under Act I of 1872 of the Governor of Bombay in Council ceased to exist after the 31st March 1886, as also the Funds established under Acts II and IV of 1866 and Act I of 1890 of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council, from the 27th December 1905.

(4th Edition, No. 351, dated 30-6-08)

... amount, ... Government undertaking the liabilities of the Funds].

PART IV.

NOTE 2.—["I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 1860, dated 27th April 1876, enquiring whether Armourers, Bellows boys, Bhistees, and Muchies who have subscribed to the Police Superannuation Fund should be allowed pensions according to the special rules for the Police, or according to the scale prescribed in *Article 481 of these Regul*... them on accoun...

"I ... emplo... will th... case, I... allowe... pensio... the sp... *June*...

5... the f... 1st A... on b... on p... der... the... und... peri... 1... to th... whos... XIX...

Page 118. Article 500.

Substitute the following for Article 500 and insert the words "or Calcutta" after "Bombay" in the second line of Rule 1 to that Article :—

500. Men of the Police Force of the Cities of Bombay and Calcutta who have served the full time for pension in the Force and who joined the Force before the 1st April 1886 and 27th December 1905, the respective dates of the abolition of the Superannuation Funds, are on being invalided admitted *to the benefits of the Superannuation Fund on paying up their subscriptions* for the full period of their service. Under this rule the service of an officer in the Bombay and Calcutta City Police before the establishment of the Superannuation Fund counts towards pension under the rules of the Funds if he pays up his subscriptions for the whole period of his service in the Police Force.

(4th Edition, No. 351, dated 30-6-08.)

... enlistment.

501. In the following cases service rendered before enlistment in the present Police Constabulary qualifies:—

(*a*) Soldiers transferred to the Police on reduction of the Native Army count their Army service.

1. This concession does not apply to a soldier voluntarily taking his discharge from the Army and entering the Police, except as to soldiers who, under the authority of the order in the Military Department, No. 526 E.S., dated 25th October 1860, volunteered for service in the Port Blair Police.

(*b*) Service in Superior grades in any other department qualifies.

(*c*) Service in the Bombay Excise (Abkari) Police, before that Force was amalgamated with the Bombay *District Police*, qualifies.

(*d*) Native Commissioned officers and men of the Army who volunteer for transfer to the levies and Military Police raised in Burma, in consequence of the annexation of Upper Burma, are allowed to count their Army service for pension under the rules applicable to the Police in that Province.

(*e*) A subadar or jemadar of the Bengal or Assam Military Police, recruited from the Army or from a local corps, and Native Officers and men of the Dera Ghazi Khan Border Military Police recruited from the Army count service as follows:—

(i) a man recruited from the Army will be eligible for pension under ... both his past Military and Police service) ... ry Police. If ... Police, he will ... ig to his rank ... in the Police

(ii) a ... his service in

NOTE.—[Pensions granted to men who count Army service under the foregoing rules are, if their Military service was sufficient to entitle them to pension if discharged without fault, a Military charge; otherwise they are a Civil charge.]

Page 119. Article 502.

Substitute the following for this Article and the Note thereunder :— 119

502. Subject to the provisions of Chapter XXI, a policeman on pay not exceeding twenty rupees, who re-enlists within one year, after discharge or resignation, may, with the sanction of the authority who sanctions the pension, count his service before such discharge or resignation. pay dis- eral,

(4th Edition, No. 359, dated 19-8-08)

rcised Com-

(4th Edition, No. 351, dated 30-6-08)

Section III.—Amount of Pension.

Officers on pay not exceeding Rs. 20.

503 The pension admissible to an officer whose pay at date of discharge or resignation does not exceed twenty rupees, will be determined as prescribed in Article 505, according to one of the following scales:—

Scale A.—According to the rules of the Superannuation Fund of the Force.

1. As the rules of the Superannuation Fund did not always provide for Compensation pension, the following orders were issued with reference to the reductions directed in 1869:—

(1) Compensation pension should be awarded at the same rate as the Superannuation Fund Rules provide for Invalid pensions.

(2) But if a gratuity thus awardable is less than the amount (without interest) of the officer's subscriptions to the Fund, the difference should be made up.

II to

Page 119. Article 504.

Insert the words " who was in the Force before the 27th December 1905 " after " Calcutta " in the first line of clause (a) of this Article, and add the following as clause (c):—

(c) The pension of an officer enlisted in the Calcutta or Suburban Police Force on or after 27th December 1905 is regulated by Scale B. The pension of an officer who was enlisted before 27th December 1905 and subscribed to the Police Superannuation Fund, a … not exceed R20 is, on his being … he pays up his subscriptions from … retirement. Failing such payments his pension or gratuity is regulated by Scale B. o XIX ice in xceeding medical

(4th Edition, No. 351, dated 30-6-08)

served … since that date, by Scale A or Scale B, according to his election.

(b) If he was enlisted or re-enlisted on or after the 19th July 1871, by Scale B.

Officers on pay exceeding Rs. 20.

506. The pension admissible to an officer whose pay at date of discharge or resignation exceeds twenty rupees, is determined by the rules which apply to ordinary service, except that service rendered after the completion of twenty years of age, and declared by this Chapter to be … , and that the benefit of Article … by reason of his being promoted

Department, No. 2079, dated 31st July 1879, except as regards re-employment in an establishment paid from a Local Fund.

(*b*) Any such officer, whether re-employed permanently or temporarily, is required on re-employment to refund the special gratuity received by him under paragraph 5, section II, clause (5) of the Resolution of the 31st July 1879; but if he does not make the refund, his pension will, for the purposes of this Article, be held to be increased by an amount equal to 5 per cent. per annum on his special gratuity. If the officer has capitalised his pension, the same deduction will, if necessary, be made from his allowances as if he had not done so.

(*c*) Any such officer re-employed in service paid from a Local Fund may, in addition to his salary, draw his pension and retain the special gratuity received by him under paragraph 5, section II, clause (5) of the Resolution of the 31st July 1879.

NOTE.—[Article 514 provides that, if any portion of a pension is drawn by a pensioned officer on re-employment, that portion of his pension *plus* his pay on re-employment shall not exceed the pay he drew on retirement, that is to say, his pension can only be drawn in

pensioner.

"As *A B* has capitalised his pension, he should, under the special provisions of this Article, pay to Government an amount equal to the pension thus capitalised, and if he has not refunded his special gratuity, the amount thus payable to Government on account of pension should be increased by an amount equal to five per cent. per annum on his special gratuity. On payment of these amounts direct to Government or on deduction of these amounts from his pay bills, the amounts deducted being credited to Government, there is no restriction, so far as the Government is concerned, on the amount of pay he may draw. It will perhaps be found most convenient to realise the sums to be paid by *A B* by deduction from his pay, and adjust them by credit to the Civil Department in your exchange account."—(*Letter from Accountant General, Public Works Department, to the Joint Auditor and Examiner of Accounts, Southern Mahratta Railway, No. 294E., dated 21st May 1883.*)]

After Invalid Pension.

519. There is no bar to the re-employment of an officer who has regained health after obtaining Invalid pension, or if an officer is invalided as being incapacitated for employment in a particular branch of the service, to his re-employment in some other branch of the Service. The rules in such a case as to refunding gratuity, drawing pension, and counting service, are the same as in the case of re-employment after Compensation pension.

After Superannuation Pension.

520. An officer who has obtained a Superannuation pension is, by the nature of the case, excluded from re-employment in the general service, but may, with the sanction of the Local Government, which should be given only on strong public grounds, be re-employed in service paid from a Local Fund. If so re-employed, he is permitted to retain his pension. An officer who is superannuated may not be re-employed on the ground that he was entitled to a Retiring pension.

After Retiring Pension.

521. An officer who has obtained a Retiring pension cannot be re-employed either in the general service or in service paid from an Incorporated Local Fund, except on strong public grounds, and with the express sanction of the Government of India in the Finance Department, or, if pensions are a Provincial charge, of the Local Government. If so re-employed, he is permitted to draw pension in addition to full pay.

Exceptions.

10. The foregoing rules do not apply—

No. 315.

Page 123. Article 522.

Substitute "; or" for full stop at the end of clause (ii) of Article and insert the following as clause (iii) :—

(iii) to pensioners re-employed under the Court of Wards.

(4th Edition, No. 315, dated 17-1-08.)

24. A pensioner of any class may, with the sanction of the Local rnment, be employed without loss of pension, provided that the oyment is *bonâ fide* temporary, lasting for not more than a year. rule applies to all Pensioners, Civil, Military and Naval.

Section II.—Military Pensioners.

25. Except where it is otherwise expressly stated, the foregoing rules ot apply to a Military pensioner in Civil employ. The claims of such fficer to salary and pension in the Civil Department are not affected is Military pension. But if the Army pension of a soldier in Civil oy who continues to serve in his Civil appointment after he has ed a Military pension, is payable, wholly or in part, from Indian nues, his salary in the Civil Department will be reduced by an amount l to so much of his pension as is payable from Indian Revenues.

26. The salary in the Civil Department of a Commissioned Military er, not being a Native of India, whether the pay of his office be con- ated or staff pay, shall be reduced by the amount of any annuity, ion, or pensionary allowances, other than a good service pension or a ion obtained after a prescribed period of service otherwise than on ical certificate, which he receives in the Military Department. If as commuted any such allowance for a single capital payment, the deduction will be made from his Civil salary as would have been e had he not done so.

27. The pension of the heir of a Native Commissioned or Non-Com- or soldier, or of the heir of a Medical subordinate, will, ... nt, merge ...

Department, No. 2079, dated 31st July 1879, except as regards re-employment in an establishment paid from a Local Fund.

(*b*) Any such officer, whether re-employed permanently or temporarily, is required on re-employment to refund the special gratuity received by him under paragraph 5, section II, clause (5) of the Resolution of the 31st July 1879; but if he does not make the refund, his pension will, for the purposes of this Article, be held to be increased by an amount equal to 5 per cent. per annum on his special gratuity. If the officer has capitalised his pension, the same deduction will, if necessary, be made from his allowances as if he had not done so.

(*c*) Any such officer re-employed in service paid from a Local Fund may, in addition to his salary, draw his pension and retain the special gratuity received by him under paragraph 5, section II, clause (5) of the Resolution of the 31st July 1879.

NOTE.—[Article 514 provides that, if any portion of a pension is drawn by a pensioned officer on re employment, that portion of his pension *plus* his pay on re employment shall not exceed the pay he drew on retirement; that is to say, his pension can only be drawn in order to make up his present aggregate emoluments to what he drew at the time of his retirement. If his new pay is equal to the old, he will draw no pension; but there is no limit to the pay that he may draw on re employment apart from pension, for it is manifest that it was not intended to place a pensioner on re employment in a worse position than a non-pensioner

"As *A B* has capitalised his pension, he should, under the special provisions of this Article, pay to Government an amount equal to the pension thus capitalised, and if he has not refunded his special gratuity, the amount thus payable to Government on account of pension should be increased by an amount equal to five per cent. per annum on his special gratuity. On payment of these amounts direct to Government or on deduction of [illegible] there [illegible] draw. [illegible] deduc- [illegible] change [illegible] *uditor* [illegible] 93.)]

After Invalid Pension.

519. There is no bar to the re-employment of an officer who has regained health after obtaining Invalid pension, or if an officer is invalided as being incapacitated for employment in a particular branch of the service, to his re-employment in some other branch of the Service. The rules in such a case as to refunding gratuity, drawing pension, and counting service, are the same as in the case of re-employment after Compensation pension.

After Superannuation Pension.

520. An officer who has obtained a Superannuation pension is, by the nature of the case, excluded from re-employment in the general service, but may, with the sanction of the Local Government, which should be [illegible]

Page 122. Article 521.

Substitute the following for this Article :—

521. An officer who has obtained a retiring pension cannot be re-employed either in the general service or [illegible] which is administered or controlled by [illegible] strong public grounds. If so re-employe[illegible] in addition to full pay.

A proposal to re-employ such a pensioner in an establishment paid from Provincial or Local revenues requires the previous sanction of the Local Government; re-employment on an Imperial Public Works establishment requires the sanction of the Government of India in the Public Works [illegible]

Exceptions.

[illegible] The foregoing rules do not apply—

No. 315.

Page 123. Article 522.

Substitute "; or" for full stop at the end of clause (ii) of this Article and insert the following as clause (iii) :—

(iii) to pensioners re-employed under the Court of Wards.

(4th Edition, No. 315, dated 17-1-08.)

524. A pensioner of any class may, with the sanction of the Local Government, be employed without loss of pension, provided that the employment is *bonâ fide* temporary, lasting for not more than a year. This rule applies to all Pensioners, Civil, Military and Naval.

Section II.—Military Pensioners.

525. Except where it is otherwise expressly stated, the foregoing rules do not apply to a Military pensioner in Civil employ. The claims of such an officer to salary and pension in the Civil Department are not affected by his Military pension. But if the Army pension of a soldier in Civil employ who continues to serve in his Civil appointment after he has earned a Military pension, is payable, wholly or in part, from Indian Revenues, his salary in the Civil Department will be reduced by an amount equal to so much of his pension as is payable from Indian Revenues.

526. The salary in the Civil Department of a Commissioned Military Officer, not being a Native of India, whether the pay of his office be con[illegible] solidated or staff pay, shall be reduced by the amount of any [illegible] pension, or pensionary allowances, other than a good service pension [illegible] pension obtained after a prescribed period of service otherwise than [illegible] medical certificate, which he receives in the Military Department [illegible] he has commuted any such allowance for a single capital payment, [illegible] same deduction will be made from his Civil salary as would have been made had he not done so.

527. The pension of the heir of a Native Commissioned or Non-[illegible] missioned officer or soldier, or of the heir of a Medical subordinate, [illegible] during employment in any Civil department, merge in his salary.

528. Provided always that an Invalid Native Commissioned [illegible] shall receive only so much of his Invalid pension as, with his Ci[illegible] will make his whole allowances equal to his Military pay and a[illegible] immediately before his retirement. If, therefore, the pay of [illegible] appointment is not less than his Military pay and allowances at [illegible] of his retirement, he receives no portion of his Military pension.

Exception.—The pensions of Army pensioners who enlist into the Burma [illegible] are held in abeyance during the time they continue to serve in the Force. [illegible] granted to discharged soldiers enlisting into the Burma Military Police [illegible]

Section III.—Pension for New Service.

529. Except as provided in Articles 525 to 528, an officer who, having been discharged with a pension, is subsequently re-employed, may not count his new service for a separate pension. Pension (if any) is admissible only for the new service combined with the old, the whole being counted as one service.

530. If an officer who has obtained a Compensation or Invalid pension is re-employed in pensionable service and retains the pension (see Article 514), the pension or gratuity admissible for his subsequent service is subject to the fol[illegible]hat the gratuity or the capital value of the [illegible] than the difference between the value of the [illegible]ssible at the time of the officer's final retirement, if the two periods of service were combined, and the value of the pension already granted for the previous service.

Illustration.—*A*, who had retired at the age of forty after eighteen years' service on a Compensation pension of Rs. 90 (his salary having been Rs. 300), was re-employed after six years in an [illegible] his pension, and finally retired at the age of fift[illegible]e gratuity ordinarily admissible would be Rs 1[illegible] the pension admissible would be Rs. 100. The [illegible]n and of the pension previously granted, at th[illegible]dix 10, Rs. 1,336. The gratuity must therefore be reduced to Rs. 1,[illegible].

531. (*a*) If a gratuity received for the earlier service has not been refunded, gratuity or pension (as the case may be) may be allowed for the subsequent service, on condition that the amount of such gratuity or the present value of such pension calculated according to Table A in Appendix 10, *plus* the amount of the previous gratuity, shall not exceed the amount of gratuity or the present value of the pension that would have been admissible had the gratuity received for the earlier service been refunded.

(*b*) If the amount of such gratuity or the present value of such pension, *plus* the amount of the previous gratuity, exceed the amount of gratuity or the present value of the pension that would have been admissible if the gratuity received for the earlier service had been refunded, the excess must be disallowed.

PART V.—RULES APPLICABLE TO SPECIAL DEPARTMENTS OR SPECIAL OFFICERS.

GENERAL ARRANGEMENT.

Section III.—Pension for New Service.

529. Except as provided in Articles 525 to 528, an officer who, having been discharged with a pension, is subsequently re-employed, may not count his new service for a separate pension. Pension (if any) is admissible only for the new service combined with the old, the whole being counted as one service.

530. If an officer who has obtained a Compensation or Invalid pension is re-employed in pensionable service and retains the pension (see Article 514), the pension or gratuity admissible for his subsequent service is subject to the following limitation, namely, that the gratuity or the capital value of the pension shall not be greater than the difference between the value of the pension that would be admissible at the time of the officer's final retirement, if the two periods of service were combined, and the value of the pension already granted for the previous service.

Illustration.—*A*, who had retired at the age of forty after eighteen years' service on a Compensation pension of Rs. 90 (his salary having been Rs. 300), was re-employed after six [illegible] his pension, and finally retired at the [illegible] he gratuity ordinarily admissible wou[illegible] the pension admissible would be Rs. [illegible] on and of the pension previously gra[illegible] dix 10, Rs. 1,386. The gratuity must therefore be reduced to Rs. 1,[illegible]00.

531. (*a*) If a gratuity received for the earlier service has not been refunded, gratuity or pension (as the case may be) may be allowed for the subsequent service, on condition that the amount of such gratuity or the present value of such pension calculated according to Table A in Appendix 10, *plus* the amount of the previous gratuity, shall not exceed the amount of gratuity or the present value of the pension that would have been admissible had the gratuity received for the earlier service been refunded.

(*b*) If the amount of such gratuity or the present value of such pension, *plus* the amount of the previous gratuity, exceed the amount of gratuity or the present value of the pension that would have been admissible if the gratuity received for the earlier service had been refunded, the excess must be disallowed.

Part V.—RULES APPLICABLE TO SPECIAL DEPARTMENTS OR SPECIAL OFFICERS.

GENERAL ARRANGEMENT.

PART V.—RULES APPLICABLE TO SPECIAL DEPARTMENTS OR SPECIAL OFFICERS.

Chapter XXII.—The Governor-General, Governors, Lieutenant-Governors and Members of Council.

Section I.—Existing Pensions how affected.

532. The following is the Statute Law applicable to the Governor-General, Governors, and Members of Council who hold or enjoy pensions:—

"F [illegible] hat if any Governor-General, Governor, o [illegible] of India, or any Member of the Counci [illegible] enjoy any Pension, Salary, or any [illegible] or any P [illegible] India Company), or any annuity [illegible] the said Company, the Salary o [illegible] Governor, or Member of Council, shall be reduced by the amount of the Pension, Salary, Annuity or Profits of Office so respectively held or enjoyed by him"—(3 and 4 Will IV, 85, s 77.).

(¹) (Sic in original—Query Place, Om "under")

533. If an Ordinary Member of Council hold or enjoy any pension or any annuity payable out of the Civil or Military Fund, the salary of his office of Member of Council is to be reduced under Acts 3 and 4 Will. IV., Cap. 85, s. 77, by the amount of the pension or annuity held by him. A Good Service Pension enjoyed by Military officers comes within the meaning of pension under the Act cited above.

Section II.—Lieutenant-Governors.

Leave Rules.

534. (*a*) Leave on medical certificate for not more than six months may be granted to a Lieutenant-Governor. On resuming his duties after such leave, a Lieutenant-Governor is entitled to half his salary for the period of his absence. If he is prevented from resuming his duties, he is entitled to no absentee allowances.

(*b*) A Lieutenant-Governor is not entitled to any other leave.

NOTE.—[A member of the Indian Civil Service, on resignation of the office of Lieutenant-Governor, is entitled to Subsidiary leave preparatory to retirement under the ordinary rules.]

Acting Lieutenant-Governor.

535. The salary of a person appointed to officiate as Lieutenant-Governor is regulated in the same way as the salary of a person appointed to be a temporary Member of Council (see Article 539).

PART V.

Section III.—Members of Council.

Tenure of Office.

536. The tenure by a Member of Council of his office begins from the date on which he first takes upon himself the execution of his office, whether as a temporary Member appointed in India, or after the issue of His Majesty's warrant of appointment; and the resignation of his office, by a Member of Council, whose successor has not entered upon his office, takes effect from the day following that of his embarkation at any port in India, excluding Aden, or from the expiry of his five years' tenure of office, whichever date is earlier. Any time during which a Member of Council (not being himself granted leave) draws less than full pay shall not be computed as part of his five years' tenure of office.

Leave Rules.

537. The leave admissible to an Ordinary Member of the Executive Council of the Governor-General or of the Governor of Madras or Bombay is regulated by Statute 24 and 25 Vict., Cap. 67, s. 26, as follows:—

Section 26.—It shall be lawful for the Governor-General in Council or Governor in Council of either of the Presidencies, as the case ... to an Ordinary Member of Council leave of ... for a period not exceeding ... shall retain his ... receive half his ... exceed six mont...

NOTE.—[A mem... Council, is entitle...

538. Subje... the contrary, ... Council of the ... day after such ... and ends on th... Aden: Provid... charge of his ... diately upon ...

Page 128. Article 537.

Insert the following as Note 3 under this Article:—

"NOTE 3.—'A Member of Council who is granted leave during the term of his office is required to conform to the rule—Article 224 of these regulations—as regards obtaining a certificate of fitness to return to duty.'"

([illegible] No. [illegible] dated [illegible])

Page 128. Article 537.

Expunge the words "provided he has not completed 35 years' service" from the last line of Note 2 under this Article.

([illegible] No. [illegible] dated [illegible])

539. T... ...member of the Executive ... the Governor of Madras or Bomba... and 25 Vict., Cap. 67, s. 27, as follows:—

NOTE.—[... are introduced to facilitate reference are not a part of the Statute.]

In case of vacancy.

Section 27.—If any vacancy shall happen in the office of an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor-General, or of the Council of either of the Presidencies, when no person provisional[illegible] be then present on the spot, then, and on e[illegible] be supplied by the appointment of the [illegible] Governor in Council, as the case may be [illegible] the person so nominated shall execute th[illegible]

PART V.

appointed and shall have all the powers thereof, and shall have, and be entitled to, the salary and other emoluments and advantages appertaining to the said office during his continuance therein, every such temporary Member of Council foregoing all salaries and allowances by him held and enjoyed at the time of his being appointed to such office.

In case of absence.

And if any Ordinary Member of the C[illegible] encies [illegible] f atten [illegible] if an [illegible] place [illegible] rson, [illegible] then on the spot, the Governor General [illegible]

person to be a temporary Memb[illegible] Member so absent or unable to at[illegible] in [illegible] nc [illegible] o [illegible] of [illegible] e

any such office, the remaining half of such last named salary being at the disposal of the Government of India, or other Government as aforesaid.

Proviso.

Provided always that no person shall be appointed a temporary Member of the said Council who might not have been appointed as hereinbefore provided to fill the vacancy supplied by such temporary appointment.

540. A Good Service pension comes within the "allowances" which a provisional Member of Council appointed on a vacancy occurring in the office of an Ordinary Member must forego.

541. The salary of the substantive office of a temporary Member of Council appointed in the place of an Ordinary Member of Council who, by reasons of infirmity or otherwise, is rendered incapable of acting or is absent on leave, includes the Military pay or Staff Corps pay of an officer holding an appointment the pay of which is a Staff salary, but does not include a Good Service pension. Such a temporary Member is not liable to any deduction of salary on account of Good Service pension.

Additional Members.

[illegible] Section 10 of the Indian

No. 262.

Page 129. Article 542.

For the words "at the time of his nomination to the Council" in lines 7 and 8 of this Article substitute "when summoned to attend a Session."

(4th Edition, No. 262, dated 6-5-07.)

[illegible] legislative functions. [illegible]

Chapter XXIII.—Judges of the High Courts.

Statutory Rules.

543. The following rules made, under Statute 24 and 25 Vict., c. 104, s. 6, by the Secretary of State in Council of India, regulate the salaries, allowances, furloughs, retiring pensions, and (when necessary) expenses for equipment and voyage of the Chief Justices and Judges of the several High Courts established under the said Statute. They have effect from the 25th day of April 1899.

N. B.—[The headings (other than those of sections) which are introduced to facilitate reference do not appear in the Statutory rules.]

Definitions.

1. In these rules, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,—

"Acting Chief Justice" means a Judge appointed under Section 7 of Statute 24 and 25 Vict., c. 104, to perform the duties of Chief Justice of a High Court.

"Acting Judge" means a person appointed under the said Section 7 to perform the duties of Judge of a High Court.

"Judge" includes a Chief Justice and *Acting Chief Justice, and an Acting Judge*, except where the contrary is expressed.

"Actual service" includes,—

(a) Time spent by a Judge on duty as Judge, or in the performance of such other functions as he may be directed to discharge by the Governor-General of India in Council;

(b) Time spent by a Judge on privilege or subsidiary leave;

(c) Duly authorized vacations (provided that the Judge is not absent on furlough or on extraordinary leave under Rule 26).

Section I.—Salaries.

2. The Chief Justice, or Acting Chief Justice of the High Court at Calcutta, shall be paid a salary at the rate of Rs. 72,000 per annum.

3. The *Chief Justice, or Acting Chief Justice, of the High Courts at Madras* and at Bombay, and for the North-Western Provinces, respectively, shall be paid a salary at the rate of Rs. [illegible] per annum.

4. A Judge, or Acting Judge, of the High Courts at Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, and for the North-Western Provinces, respectively, shall be paid a salary at the rate of Rs. 48,000 per annum: provided always that every Judge of the [illegible] High Court at Calcutta appointed before the 18th day of January 1891 shall be [illegible]

5. [illegible] and every Judge, or Acting Judge, shall be allowed to draw, in addition to his salary, any exchange compensation allowance which may be sanctioned for public servants generally, subject always to the conditions and limitations prescribed in the rules relating to such allowance.

5 A. If a Judge of a High Court shall be nominated, under Section 10 of the Indian Councils Act, 1861, to be an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor-General for the purpose of making laws and regulations, he shall be entitled to receive, so long as he shall be engaged as a Member of the Council on any special legislative measure on behalf of the Government, a deputation allowance at the rate of Rs. 1663 a month, in addition to the salary of his appointment as Judge.

Section II.—Leave.

Furlough earned.

6. One year's furlough shall be placed to the credit of each Judge after the completion of the fourth, eighth, and twelfth years of actual service: Provided that the aggregate amount of all furlough which can, during the whole period of his service, be granted to a Judge shall not exceed three years: provided further that the maximum amount of furlough which may be taken at any one time is fifteen months.

Furlough admissible.

7. Except under Rules 9 and 10, no furlough shall be granted until at credit

No. 448.

Pages 131-2. Article 543.

Insert the following as Rule 9-A :—

"9-A. A Judge on long leave in Europe must, if the leave was granted has been extended on account of ill-health, whether it be technically leave medical certificate or not, satisfy the Medical Board at the India Office to his fitness to return to duty. Ordinarily he must attend at the India ffice for examination by the Board, but, in special cases, particularly if he be siding at a distance of more than 60 miles from London, a certificate in a orm to be obtained from the India Office from two medical practitioners may e accepted. On the required evidence of fitness being furnished, the Judge ill receive from the India Office permission to return to India."

... Furlough taken in India shall be reckoned from the date on which the Judge quits his office to the date of his resuming duty. Furlough taken out of India shall be reckoned from the date of embarkation at the port of departure from India to the date of debarkation on return to India, except in a case falling under Rule 24

12 If furlough be taken partly in India and partly out of India, the commencement and termination of the furlough shall be respectively determined under the provisions of Rule 11, according as the furlough begins or ends in or out of India

Subsidiary Leave

13. For the interval between the date of quitting his office and the commencement of furlough out of India, and between the termination of furlough out of India and resuming his office, a Judge may be allowed a subsidiary leave not ordinarily exceeding thirty days, which in special cases may be extended

Leave Allowances

14 A Judge, when on furlough, shall receive allowances at the rate of Rs 833-5-4 a month, if the furlough be taken in India, and at the rate of £1,000 a year, if the furlough be taken out of India and payment be made in England A Judge, when on subsidiary leave, shall receive allowances at the rate of Rs 833-5-4 a month

Number of Furloughs admissible

15 Except under m ... to be granted at any one time and th ... shall be subject to and limited by ... ncies shall be determined exclusively b ... tion of granting the furlough

16 A... granted

The ... Rule 6 sh ... ity in th ... service ir ...

... the case of a Judge who has taken fur- leave, from the date of his last return leave. If two or more applicants are spects, the preference shall be given to

Privilege Leave—Present rules

17. Subject to the exigencies of the public service, a Judge who has com-

pleted eleven months' continuous duty, including the vacation, may take privilege leave for one month in each year, but, except as provided in clause (*a*), his salary will cease during such leave. A Judge may not take privilege leave in instalments or more than a month at a time; and, except as provided in clause (*b*), privilege leave may not be combined with vacation.

(*a*) A Judge who has been detained on duty as Vacation Judge may, provided that he has not in the meantime had any furlough or leave of any kind, … draw his salary for any period not … his vacation may (by reason of his … privilege leave may be prefixed or affixed to the vacation.

Privilege Leave—Special rules.

18. Rule 17 does not apply to the following Judge:—

Prinsep, Sir H. T., Kt., … Calcutta, … following rules:— … rvice, privilege leave for one … on duty without interruption … ccrues to a Judge after each … including the vacation.

(3) Privilege leave may not be taken in instalments, but any balance of privilege leave not taken when due may be added to the next privilege leave which accrues: Provided that the privilege leave taken at one time shall not exceed three months, and that any accumulation of privilege leave beyond that … ling clause (5), a Judge, when on … Vacation Judge during the whole … or each day of such duty, to draw … leave which he may subsequently obtain.

Privilege Leave Declaration.

19. Every Judge applying for privilege leave must sign a declaration that he intends to return to duty on the expiration of the leave applied for, and that he has no intention of resigning his office or retiring from the service or taking leave of any kind within three months after his return to duty. Such declaration shall not be held absolutely to debar the person making it from applying for permission to resign his office, or to retire from the service, or to take leave within three months after his return to duty; but every such application must be accompanied by an explanation of the special circumstances under which it is made, and it shall be in the absolute discretion of the Government to grant or withhold the permission sought.

Combination of Leave.

20. Privilege leave may be prefixed but not affixed to furlough. This rule is to have effect as from the 25th of January 1901.

Applications for Leave.

21. Applications for leave shall in all cases be submitted in such manner as the Government shall from time to time prescribe.

Payment of Leave Allowances.

22. Leave allowance shall be payable monthly if payment is made in India, and quarterly if in England.*

Effect of Leave on … appointment, etc.

… merely by reason of … rfeit all salary during the … his leave for more than one … it. But a Judge on leave (other than leave under Rule 17 or 18) is not obliged to return to duty on an authorized holiday, unless another officer is officiating as Judge in consequence of his absence.

* Leave allowance is now paid monthly in arrear if payment is made in England.

No. 286.

Pages 132—3. Article 543.

Substitute the following for the second paragraph of rule 24 under this Article:—

A Judge may be allowed to combine vacation on full pay with leave provided that no acting allowance is sanctioned, or additional expense is incurred by the State, in consequence of the absence of the Judge during the vacation.

(4th Edition, No. 286, dated 15-8-07.)

... once in the whole course of the Judge's service.

Section III.—Pensions.

Chief Justice.

Judges

29 A Judge of a High Court, not being eligible for pension at a higher rate under Rule 27 or 28, shall, after an actual service of eleven and a half years as Judge, receive a pension not exceeding £1,200 per annum.

Invalid Pension.

30 A Chief Justice or Judge, who retires on medical certificate after six years and nine months' actual service, shall receive a pension not exceeding one-half the amount of pension allowed for the full period of service.

servi
taken

his own pension or retiring allowance, and for pensions to his wife and children.

Transfer to another High Court.

35. If a Judge be transferred from one High Court to another, the period he shall have served in each Court shall count towards his qualification for pension.

Promotion to be Chief Justice.

36 If a Judge be appointed to be a Chief Justice in the Court in which he has heretofore served, or in another Court, the period of his service as Judge will count for pension according to the rate of a Judge's pension, and the period of his service as Chief Justice will count for pension according to the rate of pension of a Chief Justice of the Court to which he may have been appointed.

[illegible] Court at Madras, at Bombay, or for the [illegible] Chief Justice of the High Court at Cal- [illegible] from which he is transferred will count [illegible] nsion of a Chief Justice of that Court, and his period of service as Chief Justice of the High Court at Calcutta will count for pension according to the rate of pension of a Chief Justice of the High Court at Calcutta.

38 A Judge appointed under Statute 24 & 25 Vict., Chapter 104, Section 7, to perform the duties of Chief Justice is not a Chief Justice within the meaning of these rules as to pension. Provided that, if such Judge be afterwards appointed to be a Chief Justice, the period during which he performed the duties of Chief Justice as aforesaid shall count as service for pension at the rate of £1,500 or of £1,800 per annum as the case may be: provided also that the period during which a Judge performs (under section 7 of the Statute 24 & 25 Vict., Chapter 104) the duties of Chief Justice of the High Court at Calcutta shall not count towards pension at a rate exceeding £1,500 a year, unless such Judge is subsequently appointed to the office of Chief Justice of the said High Court at Calcutta.

Extent of application.

39. These rules, numbered respecti[illegible] inclusive shall apply to every Chief Justice [illegible] s to those who may be hereafter appoint[illegible] ply to any Chief Justice or Judge no[illegible] day of July 1890 give notice to the [illegible] remain under the operation of the rules under which he now may be serving.

Section IV.—Expenses for Equipment and Voyage.

40. For the purpose of defraying the expenses of equipment and voyage from Europe on first appointment, there shall be allowed,—

To a Chief Justice or Judge of any High Court, £300

But no such allowance shall be made to any person who, being in India, is appointed to the office of Chief Justice or Judge, or who having been in India, is in Europe at the time of his appointment with the intention of returning to India

Reversion to the General Service.

544 (*a*) An officer subject to the rules of any of the other Chapters of these Regulations who has for a time been removed from the operation of such rules by reason of officiating as Judge of the High Court, shall, on return to general service, have to his credit the same amount of service towards Privilege leave as was at his credit when he began to officiate as High Court Judge.

(*b*) In addition to this, he is entitled to count towards Privilege leave, under the rules to which he is subject, any period that has elapsed since he last obtained Privilege leave or enjoyed vacation as High Court Judge, which he could have counted for Privilege leave as a High Court Judge,

if his officiating service had been prolonged until leave became admissible under the rules applicable to Judges of the High Court.

545. If a Judge, who is a member of the Indian Civil Service or a Statutory Civil Servant, shall be permitted to resign his office and remain

Page 135.

Substitute the following for the heading of Chapter XXIV :—

Barrister and Pleader Appointments.

(4th Edition, No. 327, dated 4-4-08)

otherwise, is entitled to any special privileges by reason of his being a Barrister, unless, on his first admission to the service, he is appointed to some office in which the Local Government, with the sanction of the Government of India, has declared it to be necessary on public grounds to employ a Barrister.

1 A Barrister without a substantive appointment, appointed to act in an office which ... reserved for a Barrister or for which a B...

Page 135. Article 547.

Page 135. Article 548.

Substitute the following for clause (a) of this Article :—

(a) Except in the case of the Legal Remembrancer and Secretary to the Legislative Council, Punjab, the Statutory Rules which regulate the furlough and leave of absence of High Court Judges (Article 543, Rules 6 to 26) are also applicable to the officers named in the preceding Article.

(4th Edition, No. 378, dated 16-10-08.)

April 1908 :—

Legal Remembrancer and Secretary to th... ...jab.

(4th Edition, No. 378, dated 16-10-08)

Additional Judicial Commi...
Administrator-General a...
Bombay.

(4th Edition, No. 327, dated 4-4-08)

...n Ar... ...nary Pension

Regulations in Part IV:—

(1) After an active servic... , a Retiring pension of £1,000 a year in the cas... ourts of the Punjab and of Lower Burma; and ...f persons holding any of the other Barrister app... Article 547.

PART V.

Leave Rules.

554. The leave rules applicable are the European Service Leave Rules

Page 137. Article 555.

Substitute the following for this Article :—

555. Except in the case of Judges of Chief Courts, no leave but Privilege leave may be granted to an officer who has completed thirty-five years' service. Any leave other than Privilege leave granted before such date ceases to have effect on the date the officer completes thirty-five years' service.

Page 137. Article 555

Insert the following after the words "Privilege leave" which occur in the second and fourth lines of this Article as amended by correction No. 216, dated 20th September 1906 :—

" and Subsidiary Leave preparatory to retirement."

(4th Edition, No 405, dated 30-12-08.)

(3) Establishment allowance,
(4) Sumptuary allowance, and
(5) Travelling allowance

No. 139.

Page 137. Article 556.

Insert the following as "Note 1" at the end of clause (a) this Article changing the "N. B." there into "Note 2"

NOTE 1—[Fees or honoraria paid by Government to Examiners for conducting examinati and rewards for passing examinations in languages are not liable to annuity deductions.]

(5th Edition, No. 139, dated 5-9-08.)

576—

(3) Establishment allowance,
(4) Sumptuary allowance,
(5) Travelling allowance, and
(6) Tentage.

N.B.—[The deduction prescribed in this Article is not made from the salary of an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor General, or of the Council of the Governor of Madras or Bombay.]

(*b*) The deduction required by this Article is included in the contribution levied from an officer on Foreign Service of the first and second kinds under the rules in Part VII; when, however, an officer is on Foreign Service, and no contribution is made by him or on his behalf under Part VII, he is required to contribute four per cent. under clause (*a*).

Example.—The Chairman of the Commissioners of the town of Calcutta, the Municipal Commissioner for the city of Bombay, or any of the officers referred to in Articles 761 to 763

PART V.

Chapter XXVI.—Statutory Civil Servants.

566. The following rules regulate the pay and allowances, pension and leave of Statutory Civil Servants:—

Pay and Allowances.

1. The pay or salary of an officer holding an office, the pay of which has been fixed with a view to its being held by a member of the Indian Civil Service or a member of a Commission, is, unless otherwise specially ordered, *64 per cent of what would be the gross pay or salary of the office if it were held by a member of the Indian Civil Service.*

2. The subsistence allowance of an officer when out of employ is as follows:—

	Rs.
To an officer who has rendered not more than eight years' Active Service [as defined in *Section 1* (Pension Regulations)] . . .	250
To an officer who has rendered more than eight but less than twelve years such active service	320
To an officer who has rendered not less than twelve years' such active service	400

Pension Regulations.

Section 1.—In these Regulations—

"Active Service" means active service in an office ordinarily held by a member of the Indian Civil Service, and includes besides time spent on duty—

(1) Any period not exceeding two years spent on probation in India:
(2) Privilege and Subsidiary leave of absence:
(3) Time passed in India out of employ on Subsistence allowance:
(4) Time passed on leave with allowances out of India to the extent of one year in a total service of not less than 15 years, and two years in a total service of not less than 25 years.

NOTE.—[Total service in this clause means total service reckoning from the date of commencement of service qualifying for pension and includes periods of leave.]

Section 2.—Except with the special sanction of the Governor-General in Council, an officer, who has reached the age of 55 years, shall not be appointed, either substantively or officiating, to a new office, or be permitted to retain any office which he has held, either substantively or officiating, for five years.

N.B.—[The period of five years begins to run from the date on which the officer first takes up the office, whether substantively or temporarily, provided that, if temporary, he is confirmed without reverting to his substantive appointment, but the currency of the period is not interrupted by any subsequent temporary promotion to a higher appointment.]

Section 3.—Pension shall in no case exceed Rs 5,000 a year after an active service of not less than 25 years, and Rs 6,000 a year after an active service of not less than 30 years. All the rules in this Part are subject to these maxima.

Section 4.—(*a*) On his resignation of the service being accepted after not less than 25 years' active service, an officer is entitled to a Retiring pension of half his average salary during the three last years of his active service.

(*b*) An officer who, upon a medical certificate in the form prescribed in Article 447, is permitted to resign the service before he has completed 25 years' active service, is entitled to Invalid pension as follows:—

(1) After an active service of less than ten years, gratuity of one month's pay for each year of active service.
(2) After an active service of not less than ten years, pension of Rs 1,500 a year, *plus* Rs 150 for each complete year of active service in excess of ten.

Section 5.—(*a*) An officer removed from the service, under Section 2, after an active service of less than 25 years, is entitled to a Superannuation pension

(*b*) On reaching the age of 55 years, an officer may retire upon a Superannuation pension, the amount of which is the same as that of an Invalid pension.

Section 6—(*a*) An officer who filled a pensionable office before his appointment to an office ordinarily held by a member of the Indian Civil Service, may, at his option, count his whole pensionable service and receive a consolidated pension, made up as follows —

(1) That proportion of the pension to which he would have been entitled under Sections 4 and 5 if his whole service had been passed in an office ordinarily held by a member of the Indian Civil Service, which his active service in such an office or offices bears to the whole of his qualifying service.

(2) That proportion of the pension to which he would have been entitled if his whole service had been in an office not ordinarily held by a member of the Indian Civil Service, which his previous qualifying service bears to the whole of his qualifying service

(*b*) If such an officer is entitled to gratuity only, his gratuity shall be calculated as if his whole service had been passed in an office ordinarily held by a member of the Indian Civil Service

Section 7.—The procedure upon an application for pension and upon the payment of pension is that described in *Chapter* XLIX.

Leave Regulations.

Section 1—In these Regulations—

"Average salary" means average salary for a month, calculated for so much of the three years immediately preceding the day on which an officer gives up office as he has passed on duty, or on Privilege or Examination leave. Average salary in excess of Rs 1,400 a month is not reckoned.

"Service" means all qualifying service, whether rendered in an office ordinarily held by a member of the Indian Civil Service or otherwise, and includes periods spent on leave with allowances.

Section 2—During leave on medical certificate in excess of fifteen months at one time, or of thirty months in all, and during Subsidiary leave following such excess leave, an officer is entitled to a quarter of his average salary. During any other leave excepting Privilege leave, Examination leave or Extraordinary leave, he is entitled to half his average salary: Provided that the leave allowances of an officer shall in no case exceed his actual salary when he was last before on duty.

NOTE.—[A Statutory Civil Servant who is compelled owing to ill-health to take any leave with allowances out of India is entitled to the benefits of Article 342.]

Section 3.—Leave on Medical Certificate may be granted for three years in all, but not for more than two years at one time.

[illegible] Fur- [illegible] six [illegible] The [illegible] ime. [illegible] not [illegible] ight [illegible] psed [illegible] The duration of Furlough must not exceed one year at one time, unless it be taken, for the first time, after not less than eighteen years' service, when it may extend to two years.

Section 5.—Subsidiary leave. Privilege leave and Examination leave may be granted under Part III.

Section 6—The Local Government may grant Extraordinary leave without allowances at its discretion. Subject to the provisions of Section 10. there is no limit to the length or frequency of leave under this section; and it may be granted in continuation of any leave with allowances

PART V.

Section 7.—Leave taken by an officer before his appointment to an office ordinarily held by a member of the Indian Civil Service shall, for the purpose of calculating the leave admissible to him under this Chapter, be treated as leave taken under this Chapter.

Section 8.—Leave on Private Affairs or Furlough may not be granted in continuation of any leave except Subsidiary leave, and Privilege leave under Article 233, but *any leave granted under these rules, may be retrospectively* changed for any other kind or amount of leave, which might at first have been granted. If an officer absent on Leave on Private Affairs, or Furlough, takes an extension on medical certificate, the whole of his absence is treated as Leave on Medical Certificate.

1. Extraordinary leave cannot be changed retrospectively into Leave on Medical Certificate; but Leave on Medical Certificate may be given in continuation of Extraordinary leave.

Section 9.—An officer who has reached the age of 55 years is not eligible for any leave, except Privilege leave. Leave, other than Privilege leave, granted to an officer before his fifty-fifth birthday cannot extend beyond that date.

Section 10.—If an officer is absent without leave, or remains absent after the end of leave (excepting Privilege leave, in which case a week's grace is allowed), he vacates his appointment; after five years' continuous absence from duty, whether with or without leave, an officer ceases to belong to the public service.

1. A Statutory Civil Servant who takes leave other than Privilege leave, or Examination leave, has no claim to return to the particular appointment from which he took leave.

Section 11.—The procedure upon application for leave is that prescribed in Part IX.

Chapter XXVII.—Ecclesiastical Officers.

Section I.—Bishops.

567. The leave of absence of the Bishops of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay is regulated by the following Statutory Rules made under Royal Warrant, dated 4th November 1884, under Statute 34 and 35 Vict., Cap. 62, and amended by Royal Warrants, dated 28th July 1888 and 11th February 1901

N.B.—[The italicised headings are introduced merely to facilitate reference, and are not in the Statutory Rules.]

Statutory Rules.

1 Bishops may be allowed leave of absence either on medical certificate or on furlough

Leave on Medical Certificate.

2 The amount of leave of absence on medical certificate admissible to a Bishop is limited to two years

3. Subject to the limitation in Rule 2, leave of absence may be granted to a Bishop upon medical certificate for a period not exceeding one year. Leave so granted may be extended upon medical certificate to any period not exceeding eighteen calendar months.

Furlough

4 The amount of furlough admissible to a Bishop at one time is limited to six calendar months

5 The amount of furlough earned by a Bishop is one-eleventh of the time during which he has been on duty, provided that no additional furlough can be earned by duty done while six months' furlough is due. The furlough due to a Bishop is the furlough which he has earned, less the period during which he has been absent on furlough.

6 To a Bishop who has been on duty without interruption for thirty-three calendar months and who has not for twelve calendar months been absent on furlough, the whole or any part of the furlough due to him may be granted

NOTE—[For the purposes of this rule, leave on medical certificate is, and furlough is not, an interruption of duty.]

Extraordinary Furlough.

6-A. The Governor-General in Council may grant furlough when not otherwise admissible under the rules for a period limited to three months, to the Metropolitan, or, on the recommendation of the Metropolitan and with the concurrence of the Government of Madras or Bombay, as the case may be, to the Bishop of Madras or Bombay.

No. 111.

Page 143. Article 567.

Add the following as Rule 7-A under this Article :—

"7-A. A Bishop on long leave in Europe must, if the leave was granted or has been extended on account o ... or medical certificate or not, satisf ... s to his fitness for return to duty. ... fice for examination by the Board, ... be residing at a distance of more than 60 miles from London, a certificate in a form to be obtained from the India Office from two medical practitioners may be accepted. On the required evidence of fitness being furnished the Bishop will receive from the India Office permission to return to India."

(4th Edition, No. 449, dated 1 9-09)

ted t ... of six

during the absence of the Bishop upon leave on medical certificate, is entitled to the travelling and other similar allowances admissible to the Bishop.

Acting Allowances of Locum Tenens of Metropolitan.

11 The allowances of the Bishop of Madras or Bombay when performing the functions of the P... are regulated by 5 and 6 Vic ... Madras or Bombay is entitled ... nsem in addition to his salar ... ishop of Calcutta will receive ... 833-5-4 per mensem.

Grant of leave.

12 Leave under these rules may be granted to the Metropolitan by the Governor-General in Council, and to the Bishops of Madras and Bombay by the Governments of those Presidencies on the recommendation of the Metropolitan

568. A Bishop of Madras or Bombay exercising the Episcopal Jurisdiction and Functions appertaining to the See of Calcutta during the vacancy of the See by the demise of the Bishop thereof for the time being, *or otherwise, is entitled* to the *full* pay *fixed for* the office, *viz.*, Rs. 3,831-6-8

569. An Archdeacon or a Chaplain appointed to hold charge of the Diocese of Calcutta, Madras, or Bombay during a vacancy in the See is entitled to an allowance of Rs. 500 a month in addition to the pay of his substantive office, provided that the arrangement does not involve any

PART V.

extra expense to the State beyond what would be incurred if the Bishop were present on duty. He is also entitled to the travelling and other similar allowances admissible to the Bishop; but the grant of visitation allowance is subject to the restriction laid down in Articles 1112 and 1149.

570. The official status of the Bishops of Rangoon, Lucknow and Lahore is that of a Senior Chaplain, and, as such, they are subject to the rules in Articles 573 to 599. Article 567 does not apply to them.

Section II.—Archdeacons, and Presidency Senior Chaplains of the Church of Scotland.

571. The following special allowances are granted to Archdeacons, and Presidency Senior Chaplains of the Church of Scotland:—

	Substantive Officers. Rs.	Officiating Officers. Rs
Archdeacon of Calcutta, Madras, or Bombay .	200‡	100‡
" of Lahore or Presidency Senior Chaplain of the Church of Scotland in Calcutta	200	100
Presidency Senior Chaplain of the Church of Scotland in Madras or Bombay	150	75

572. (*a*) Formal appointment of the Archdeacon by the Government to hold charge of a Diocese is not necessary to enable the Accountant-General to pass the extra allowance of Rs. 500 (Rule 8 in Article 567) and the travelling and other allowances admissible to the Bishop. Notice officially received that the Government has directed the Archdeacon to undertake the Bishop's jurisdiction or to take charge of the Diocese is sufficient.

(*b*) The allowance of Rs. 500 is paid to an Archdeacon or Acting Archdeacon for holding charge of the Diocese in addition to his allowances as Archdeacon or Acting Archdeacon.

Section III.—Chaplains.

Residence and Service.

573. (*a*) Residence (or Active Service) is reckoned, in the case of a Chaplain appointed in England, from the date of his arrival in India; and in the case of a Chaplain appointed while resident in India, from the date on which he takes charge of his office, but he must not assume charge before the despatch from the Secretary of State appointing him is received in India. Residence includes besides time spent on duty—

(i) Privilege and Subsidiary leave,

(ii) Time passed out of employ in India otherwise than on leave.

(*b*) "Service" includes "Residence", and also all time spent on leave of any description, but no time before the beginning of "Residence."

No. 128.

·d

si-

receives at Bombay, or at Karachi, if he travels by direct steamer to that port.

(*b*) A Chaplain who is *not* on the Bombay Establishment and who is *not* posted to any station in the Lahore Diocese or to any station in the Central Provinces or north of Allahabad, but who comes out to India *viâ* Bombay, is held to have arrived in India from the date on which he

Page 145. Article 575.

Add the following at the end of clause (c) of this Article :—

In the case of the Church of Scotland report of arrival is made to the Presidency Senior Chaplain of the Presidency to which the Chaplain is appointed.

(4th Edition, No. 129, dated 10-7-05)

Page 145. Article 576.

Substitute the following for this Article and its heading, and cancel Articles 577 to 579 :—

Probationers.

576. A Chaplain serves on probation for three years at the end of which

Page 145. Article 576.

Insert the following after the word "Diocese" in the third

Page 145. Article 576.

Substitute the following for the Note under this Article :—

NOTE.—[A clergyman must have been three years in orders and must be in priest's orders and must have attained the age of 27 years before his nomination as a probationer, or before he can count approved service not passed under Government towards probation.]

(4th Edition, No. 411, dated 18-1-09)

578. The pay and allowances of a Chaplain of the Church of England are paid in the Civil Department.

579. A Chaplain of the Church of Scotland, when ministering to a Scotch Regiment, is ordinarily attached to the regiment and not appointed to the station where the regiment is quartered. When so attached, he draws his pay from the Mil[illegible]
station, he draws his pay fro[illegible]

Page 146.

Ru[illegible]

No 424.

5 NOTE.—A Chaplain on [illegible]
Privilege leave under Ar[illegible]

Page 146. Article 580.

580. The amoun[illegible]
to six years. All th[illegible]

581. The amount[illegible]
6. of his Active Servic[illegible]

[illegible] for the Note above this [illegible] No. 313 dated 4th June 19[illegible]

582. The amoun[illegible]
which he has earne[illegible]
has enjoyed.

583. (*a*) To a C[illegible]
Service, Furlough f[illegible] may be granted as follows:—

First, on medical certificate, unconditionally (see Articles 828 to 832 and 836 to 838, for the procedure rules).

Secondly, without medical certificate, subject to the following provisos:—

(i) that the Furlough be due to him;

(ii) that he have rendered seven years' Active Service;

(iii) that a period of not less than eighteen months has elapsed since his last return from Privilege leave of over six weeks' duration;

(iv) that the whole number of Chaplains absent on Furlough and Special leave do not exceed the limit appointed by the Government of India. Except on medical certificate or on very urgent private affairs, Furlough or Special leave may not be granted to a Church of England Chaplain if twenty per cent of the whole number of Chaplains belonging to his Diocese are already absent on Furlough or Special leave. The Bishop of Calcutta will report to the Government of India when the limit is reached, and the Bishops of Lucknow, Lahore, or Rangoon, as the case may be, to their respective Local Governments.

(*b*) Furlough taken under this Article may, on medical certificate, be extended to not more than three years.

(*c*) The Furlough of a Chaplain is strictly limited to a period of three years at one time, and cannot be extended even without allowances. But the Secretary of State reserves to himself the power of allowing a Chaplain to remain in Europe beyond three years, should special and exceptional circumstances require it.

Page 147. Article 584.

Substitute the following for this Article :—

584. (*a*) To a Caplain who has not rendered three years' Continuous Service, Furlough may be granted on medical certificate as follows :—

(i) if the Furlough due exceeds a year—to the extent due, not exceeding two years;

(ii) if the Furlough due does not exceed a year—for not more than one year.

(*b*) Furlough granted for less than two years under clause (*a*) (i), or ss than one year under clause (*a*) (ii), may, on medical certificate, be extended the extent of the Furlough due not exceeding two years, or to one year, espectively.

(4th Edition, No. 416, dated 28-1-09.)

Archdeacon of Calcutta, Madras, or Bombay, and the Presidency Senior Chaplain of the Church of Scotland at the same places .	600 a year	480 a year.
Senior Chaplain	500 ,,	384 ,,
Junior Chaplain	350 ,,	300 ,,

An Archdeacon of Rangoon or Lahore draws no extra furlough allowance reason of his office as Archdeacon.

NOTE.—[A Junior Chaplain appointed a Senior Chaplain while on furlough is entitled to higher furlough allowance specified in this Article from the date of such appointment.]

(*b*) To a Chaplain proceeding on Furlough to England (not combined th privilege leave), an advance of the first quarter's allowances may be ide, which advance is not recoverable in the event of his death.

(*c*) Ordinary Furlough includes—

(*i*) the first two years of each separate period of Furlough under Article 583;

(*ii*) so much of Furlough under Article 584 as may be due: Provided that the Chaplain have rendered six months' Continuous Active Service.

A Chaplain on Furlough or Special leave does not forfeit his past leave allowances by resigning the service without returning to India.

586. A Chaplain returning from Furlough out of India is not granted an advance of allowances for more than thirty-five days beyond the date of embarkation for India

Special Leave.

587. Special leave on urgent private affairs may be granted at any time for not more than six months:

Provided that a Chaplain who has had Special leave must render six years' Active Service before he can again have such leave.

588. For the first period of a Chaplain's Special leave he is entitled to the leave allowance admissible during ordinary Furlough. In subsequent periods he is entitled to no leave allowance.

Subsidiary Leave.

589. The Subsidiary leave of a Chaplain and the beginning and ending of his Furlough and Special leave are regulated by the rules in Chapter XIII.

590. A Chaplain on subsidiary leave is entitled to the same allowances as during the leave to which it is subsidiary.

591. A Chaplain may draw allowances as if he were on Privilege leave, for any part of his Subsidiary leave, for which, if he were not

retiring from the se
lege leave would be .

Privil

592. Privilege le
(i) After five
month.
(ii) After ten
months
(iii) After fift
three m

NOTE.—[Time spent l
dated 13th March 1863, c

593. Privilege leave to the amount due may be prefixed as such to Furlough, Special leave on urgent Private Affairs, and Extraordinary leave without allowances, under the conditions prescribed in Article 233: Provided that when Privilege leave is so combined, the amount of the Privilege leave due shall be calculated under the rules in Chapter XII.

594. In applying for Privilege leave, a Chaplain must, except when the leave is combined with other leave under Article 593, record declaration prescribed in Article 826.

595. A Chaplain may not take Privilege leave in instalments.

596. A Chaplain on Privilege leave is entitled to the same house-rent as if he were on duty.

1. An Archdeacon, Presidency Senior Chaplain of the Church of Scotland, on Privilege leave, may draw any Local Allowance attached to his office, such allowance, or Jail allowance, provided that it is not drawn by his *locum te*
2.
leave,
house rent, although it is also dra
absentee

597 Extraordinary leave under Article 332 may be granted officers in this Section.

Benefices in the United Kingdom.

598 *The orders in the following despatch from the Secretary of S* No. 132 Public, dated 27th December 1888, regarding the acceptance Chaplains of Benefices in the United Kingdom should be strictly adhe to:—

"A Chaplain accepting a Benefice in the United Kingdom must forthwi report his having done so to the Government under which he is serving, if h is in India, or to the Secretary of State if he is out of India on furlough; an on the expiry of any leave which may (whether before or after such acceptance have been granted to him, his Indian appointment will be deemed vacant. If he desires to retain his Indian appointment, he must, before the expiry of his leave, resign the Benefice, having first obtained the consent of the Secretary of State and of the Bishop of the Diocese in which the Benefice is situated to his doing so.

"No extension of leave will, under any circumstances, be granted to a Chaplain on furlough who has accepted a Benefice in the United Kingdom, unless he has resigned the same before the expiry of such furlough with the consent before mentioned."

PART V,

Right and Title to Pension.

599. Chaplains are entitled to pension according to the following scale:—

Gratuity and Pension on Medical Certificate.

Chaplains appointed before 17th March 1882.	Per annum £ s. d.	Chaplains appointed after 17th March 1882	£ s. d.
Seven years' residence and over	127 15 0	Under ten years' residence, for each completed year, a gratuity of	80 0 0
Ten years' residence and over	173 7 6		Per annum. £ s. d.
Fifteen years' residence and over	292 0 0		

No. 253.

Page 149. Article 599A.

Substitute the following for this Article:—

599A. A non-statutory Bishop of Lahore, Rangoon, Lucknow or Nagpur, if not borne upon the ecclesiastical establishment previous to appointment, shall be entitled to reckon as residence and service qualifying for retiring pension (but not for invalid pension) the number of completed years by which his age may at the time of appointment have exceeded 30 years, subject to the proviso that five years shall be the maximum period which can be so added.

(4th Edition, No 253, dated 1-4-07.)

...ecially exempted by the Secretary of State, on the recommendation of the Governor-General in Council, or if he belongs to the Madras or Bombay Establishment, of the Governor in Council of his Presidency.

Page 149. Article 601.

For the words "Rangoon, Lucknow and Lahore" in the first and second lines of the note to this Article, substitute "Lahore, Rangoon, Lucknow and Nagpur."

(4th Edition, No. 107, dated 22-2-05.)

602. A Clergyman appointed under the orders of the Government to perform the duties of a Chaplain on the regular establishment is entitled to an allowance of Rs. 100 a month.

Chapter XXVIII.—Military Officers.(1)

Section I.—Pay, Allowance, and Leave Rules.

604. The acting allowances of Military Officers in Civil employ are governed by the rules in Articles 104 to 116, and the leave of Military officers subject to the Civil Leave Rules is granted under the European Service Leave Rules in Chapter XIII.

605. The Local Government may grant Furlough or leave under Military Rules or Special leave under Article 316 to a Military Officer subject to the Military Leave Rules.

han on medical certificate to a Military Officer in ... it a period of not less than eighteen months has ... leave of over six weeks' duration.] ... ve, other than Privilege leave, out of India to a ... ave Rules carries with it the grant of Subsidiary leave under the provisions of Article 522.]

606. A Local Government may also grant Short Leave (under Civil or Military rules, as the case may be) to a Military Officer subject to the Military Leave Rules.

NOTE 1.—[This Article also applies to officers of the British Service employed in a Civil Department in India.]

NOTE 2.—[Privilege leave in combination with other leave is admissible ... Officer in Civil employ under the conditions and limitations in ...

NOTE 3.—[A Military Officer employed in ... India, or as Military Secretary to ... Lieutenant Governor, or ... to Privilege ...

607. ...
in Part ...

1. A... *facto*, h... stantive ... his lien ... have h... under t... immedia...

608 ... to a Departmental ... under Article 606.

609. ... allowances of a Military Officer subject to the Military Leave

... tary ... ment for regulating the treatment of ... certain Civil Departments ... for India, it is notif... that a ... a department of the ... in an ... whose secondin... regu... ... h 4 of G. G. O ... of ... appointment ... lated by th... 1877, will be second... tifies th... d...

* Army or personal staff appointments tenable for fixed periods.

the permanent establishm... to his regiment.

An officer so second... struck off its strength ... (*Indian Army Circular* ...

PART V.

Rules during Subsidiary leave are regulated as if he were subject to the Civil Leave Rules: Provided that—

(i) If under the action of the Leave Rules such an officer have lost his lien on his appointment, he draws allowances under Military Leave Rules during his Subsidiary leave.

(ii) His allowances on Subsidiary leave must not be less than his allowances during the Furlough to which the leave is subsidiary.

NOTE.—[The Subsistence allowance of a Military Officer subject to the Military Leave Rules is that prescribed in Article 103 (*b*).]

610. Subsidiary leave preparatory to his retirement from the service may be granted to a Military Officer subject to the Military Leave Rules, provided such leave does not vitiate his claim to retire on the date fixed.

611. Whenever the Furlough of a Military Officer subject to the Military Leave Rules begins before embarkation or ends after disembarkation, the Audit Officer should inform the Government of India in the Military Department and the Account officer in charge of the officer's record of pension service of the date on which it begins or ends.

Section II.—Compulsory Retirement from Civil Employ.

Ordinary Rules.

612. (*a*) A Military or Naval Officer in Civil employ, after attaining the age of fifty-five years, shall not, except for special reasons, with the sanction of the Secretary of State, retain his office or be appointed to any new office: Provided that, if such an officer has held his office for less than five years, he may, for special reasons, with the sanction of the Government of India, be permitted to retain his office until he has held it for five years. The term "office" in this Article includes an officiating appointment, and the currency of the period of five years is not interrupted by any subsequent temporary promotion to a higher appointment.

[illegible]

(*b*) The period of five years begins from the date on which the officer first takes up the office, whether substantively or temporarily: Provided that, if temporary, he is confirmed without reverting to his substantive appointment; but the currency of the period is not interrupted by any subsequent temporary promotion to a higher appointment.

Exception.—Medical Officers of the [illegible] grades—namely, S[illegible]r Generals and olonels—are not compelled to retire until they attain t[illegible] of 60 years.

613. The undermentioned [illegible] to be in [illegible] employ on ttaining the age of 55 years:—

(*a*) Military Officers in the [illegible] lly per- nitted by the Secretary of [illegible] service, to emain in the department for [illegible]

(*b*) Officers of the Indian [illegible]

(*c*) Departmental Officers [illegible]

PART V:

614. On succession to the Colonel's allowance, a Military Officer (not holding an appointment the tenure of which is limited to five years) must vacate any Civil appointment which he then holds. But, with the sanction of the Secretary of State in Council, he is eligible for re-appointment or for employment in the same or any other appointment, at the discretion of the Government of India in the Military Department. In such a case, his Civil pay will be reduced by the amount of his Colonel's allowance, which will be included in, and not given in addition to, his consolidated salary.

Public Works Department.

615 A Military Officer in the Public Works Department, who on reaching the age of 50 years has not attained the rank of Superintending Engineer, will be liable to be called upon to vacate his appointment.

616. Military Officers in the Public Works and Telegraph Departments cease to be in Civil employ on attaining the age of 55 years.

617. A Military Officer serving in the Public Works Department must vacate absolutely any appointment he may hold in that Department on succession to the Colonel's allowance.

618. An officer of the rank of Lieutenant-General is not eligible to hold an appointment of any kind in the Secretariat or departmental branches of any of the Public Works Departments in India, and an officer holding any such appointment shall vacate his appointment on promotion to the rank of Lieutenant-General, being allowed, however, to retain his appointment to the 31st March following his promotion, provided he shall not, under any other regulation, vacate it in the interval.

619 (*a*) Article 616 applies to officers of Royal Engineers serving in the Public Works Department.

(*b*) Officers of the Royal Engineers, who have attained or hereafter may attain the rank of General Officers, must vacate their appointments in the Public Works Department. But if an officer at the time of so vacating office is a Chief Engineer, 1st class, or holds a post carrying that rank, he may be continued in the position which he had been required to vacate, for the remainder of the term of five years referred to in clause (*c*), unless in the meantime he must vacate office by some other regulation. Officers of the Royal Engineers holding rank below that of Chief Engineer, 1st class, vacating office under this rule are not ordinarily eligible for re-appointment to the Public Works Department, but exceptions to this rule may, at the discretion of the Government of India, be made in the case of officers who, on account of specially accelerated Military promotion for distinguished service in the field, have reached the rank of Major-General without attaining the departmental rank of Chief Engineer, 1st class.

(*c*) No Chief Engineer of the Corps of Royal Engineers shall, without re-appointment, hold the same post for more than five years.

(*d*) The foregoing rules are applicable to officers of Royal Engineers who hold the post of Secretary or of Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department

NOTE.—[The period of five years referred to in clause (*c*) begins to run from the date on which the officer first becomes entitled to draw the full pay of the appointment, whether holding the appointment substantively or only in an officiating capacity: provided that, if officiating, he is confirmed in the appointment without a break of service.]

Leave after Completion of Period of Civil Employ.

620. (*a*) No leave but privilege leave may be granted to a Military Officer in Civil employ, whether subject to the Civil or Military Leave Rules, or to any Naval Officer who is more than 55 years old. Any leave, other than privilege leave, granted in the Civil Department to a Military or Naval Officer in Civil employ before he is 55 years old ceases to have effect on his fifty-fifth birthday, on which date he reverts to Military employ. The absentee allowances of a Military Officer in Civil employ on leave other than privilege leave become a Military charge, and he becomes subject to Military Rules on his fifty-fifth birthday, whether his leave was granted in the Military or the Civil Department.

who reverts to Military
ve cannot be granted at
ı will expire within the

(*b*) In applying clause (*a*) to Medical Officers of the Administrative grades, namely, Surgeon-Generals and Colonels, "sixty" or "sixtieth," as the case may be, should be substituted for "fifty-five" or "fifty-fifth."

No. 40.

Pages 153—154. Article 623.

Substitute the following for this Article :—

623. The pension rules of the Civil Veterinary Department are as follow :—

(*a*) No officer becomes qualified for pension under the scale fixed for the Department until he has rendered ten years' service in it.

(*b*) Pensions are granted at the rates prescribed for the Army Veterinary Department by the Army Regulations in force for the time being, plus an addition made on the following scale :—

	£	
After 10 years' service in the Civil Veterinary Department	72	a year.
,, 15 ,, ,, ,,	96	,,
,, 20 ,, ,, ,,	120	,,

(*c*) Leave, apart from privilege leave, counts as service qualifying towards pension to the extent of two months for every year of actual service.

(*d*) Retirement is optional after twenty years' service and allowed on medical certificate after fifteen years' service. An officer, other than the Inspector-General, who resigns the Civil Veterinary Department before retirement ...

No. 169.

Page 153. Article 623.

In the seventh line of clause (d) of this Article for "£600" read "£700."

In the tenth line of the same clause for "£500" read "£600".

(4th Edition, No. 169, dated 16-3-08.)

... earned by him under Military rules is increased in the same proportion as the total Civil allowances bear to the total Military allowances earned by him during his period of service in India.

NOTE.—[Previous service in an app... ...sorbed into the Civil Veterinary ... counts as service rendered in that Departm... ...of this rule.]

(4th Edition, No. 40, dated 1-2-05.)

(*c*) Leave, apart from privilege leave, counts as service qualifying towards pension to the extent of two months for every year of actual service.

(*d*) Retirement is optional after twenty years' service and allowed on medical certificate after fifteen years' service.

The pension of the Inspector-General, if he has qualified under clause (*a*), is at the rate of £500 a year after three years' tenure of office. Should an officer have completed five years' tenure of the post of Inspector-General before having rendered ten years' service in the Department, he *is* eligible for a pension of £450 a year.

Officers retiring before having completed ten years' service in Civil employ are dealt with under Military rules for pension or gratuity.

Note.—[Previous service in an appointment absorbed into the Civil Veterinary Department counts as service rendered in that Department for the purposes of this rule.]

624. The rules in Chapter XXVIII relating to the retirement of Military Officers in Civil employ upon attaining the age of 55 years apply to Army Veterinary Officers in the Civil Veterinary Department.

Service in the Field.

625. Civil Veterinary [illegible] the field are enti[illegible] Civil pay and al[illegible] the same way as [illegible]

Page 154. Article 625.

Cancel this Article.

[illegible]

626. The fam[illegible] Veterinary Officer recruited from the Veterinary Staff of the Army are eligible for pension under the provisions of the Royal Warrant, "Pay and Non-effective Pay," applicable to the families of Army Veterinary Officers.

Chapter XXX.—Civil Engineers and Telegraph Officers.

Section I.—Pay and Leave Allowances.

627. The rules in this Chapter apply, to the extent stated in the several Articles, to the following officers:—

(*a*) Officers of the Public Works and Telegraph Departments appointed from the Royal Indian Engineering College at Coopers Hill.

(*b*) Stanley Engineers.

(*c*) Other Civil Engineers appointed by the Secretary of State before the 1st November 1873.

(*d*) Officers who entered the Telegraph Department under covenant with the Secretary of State.

(*e*) Indian College Engineers appointed in India.

(*f*) Other Civil Engineers not of purely Asiatic descent appointed in India.

Note.—[Section III of this Chapter applies not only to the Civil Engineers and Telegraph officers enumerated in this Article, but also to the following classes:—

(*a*) Superior Civil officers of the Telegraph Department not included in clauses (*a*) and (*d*);

(*b*) Civil Engineers of the class described in clause (*f*) who are of pure Asiatic descent.]

Part V.

Commencement of Service.

628. *If a Coopers Hill Engineer lands in India on or before the 1st* December of the year in which he passes out of College, his service counts from the preceding 1st October, unless another date should be specified in his letter of appointment.

629. If a Coopers Hill Engineer is, after completing his three years' residence at College, required to go through a course of practical engineering in England under a Civil or Mechanical Engineer, his service, unless another date should be specified in his letter of appointment, will reckon from the commencement of the practical course, or from such later date as will be consistent with the regulation that he may count as service towards pension the time spent on such practical course to the extent of one year only.

630. The service of a Cooper's Hill Engineer, whose case is not provided for in Article 628 or 629, and who does not land in India by the 1st December, and that of any other Civil Engineer appointed by the *Secretary of State, counts from the date on which he lands in India.*

631. The service of an officer appointed to the Telegraph Department, after training or competitive examination, by the Secretary of State, begins as follows:—

(i) If appointed after competitive examination, from date of covenant.

(ii) If appointed after training at Cooper's Hill, from date of sailing of vessel selected by the Secretary of State, or 1st October in the year of passing out of the college, whichever is named in his letter of appointment, provided that he reaches India within two months of that date or other approximate date named in his letter of appointment; otherwise from date of arrival in India.

632. The service of an officer appointed in India begins ordinarily from the date on which he takes charge of the office to which he is first appointed.

Rules regarding Pay and Allowances and Leave.

633. Unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context, the rules in Part II govern the pay and allowances of officers to whom the rules in this Chapter apply, the acting allowance rules applicable to them being those in Chapter VI.

634. The Civil Engineers and Telegraph Officers whose leave is regulated by the European Service Leave Rules (Chapter XIII) are enumerated in Article 297, clauses (*c*) and (*e*). The leave of all other officers is regulated by the Indian Service Leave Rules (Chapter XIV).

Section II.—Pension Rules.

Page 155. Article 635.

For clauses " (a) to (d) " in the second line of this Article read " clauses (a) to (c)."

(4th Edition, No 78, dated 28-7-04.)

NOTE.—[The rules in Article 643 apply to all classes of officers of the Public Works and Telegraph Departments.]

636. The pensionary claims of Indian College Engineers and of other Civil Engineers (whether of purely Asiatic descent or not) appointed in[1] India, and of Telegraph Officers not included under clauses (*a*) and (*d*) of Article 627, are governed by the ordinary rules in Part IV. But in the case of officers of this class who may rise to the rank of Superintending Engineer, or in the Telegraph Department, of Superintendent, 1st grade, or in the Indo-European Telegraph Department, of Director, the Government of India will be prepared to consider favourably their admission to the pension rules, including those contained in Article 642, applicable to the officers specified in Article 635:

Provided that Civil Engineers and Telegraph Officers who are members of the Provincial Services of the Public Works and Telegraph Departments are not eligible for the concession described in this Article.

1. The concessions made under this Article do not affect the operation of the rules which determine the age from which qualifying service begins.

637. *The Government of India may, on special grounds, recommend* for sanction of the Secretary of State the grant of an invalid pension on the scale below to an officer belonging to the classes referred to as appointed in India in Article 627, provided that he be not of purely Asiatic descent. This Article does not apply to officers of the Provincial Service.

Not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 2,000 a year:—

If the qualifying service of the officer be not less than—	*Forty-fifth part of the officer's Average Emoluments.*
10 years	10
11 „	11
12 „	12
13 „	13
14 „	14

638. Unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context, the rules of Part IV apply to officers defined in Article 635, but they are modified in the points noted in the following Articles.

639. The rule which excludes service under the age of twenty years does not apply to the officers defined in Article 635 or to Indian College Engineers.

640 Privilege leave and Subsidiary leave count as service. Other leave counts to the extent stated in Article 408.

641. The following special scale of pensions is admissible to the officers defined in Article 635:—

(*a*) After a service of less than ten years, an invalid gratuity on the scale laid down in Article 474 (*a*).

(*b*) After a service of not less than ten years, an invalid pension not exceeding the following amounts:—

Years of completed service.	Scale of Pension.	Maximum limit of Pension. Rs		Rs.	
10	20 sixtieths of *Average Emoluments*	1,000	a year or	83⅓	a month.
11	21 „ „ „	1,400	„	116⅔	„
12	22 „ „ „	1,800	„	150	„
13	23 „ „ „	2,200	„	183⅓	„
14	24 „ „ „	2,600	„	216⅔	„
15	25 „ „ „	} 3,000	„	250	„
16	26 „ „ „				
17	27 „ „ „				
18	28 „ „ „				
19	29 „ „ „				

c) After a service of not less than twenty years a retiring pension not ding the following ...

Page 157. Article 642.

titute the words "Local Government" for the words nment of India" in the third line of this Article, in the ne of the Note under clause (a) and in the second line 3 under clause (b) of the Article.

ion, No. 354, dated 18-7-08.)

Page 157. Article 642.

Insert the following after the words "Director of Traffic" in clause (b) (ii) of this Article:—

Deputy Director of Construction; Deputy Director of Traffic

(4th Edition, No. 249, dated 27-2-07.)

No. 18.

No. 39.

Page 157. Article 642.

Insert the following in line 3 of Note 1 under clause (b) of this Article after the word "Accounts":—

and the Under Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, Irrigation Roads and Buildings (Civil Works Branch).

(4th Edition, No 39, dated 1 2-04)

642 For officers to whom special additional pensions under Article

Page 157. Article 643.

r the words "Government of India" in the third line of rticle substitute the words "Local Government".

ition, No 354, dated 18-7-08)

ways.

Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, Irrigation, Roads and Buildings.

Director of Railway Construction and Deputy Secretary, Public Works Department, Railways

Director of Railway Traffic and Deputy Secretary, Public Works Department, Railways

Accountant-General, Public Works Department, and Deputy Secretary, Public Works Department, Accounts Branch.

PART V.

nue Establishment of State Railways, or in the Superior Accounts Establishment of the Public Works Department, nor any officer holding the office of Secretary or Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department, can, without re-appointment, hold the same post for more than five years.

No. 106.

Page 159. Article 648.

Strike out the entry "Manager, North Western Railway" from the list of appointments given in the preamble of this article and substitute the following for rules (2) and (3):—

(2) An officer who has served his full time in any of the above appointments, who is not given an extension, and for whom no other suitable appointment is available, or who vacates his appointment under rule (1), may be allowed any leave admissible under rule.

(3) Appointments vacated under the above rules will be treated as substantively vacant from the date of commencement of furlough whether taken by itself or as combined leave.

(4th Edition, No. 106, dated 15-2-05.)

ferred to, whose time is not extended, and for whom no suitable post can be found, and who desires to take leave to England until the time for his retirement arrives, whether leave is permissible to him under the rules or not, shall be permitted to take leave on leave allowances not exceeding a maximum limit of £600 a year until he completes the service which entitles him to the maximum pension attainable by him. The same rule applies to an officer compelled to vacate his appointment under rule (1).

(3) The appointments vacated under rule (2) shall be considered vacant, and substantive promotions made in the vacant places.

649. Any Civil Engineer of the Public Works Department, who, on reaching the age of 50 years, has not attained the rank of Superintending Engineer, will be liable to be called upon to retire.

650. *All Civil Engineers in the Public Works Department, Civilian* Under and Assistant Secretaries in the Public Works Branch *of the* Secretariat of the Government of India, or of a Local Government *or* Administration, and Civilians in the Superior Accounts Branch *of the* Public Works Department, in the Superior Railway Revenue *Establishment, and in the Superior Establishment* of the Telegraph *Department,* are required to retire on attaining the age of 55 years.

NOTE.—[The above rule is applicable to all Civilians of the several establishments named, whatever the source of their appointment may be.]

PART V.

Chapter XXXI.—Law Officers.

651. In this Chapter, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context, the term "Law Officer" includ[illegible]

An Advocate-General, a Standing Counsel; the Ad[illegible] Madras ~~and Bombay~~; an Official Trustee; an [illegible]

A Receiver of a High Court; an Officer of a Hig[illegible] appointment which by law can be held only b[illegible]

A Secretary in the Legislative Department to a Local [illegible]

A Remembrancer or Deputy Remembrancer of Legal [illegible]

A Government Advocate, or Assistant to the Go[illegible] Burma, and the Junior Government Advocate [illegible] unjab.

A Clerk of the Crown; a Government Solicitor; a Government Pleader.

A Government Prosecutor; the Assistant Secretary to the Government o[f] Bengal in the Legislative Department

652. The leave of absence and acting allowances of a Law Officer wh[o] is a member of the Indian Civil Service, or a Statutory Civil Servant, ar[e] regulated by the rules applicable to the service to which the office[r] belongs.

653. A Government Pleader or Government Prosecutor is entitled to such leave of absence and allowances when on leave, and to such acting allowances as the authority who appoints him may think fit to grant, provided that no extra expense be caused to the Government.

Officers on full-time Salaries.

654. The leave of absence and acting allowances of a Law Officer who is not a member of the Indian Civil Service, or a Statutory Civil Servant, or a Government Pleader, or a Government Prosecutor, but whose pay is fixed, and whose whole time is retained for the service of Government, are regulated as if he were a member of the Indian Civil Service.

NOTE.—[See the rule under Article 546.]

Officers retained on fixed allowances.

655. The leave of absence and acting allowances of a Law Officer who is not a member of the Indian Civil Service, or a Statutory Civil Servant, or a Government Pleader, or a Government Prosecutor, whose pay is fixed, but whose whole time is not retained for the public service, are regulated by the following rules.

Active Service.

1. "Active Service" includes, besides time spent on duty, leave of absence taken under Rule 3, and Subsidiary leave of absence taken under Rule 8.

Application.

2. An application for leave of absence must be submitted through the officer who passes his pay to the authority to whom the officer is directly subordinate

Leave during Vacation

3 Leave of absence during the vacation of the High or Chief Court within whose jurisdiction the officer serves may be granted without deduction of pay, provided that no expense be caused by the grant of such leave.

Medical Certificate.

4 Leave may be granted on medical certificate for a period not exceeding one year, and leave so granted may, on medical certificate, be extended to twenty months.

PART V.

5 Leave of absence on medical certificate may not be granted again until after three years' "Active Service"

Private Affairs

6 Leave of absence on private affairs for a period not exceeding six months may be granted once only to an officer who has rendered six years' "Active Service"

Furlough

7. After four years' "Active Service," Furlough without pay, but with retention of appointment, may be granted for a period not exceeding one year.

Subsidiary Leave.

8. In very urgent cases, Subsidiary leave of absence may be granted under Chapter XIII, provided that no expense be caused by the grant of such leave.

Commutation of Leave.

9 Excepting Subsidiary leave, no kind of leave may be granted in continuation of any other kind of leave; but any leave granted under these rules may be retrospectively changed for any other kind or amount of leave which might at first have been granted.

Commencement and termination of Leave.

[illegible]

on, and includes, the day before he resumes charge.

Leave Allowances

12 An officer, while on leave under Rule 4, 5, or 6, is entitled to half-pay: Provided that his maximum leave allowance shall be, if paid in India, Rs 833⅓ a month, and if paid at the Home Treasury £250 a quarter.

NOTE.—[An officer compelled to take leave out of India under Rule 4, 5 or 6 owing to ill health is entitled to the benefits of Article 342. In applying that Article the word "pay" should be substituted for the word "salary"]

Acting Officers.

13 (*a*) An officer officiating for an officer on leave under these rules is entitled to the pay of the appointment, less the fraction of it drawn by the absentee, in addition to the same fraction of the pay of his own substantive office, if any In calculating this fraction the maximum leave allowance of £250 a quarter, payable from the Home Treasury, is held to be equal to Rs. 2,500

Illustrations—*A*, the Remembrancer of Legal Affairs in Bombay (pay Rs. 1,000 a mon[illegible] ho is on leave with an [illegible] of the pay of the Adv [illegible] ieneral = Rs. 1,166⅔, and [illegible] 1,583⅓ a month.

[illegible] 00 a month [illegible] llahabad, Rangoon,

Deputation Vacancy

14 An officer officiating for an officer deputed to act in another appointment or on special duty is entitled to two-thirds of the pay of the appointment in which he officiates, *plus* one-third of the pay of his own substantive appointment if any

Combination of Offices.

15. If an officer holds more than one appointment, his salary is regulated by Chapter VIII.

NOTE.—[Mr. A. B. Miller, Official Assignee, Calcutta, remains (by his own desire) under [illegible] wn

No. 88.

Page 161. Article 635.

Cancel the Note to R[illegible] 15 under this Article.

(4th Edition, No 88, dated 3.9.01)

(*b*) A second or subsequent furlough for a period not exceeding—

6 months,	after 3 years' further service,			dating from the expiration of the previous furlough, or sick leave.
8	ditto	4	ditto,	
10	ditto	5	ditto,	
12	ditto	6	ditto,	
14	ditto	7	ditto,	
16	ditto	8	ditto,	
18	ditto	9	ditto,	

(*c*) The period of service upon which furlough may be granted is to be exclusive of time spent on leave of absence of any kind whatever except privilege leave. No second or subsequent furlough shall be granted till after a further actual service of three years, commencing from the date of the expiration of the previous furlough; and no single furlough shall be granted for a longer period than eighteen months.

(*d*) An officer on furlough is entitled to half the substantive pay of his appointment, excluding all allowances, except personal allowances.

NOTE.—[An officer compelled to take furlough, or leave on medical certificate, out of India owing to ill-health is entitled to the benefits of Article 342. In applying that Article the term "pay" should be substituted for "salary."]

(*e*) The service towards first or subsequent furlough is not cancelled by the grant of sick leave; but an interval of three years of service must elapse between the return of an officer from sick leave lasting more than sixty days and the grant of any furlough that may be due to him.

(*f*) When an officer has earned either first or subsequent furlough, if from any cause it may be found inconvenient to grant him the whole of the furlough earned, an instalment may be granted, leaving the balance at his credit to be taken when convenient, subject, however, to the maximum limit of eighteen months prescribed above.

Leave in consequence of accidents.

665. To subordinates on salaries not exceeding Rs. 250 a month, leave in India on full pay may be granted by Managers of State Railways in addition to any leave otherwise admissible for the period during which they may be absent from duty for medical treatment, in consequence of accidents met with in the execution of duty, subject to a limit of six months and to record in the minutes of official meetings. The period of absence is treated entirely as duty and does not interrupt privilege leave or deprive the absentee of any allowance of the character of salary or local allowance.

Labourers.

666. Labourers in State Railway workshops employed upon daily wages when temporarily absent from work in consequence of injuries sustained while on duty in workshops, etc., may, under the authority of the Managers of the State Railways concerned, be granted allowances, during their absence, as under, the amount not to exceed—

(i) fifty rupees; (ii) one month's pay; (iii) (in cases where the absence is less than a month) the pay which the absentee would have earned during the period of leave if he were present on duty.

Recovery of Advances.

667. (*a*) Advances whether made in India (*see Articles 64 to 66*) or by the Home Government should be recovered by monthly instalments

PART V.

340

of one-third salary except in the case of Covenanted Engine-Drivers, and Covenanted Mechanics, Boiler-Makers, etc.

(*b*) In such cases the recovery should be made in such a manner as will ensure their receiving in any one month not less than—

(i) Rupees twenty-five, exclusive of overtime or other allowances, or

(ii) Rupees fifty.

Section II.—Lower Subordinates and Office and Petty Establishments on lines under construction or Survey.

668. Subject to the exception noted below, the service of all Lower Subordinates, Sub-Storekeepers, and members of the Office and petty Establishment, appointed to or engaged for lines under construction *or survey, on or after the 21st July 1880, is non-pensionable*

Exception.—The pensionable service of officers who, before the 21st July 1880, were transferred from permanently sanctioned posts, not attached to railways under construction, is in no way prejudiced by their fresh employment, and they will continue to enjoy their right to pension even if transferred from the line on which they were on that date engaged, to another line under construction.

Section III.—Other Offices.

669 The services of all clerks appointed after the 31st January 1889 to all Consulting Engineers' and Port Store-keepers' Offices, and of all Accountants and clerks appointed after the 16th July 1889 to any of the Offices of Examiners of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, do not qualify for pension unless transferred from a permanent pensionable post.

Chapter XXXIII.—The Bengal Covenanted Pilot Service.

Section I.—Pay and Leave Rules.

670. (*a*) For the purposes of the Leave Rules, the pay of the several grades of the Service shall be taken to be as follows:—

	Rs.		Rs.
Branch Pilot	1,000 a month	1st Mate Leadsman passed as Mate Pilot after 1st September 1894	175 a month
Master Pilot	700 ,,	1st Mate Leadsman	150 ,,
Mate Pilot appointed before 1st October 1894	450 ,,	2nd Mate Leadsman	125 ,,
Mate Pilot appointed with effect from 1st October 1894	400 ,,	Leadsman Apprentice	100 ,,

(*b*) The allowances of Pilots while on special duty and for certain journeys to join vessels are embodied in Appendix 13.

Furlough.

671. Furlough may be taken to the extent of four years during the entire period of service, in the following instalments, *viz.*, after ten years' service, two years, and after every subsequent eight years, one year, on an allowance of half the average pay for the last three years: Provided that no Furlough can be granted to an officer who has taken leave on medical certificate until three years after his return from leave on medical certificate or to an officer who has taken privilege leave of more than six weeks' duration until 18 months after return from such leave.

If a portion of an instalment is taken, the remainder may be added to any later instalment: Provided that not more than two years' furlough may be taken at one time.

NOTE.—[An officer compelled, owing to ill health, to take leave out of India under Article 671, 672, or 673 is entitled to the benefits of Article 342. In applying that Article the word "pay" should be substituted for the word "salary."]

Leave on Medical Certificate.

672. Leave on medical certificate may be taken to the extent of three years during the whole period of service, but not for more than two years at a time, and not more than twice out of India. Such leave cannot be taken for more than

Article 672.

"period of such leave" for the words ... in the eighth and ninth lines of this Article.

... medical certificate to the officer to whom any allowance is due shall be—

	Rs.
In the case of a Branch Pilot, Master Pilot, and Mate Pilot	100 a month.
In the case of a Mate Leadsman and Leadsman Apprentice	50 ,,

Special Leave and Extraordinary Leave.

673. (*a*) Special leave on urgent private affairs may be granted at any time for not more than six months: Provided that an officer who has had Special leave must render six years' Active Service before he can again have such leave.

(*b*) For the first six months for which an officer is on Special leave, whether the six months be included in the same leave or not, he is entitled to a leave allowance of half his average pay for the last three years.

(*c*) Thereafter he is entitled to no leave allowance.

674. Extraordinary leave may be granted under Article 332.

Subsidiary Leave.

675. Subsidiary leave on the terms and conditions prescribed in Articles 321 to 331 may be prefixed and affixed to Furlough, Leave on Medical Certificate, and Special leave on urgent private affairs, taken out of India.

PART V.

Page 167. Article 677.

Insert the following at the beginning of the Note under this Article.

Page 167. Article 677.

Substitute the following for the Note under this Article:—

NOTE — [Except in the case of an officer who, after the age of 51 years, has been refused leave owing to the exigencies of the public service, the grant of leave under this Article is subject to the condition that the officer returns to duty at the end of the leave. In applying for leave the officer must record a declaration that he has no intention of retiring for three months after his return to duty.]

(4th Edition, No. 149, dated 30-10-05.)

678. After an actual service of thirty years in India, a Pilot is entitled to a Retiring pension according to his rank, as follows:—

	Rs
Branch Pilot	200 a month.
Any lower rank	100 ,,

Invalid Pension.

679 Upon a certificate (in the form prescribed in Article 445 or 447, as the case may require) of incapacity for further service, from the Medical Board at the India Office, or from the Administrative Medical Officer in Calcutta, or from a Medical Committee over which the Administrative Medical Officer should, when practicable, preside, a Pilot is entitled to an Invalid pension, according to his rank, as follows:—

	Rs.
Branch Pilot	200 a month.
Master ,,	100 ,,
Mate ,,	60 ,,
Leadsman Apprentice	30 ,,

680. A Pilot retiring on an Invalid pension while absent on leave in England or in the Colonies will receive the pension of the rank which he

PART V.

(ii) Three months after thirty-six months'

(*b*) Such leave, if taken to India, may bc feiture of pay by such period not exceeding eigl between the end of the leave and the date prec next mail steamer leaves Calcutta for Port Blair.

694. (*a*) Inspectors may be granted furlou certificate under the Indian Service Leave Rules

(*b*) Officers of lower rank may after five ye the Settlement be granted furlough on half pay f according to the distance of the applicant's hom . In the case of married men who have their families at Settlement, furlough is given only in special cases at the discretion of the Superintendent.

695. Extraordinary leave under Article 339 may be granted to all ranks.

696. Policemen of all ranks below that of Inspector proceeding to India on leave of any kind are entitled to free passages both ways by sea, and Sergeants and Constables proceeding on furlough or leave on medical certificate are also entitled to free passages by rail to and from their homes.

697. (*a*) Policemen proceeding to India on leave of any description should ordinarily be employed on the voyage in guarding transferred convicts.

(*b*) On the expiration of their leave, they will report themselves to the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, with a view to their employment as convict guards on the return journey.

698 The total number of men on leave at one time from all causes other than privilege leave shall not exceed ten per cent. of the Force.

699. While ill in hospital at Port Blair or Nancowri, absentee allowances are granted as follows:—

(*a*) Constables and Sergeants,—Full pay for so long as they may be in hospital.

NOTE.—[This concession does not interfere with the grant of any leave admissible under this section.]

(*b*) Subadars and Jamadars and Inspectors,—In accordance with the Indian Service Leave Rules.

700. During leave on medical certificate spent in India an absentee allowance is granted at the following rates:—

(*a*) [illegible] month.
(*b*) [illegible] ıth.
(*c*) [illegible] a month.
(*d*) [illegible] n months and subsistence

Pension Rules.

701. Members of the Force are entitled to pensions under the Regulations in Part IV, for the calculation of ordinary pensions for Superior service, except that the amount of the pension or gratuity which may be granted shall not, except in the case of an Inspector, a Subadar or a Jamadar, exceed three-fourths of what is admissible under Chapter XIX.

702. Time spent in hospital at Port Blair or Nancowri by Constables and Sergeants of the Force, during which they receive full pay under

Page 171. Chapter XXXV.

Substitute the following for the heading of this Chapter:—

"Assam and Dacca Military Police".

(4th Edition, No 420, dated 11-2-09.)

Page 171. Article 704.

Add the words "or Dacca" after the word "Assam" in the first line of this Article.

(4th Edition, No. 420, dated 11-2-09.)

Page 171. Article 705.

Substitute the words "Local Government" for the words "Chief Commissioner" in the last line of this Article.

(4th Edition, No. 420, dated 11-2-09.)

Page 171. Article 706.

Add the words "or Dacca" after the word "Assam" in the last line of this Article.

(4th Edition, No 420, dated 11-2-09.)

Page 171. Article 707.

Substitute the words "Local Government" for the words "Chief Commissioner" in the fifth line of this Article.

(4th Edition, No. 420, dated 11-2-09.)

(a) to and from their homes, to men proceeding on or returning from furlough on private affairs or leave on medical certificate, but not to men proceeding on or returning from privilege leave.

(b) to their homes, to men who are not natives of the Province when retiring on Invalid pensions, but not to men granted Retiring or Superannuation pensions.

PART V.

712. Any member of the Force belonging to races foreign to Assam who may be recruited outside the Province, may, with the written permission of the Battalion Commandant, and if ...

Page 172. Article 712.

Add the words " or Dacca " after the word " Assam " in the first, fourth and last lines of this Article.

(4th Edition, No. 420, dated 11 2 09.)

Return passages to their homes will be granted to the families of such officers and men dying in Assam.

Chapter XXXVI.—Calcutta and Suburban Police Forces.

713. The leave of absence and acting allowances of officers and men of the Calcutta and Suburban Police Forces, whose pay does not exceed Rs. 20 a month, are regulated by the following rules :—

(1) One month's leave may be granted at any time, but without pay; such leave is only to be granted in special cases, and when good ground exists for granting the indulgence.

(2) One month's leave may be granted after eleven months' actual service, without deduction of pay.

(3) Special leave for four months may be granted on half pay to any officer or constable, who has served for four years without taking leave of any description whatsoever.

(4) Officers and constables, whose homes are more than 400 miles from Calcutta, may in special cases have the leave, granted under Rule (3), extended to five months, and those whose homes are more than 800 miles to six months.

(5) Sick leave may, at any time, be granted for one month on full pay.

(6) Sick leave, on production of a certificate signed by the Police Surgeon declaring such leave to be absolutely necessary, may be granted for four months on half pay. (The longer periods granted to men, whose homes are more than 400 and 800 miles from Calcutta, in Rule (4), may be also granted to applicants under this rule.)

(7) Leave granted under Rules (1), (2), (3), and (4), cannot be claimed as a right, but may be granted at the discretion of the Commissioner of Police, provided that no inconvenience to the public service will be occasioned, and that the funds admit.

(8) The place of any officer or constable absent from duty on leave, under Rule (3), (4), or (6), may be filled up by the temporary promotion of a substitute from the next lower grade, whose place again may, in like manner, be filled up by promotion from the lower grades

(9) Any officer or constable acting for another absent from duty under Rule (3), (4), or (6), shall draw half his own salary *plus* half that of the superior officer for whom he is acting, and any saving accruing from such arrangement shall be carried to the credit of the Leave Fund

(10) The half salary of any officer or constable on leave, whether Special or on medical certificate, will be payable only on return to duty. Should the absentee not rejoin upon the expiration of the leave granted to him, he will be liable to forfeit all claim to the half pay he would otherwise receive upon return. All sums thus forfeited are to be carried to credit of the Leave Fund.

(11) The number of men allowed to be absent on Special leave is not to exceed 10 per cent. of the effective numerical strength.

Chapter XXXVII.—Burma Military Police.

714. The rules in this Chapter apply to—

(a) All members of the Burma Military Police who originally enlisted on an engagement under the direct orders of the Government of India, and on a renewal of their engagement, to all members who joined the Force from the Army prior to 1st January 1889.

(b) All members of the Burma Military Police enlisted by the Government of Burma.

(c) Soldiers who join the Force from the Native Army after the 31st December 1888, or who, having joined before that date, are now serving in Lower Burma, not having been transferred from Upper Burma in the interests of the public service.

(d) Karen recruits.

(e) All members not being soldiers of the Native Army on renewal of their engagements who were enlisted under the direct orders of the Government of India.

(f) Kachins enlisted in the Military Police.

(g) Salutries and Armourers.

Leave and Leave Allowances.

715. *Furlough on private affairs on half Burma pay (except for members mentioned in Article 714 (a) who will draw full Burma pay) for not more than six months may be granted by Battalion Commandants on*

No. 434.

Page 173. Article 716.

Omit the words " such extensions being reported to the Local Government in a half-yearly list," from lines 6 and 7 of this Article.

(4th Edition, No. 434, dated 17-3-09)

which may be granted with pay at one time is limited to two years.

717. (a) Allowances on leave on medical certificate are:—

(i) In the case of the members mentioned in clause (a) of Article 714, full Burma pay for the first six months and afterwards at the rate of one quarter the Burma pay: provided that the

Local Government may in any case by special order direct that a man on leave on medical certificate after the first six months shall draw any allowance not exceeding one-half the Burma pay.

(ii) In the case of the members mentioned in clauses (*b*) to (*g*) of Article 714, half full Burma pay for the first six months and, in case of extension being granted, not more than one-fourth full Burma pay without the sanction of the Local Government.

(*b*) The leave allowance of a man on leave on medical certificate taken in extension of furlough is one-fourth full Burma pay.

NOTE 1.—[An advance of three months' pay may be made to the men mentioned in Article 714 (*a*), going on sick leave. A man who obtains an advance of three months' pay is not eligible for another remittance for four months.]

NOTE 2.—[The language allowances, or extra pay, of Military Policemen for passing examinations in Yunnanese, Burmese, Shan, Chin and Kachin are treated as salary for the purpose of calculating leave allowances, but are not taken into account in calculating pension.]

718. Sick leave on full pay for a period not exceeding two months may be granted by Battalion Commandants to all ranks while in hospital in Burma and on half pay for any period in excess of two months. Sick leave on full pay may, however, be granted to all ranks while in hospital in Burma on account of wounds received in action until they are discharged from hospital. Leave granted under this rule does not interfere with the grant of leave to India on medical certificate.

719. Battalion Commandants may grant privilege leave on urgent private affairs under the rules in Chapter XII to men whose conduct has been good.

720. The Inspector-General of Police may frame subsidiary rules not inconsistent with these rules for the guidance of Commandants in granting furlough and leave.

Travelling Allowance.

721. Subadars and Jemadars of the Military Police both in Upper and Lower Burma are entitled to second class accommodation on all journeys by rail for which they are entitled to travelling allowance.

722. Free passages by sea, river and rail are allowed to and from their homes to men [except those mentioned in Article 714 (*f*)] proceeding on or returning from furlough on private affairs or leave on medical certificate, but not to men proceeding on or returning from privilege leave unless the privilege leave is commuted into furlough or leave on medical certificate, when the grant of free passages or the cost thereof will be admissible.

NOTE 1.—[Charges for conveyance by road of Military Policemen proceeding on sick leave may be paid in cases where the Civil Surgeon certifies that they are unable to proceed on foot.]

NOTE 2.—[Free passages are allowed to members of the Military Police [illegible] Lower Burma, detailed as attendants on sick Native and [illegible] sepoys proceeding to India on furlough and sick [illegible] tifies that the sick officer or sepoy [illegible] that a special attend[illegible] and that ord[illegible] leave at the same time [illegible]

723. Fr[illegible] of enlistment may be granted to Karen re[illegible] to travel by rail or steamer to the head-quarters of their Battalion. The passage of recruits for the Upper Burma Military

No. 15.

Page 175. Article 723.

In line 4 of paragraph 1 of this article for the word "followers" substitute "gunkahars, cooks, bhisties;" and insert the following as the second paragraph of this article:—

The passages of followers enlisted in Burma for the Upper Burma Military Police may be paid, with the sanction of the Inspector General of Police, from the place of enrolment to the place where the follower is to be employed, in cases where the distance between the two places exceeds 50 miles.

(4th Edition, No 15, dated 23-6-03.)

term and are subject only to the usual two months notice.]

724. Any member of the Force [except those mentioned in clauses (*d*), (*f*) and (*g*) of Article 714] may, with the written permission of the Commandant and if quarters are available in the Police lines, bring his children, one wife, and one relative to Burma.

For the conveyance of families, third-class passages will be given by railway, and deck passages by steamer, in the case of all Native Officers, on payment of one-third of the passage money and fare; in the case of 20 per cent. of the Non-Commissioned Officers of each Battalion, free of charge; in the case of 5 per cent. of the privates of each Battalion, free of charge. Return passages to their homes will be granted to the families of officers and men dying in Burma.

725. No travelling allowance may be given to families of men of the Karen (now Lower Chindwin) Battalion who have been ordered on service. Indigenous Battalions are raised to avoid such expenses.

Pensions.

726. The following rules regulate the pensions of members of the

Page 175. Article 726.

Substitute the following for clause (a) of this Article :—

(*a*) Soldiers joining the Police may elect to remain under military rules for pension. In that case no deductions from pay will be made on account of pension, and the pensions are regulated as if the soldiers held Army rank as shown below:—

1. Native Officers in receipt of R100 to R150	as Subadars.
2. " " " " " R50 to R65	as Jemadars.
3. Native Non-Commissioned Officers	as Havildars.
4. Privates	as Privates.

(4th Edition, No 311, dated 17-2-03.)

on pension.]

(*b*) If on joining the Police they do not elect to remain under Military Pension Rules, a deduction from pay of one-half anna in the rupee shall be made: the previous service in the Army qualifies for pension under the Civil Service Regulations, and the pensions admissible are determined by rules of those Regulations applicable to policemen. If the

PART V.

soldier returns to the Army from the Police, the amounts deducted are refunded and the Police service counts towards Army pension.

(*c*) In the case of policemen who elect for Military Rules, the claims of heirs to pension are regulated by Military Rules, and in the case of those who elect the rules of the Civil Service Regulations, heirs can claim pension only in the special cases provided for in Chapter XXXVIII.

(*d*) Men who joined the Force, otherwise than from the Army, are only entitled to such pensions and on such conditions as the Civil Service Rules for policemen permit.

(*e*) Service in Burma is held to be "Foreign Service" within the meaning of Article 573 of the Army Regulations, India, Volume I, Part II, in case of all men of the Native Army not being natives of Burma, and is, therefore, so considered in the case of all men of the Upper Burma Military Police subject to the Military Pension Rules of the Native Army.

727. (*a*) In the case of members of the Burma Military Police mentioned in clauses (*b*) to (*g*) of Article 714, the rules in the Civil Service Regulations apply as regards pensions, except Salutries and Armourers who joined the Upper Burma Military Police from the Army before the 1st January 1889 who are subject as regard pensions to Article 726, clauses (*a*) to (*c*).

(*b*) Pension under the Civil Rules for the period of their past Military as well as their Police service is granted to the Native Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers of the Burma Military Police referred to in clause (*a*) who have been or may be recruited direct from the Army after 1888, when volunteering was closed, on the condition that they complete 10 years' qualifying service in the Burma Military Police in addition to their service in the Army; but those who retire with less than 10 years' qualifying service in the Burma Military Police will be granted pension on the Military scale according to their rank for the whole period of their service, that in the Police being included. This concession applies only to those men whose services were obtained from the Army on special application.

PART VI.—WOUND AND OTHER EXTRAORDINARY PENSIONS.

GENERAL ARRANGEMENT.

PART VI.—WOUND AND OTHER EXTRAORDINARY PENSIONS.

Chapter XXXVIII.—Wound and other Extraordinary Pensions.

Section I.—Wounds on Military Service.

728. Gratuities and pensions to officers wounded, and to the families of officers killed, in action, or in the execution of duty otherwise than in action, and to the families of officers whose death is due to illness contracted on service with an army in the field may, in cases in which, under the Army Regulations, India, they would be admissible to the officers or men of the Regular Forces or to their families, be granted under the following rules, the grant being reported to the Secretary of State.

NOTE.—[In a case falling clearly and strictly within the letter of the rules, the Local Government may grant the pension admissible, the report to the Secretary of State being made through the usual channel.]

729. Officers of Government, being Volunteers, who are called out on actual Military service, are entitled (themselves and their families) to the pensions, allowances, or gratuities admissible under Army Regulations, India, Volume IX, Section XIX: Provided that, if any such officer is wounded or killed in such actual Military service, and he or his family are in consequence thereof, entitled by the following rules or by the rules of the Service to which he belongs, to a higher pension, allowance or gratuity than is provided by the Military rules above referred to, then he or his family shall receive such higher pension, allowance, or gratuity in lieu of that provided by those rules. Provided also, in every case, that he has given to the head of his office if he is a member of an office establishment, or to his superior officer in other cases, notice of his having been called out.

—ranted to Civil officers wounded...

Page 179. Article 730.

Strike out the words "as follows" and insert the following after the word "determined" in the sixth and seventh lines of this Article:—

with reference to the actual military rank in the field or by the following tables, whichever is more favourable to the recipients.

(4th Edition, No. 318, dated 4-2-08)

„ 12 „ „ . Major | 50 ditto

No. 236.

Pages 179-180. Article 730.

Substitute the following for the first item in clause (ii) of this Article:—

An officer whose salary is—	Ranks as a—
Below Rs. 16 a month .	Sepoy.
Rs 16 a month or upwards .	Naik.
„ 25 ditto	Havildar.

(iii) The wound and family pensions of native civil officers are fixed in rupees as follows:—

An officer whose salary is	Wound pension.	FAMILY PENSION.				Maximum amount of pension admissible.
		INTERMEDIATE RATE.		HIGHEST RATE		
		For widow	For each child	For widow	For each child.	
	Rs.	Rs.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rs 16 a month or upwards	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
„ 50 do do.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
„ 100 do. do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
„ 200 do. do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
„ 500 do. do.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
„ 1,000 do. do.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
„ 1,500 do. do.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
„ 2,000 do do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
„ 2,500 do do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

(iv) A Viceroy of I[illegible] [illegible]or of a Presidency ranks as a Field Marshal, General, or L[illegible]utenant-General Commanding-in-Chief.

(v) A person who is not in the service of Government ranks according to his status in life as compared with an officer of the Regular Forces.

Place of payment.

731. A Civil officer in receipt of a wound pension cannot draw it from the Home Treasury while serving or residing in India, but must draw it at the place where his pay, absentee allowance, or pension is disbursed.

Section II.—Special Cases.

---

732. In special cases, as, for instance, when an officer is wounded in an encounter with dacoits, the Government of India may relax the condition of Article 730 as to service with a military force. In such cases the pension or gratuity granted to a Civil officer will be calculated according to the scale laid down in the Army Regulations, India, Volume I, for wounds and injuries received in the execution of Military duty otherwise than in action, the rank of the civil officer being determined as in Article 730.

NOTE [illegible] or injuries in the discharge of Civil [illegible] Military rules, and will be dealt wi[illegible] to apply to such cases a similar [illegible] sation for injuries, so as to prevent [illegible] consideration of ordinary accidents [illegible]

Wound Leave.

733. An officer compelled to absent himself from duty, in consequence of wounds received in action, or of illness contracted by active service in the field (in circumstances justifying his presence) with a Military force (i.e., service recognised as such by the Government of India), or of illness [illegible] aggravated or re- [illegible] be allowed extraordinary leave on medical certificate, irrespective of the period which has elapsed since his last return from leave of any description. Such leave will not reckon as part of the maximum admissible under general rules, and it will, except as regards the earning of Furlough, count, up to a maximum of 12 months, as active service, provided that—

(*a*) it must be taken immediately in consequence of the wound or illness, *i.e.*, without any intervening period of active service;

(*b*) it is certified by the Medical Board, before which the officer appears, that the disability owing to which leave has become necessary originated on active service in the field and was solely caused by hardship and exposure undergone, or by wounds received, during such service;

(*c*) it cannot be combined with any other kind of leave, except Leave on Medical Certificate;

(*d*) allowances during such leave will be half average salary, subject to the maxima applicable to ordinary Furlough; and no allowances will be paid for any leave in excess of two years;

(*e*) the medical certificate must state the term for which leave is necessary in consequence of the wound or illness, and any extension of that period can be granted only on a fresh medical certificate;

(*f*) an interval of three years must intervene between expiry of such leave and Furlough, except in the case of Furlough [illegible] medical certificate, when the interval need not [illegible] months.

NOTE.—[In the special cases referred to in Article 732, the Government of [illegible] relax the condition of this Article as to service with a Military force. In [illegible] ficate of the Medical Board referred to in clause (*b*) must state that the [illegible] which the leave has become necessary originated on the quasi military [illegible] Article 732, and was solely caused by hardship and exposure undergone [illegible] received, during such service.]

Section III.—Injuries Received on Duty.

---

734. (*a*) The rules in this Section are analogous [illegible] the grant of pensions to soldiers wounded in action [illegible] soldiers killed in action, and provide for a pension [illegible] injury or death:—

(i) to a man so injured in the execution of [illegible] incapacitated for earning a liveli[illegible]

(ii) to the family of a man killed in the [illegible]

(*b*) They apply to any person employed in [illegible] ment, whether permanently, temporarily, or [illegible]

remunerated by fixed pay, or (as, for example, Miners in the Salt mines) for piece-work.

(c) They apply also to a village watchman (including a Municipal chowkidar in the United Provinces) or his family, even though he receives no pay from the State.

735. A Wound or Extraordinary pension or gratuity is granted only when injury or death is met in the performance of a duty which is attended with extraordinary bodily risk. This condition governs the grant of pensions or gratuities under Articles 739 and 740. The Government recognises no claims on account of loss of life or bodily injury resulting from an ordinary accident. The following are examples of cases of ordinary accident:—

A Policeman falling from a horse; a Policeman on escort duty killed by sunstroke: a Lasc[illegible]
[illegible]
to a[illegible]
limi[illegible]
Gov[illegible]
the [illegible] to officers to secure proper provision for their families.)

736. The Government does not bind itself to grant pension in every case, or, if it grants pension, to grant it for life.

737. The amount of pension is to be regulated by—

(i) the character and service of the injured or killed;
(ii) the nature of the risk undergone, and the conduct of the man in accepting it;
(iii) the nature and extent of the injury received;
(iv) the pecuniary circumstances and prospects of the claimant.

738. Injuries for the purposes of this Section are classed in four degrees:—

1st Degree.—Men losing two limbs or both eyes from wounds; or being so severely wounded as to be totally incapable of earning a livelihood and to require the care and assistance of some other person.

2nd Degree.—Men losing one limb or one eye; or being so disabled as to be incapable of earning a livelihood, though not re-[illegible]

[illegible] eye who have received an [illegible], or who are otherwise so disabled as to be capable of contributing in only a small degree towards earning a livelihood.

4th Degree.—Men able to contribute materially towards a livelihood, although unfit, from wounds, for the ordinary duties of the service.

739. Under ordinary circumstances, the Local Government may grant a gratuity not exceeding six months' pay and also not exceeding Rs. 600. The Government of India may likewise grant a gratuity not exceeding six months' pay or Rs. 1,000, whichever is greater.

740. Under special circumstances the Local Government may grant a pension not exceeding Rs. 10 a month, and the Government of India one not exceeding Rs. 25 a month, to an officer injured, or to the family of an officer killed, in the execution of his duty as follows:—

(i) To an officer wounded in the first or second degree, a pension not exceeding full pay.

(ii) To an officer wounded in the third or fourth degree, a pension not exceeding half pay; or, if the officer is entitled to an Invalid pension of half pay under the ordinary rules for Superior or Inferior service, then not exceeding three-quarters pay.

(iii) To the family of an officer killed in the execution of his duty, a pension not exceeding half the pay of the deceased officer, and not less than Rs. 2¼ a month.

NOTE.—[The term "family" includes only wife, legitimate child, father or mother, dependent upon the deceased for support. The words "for the support of the family" should be inserted in every order sanctioning a pension under this rule.]

741. (*a*) A pension granted under clause (i) or (ii) of the preceding Article will, unless the pensioner is more than sixty years old (in which case it will be permanent), continue, in the first instance, for two years only.

(*b*) At the end of eighteen months, the pensioner shall be examined afresh by a Medical Officer in charge of a civil station, upon whose report the Local Government will decide whether the pension shall be continued or not for a further term, or permanently, and whether the pensioner shall be subjected or not to further medical examination.

742. (*a*) If a pension is granted to a family under Article 740 (iii), it is allotted for the support of the family to the eldest surviving son:—

(i) failing sons, to the eldest widow, for the same purpose;

(ii) failing both sons and widows, to the eldest surviving unmarried daughter, for the same purpose;

(iii) these failing, to the father, for the same purpose;

(iv) and failing all others, to the mother for the same purpose.

(*b*) To a male, pension is given as follows:—

(i) if the pensioner is under six years of age, till he is eighteen years old;

(ii) if above six and under fifty years, for twelve years;

(iii) if not under fifty years, for life.

(*c*) The pension to a female is for life or until marriage; [1] but, on her suitable marriage, the Local Government may, at its discretion, grant her five years' pension as a dowry.

NOTE [1].—[A Political, Extraordinary, or other pension granted in the Civil Department to a female infant, native of Asia, shall, in the absence of special orders to the contrary, last until she leaves her own family to cohabit with a husband, or, being married, attains the age

No. 22.

Page 183. Article 743.

Substitute the following for this Article:—

The Government of India have also the power to grant in any case, even where no pension or gratuity is admissible under these rules—

(*a*) a gratuity not exceeding Rs. 1,000; or

(*b*) when injury or death is due to devotion to duty, a pension not exceeding Rs. 25 a month or a gratuity of equivalent amount.

(4th Edition, No 22 dated 12th August 1903)

PART VI.

such as to allow of [illegible]
under the foregoing [illegible] [illegible] Article: —

Se[illegible] [illegible] as amended by Sprdo [illegible]

745. A Local Go[illegible]
and Managers of State Railways not under Local Governments may grant a gratuity to any State Railway servant who may be injured, or to the representatives of any State Railway servant who may be killed, by the working of trains or engines, otherwise than through his own negligence or wilful action: Provided that such gratuity shall not exceed equal to six months' pay of the servant injured [illegible] of Rs. 200. If Rs. 200 [illegible]
made to the Governm[illegible]

No. 42.

Page 184. Article 745.

[illegible] "Officials" for "Sorters" in the [illegible] this Article as inserted by Adden[illegible] February 1891.

746. When a clai[illegible]
head of the office in w[illegible]
hold a formal inquest, t[illegible]

(i) the circumst[illegible] life lost;
(ii) the relationsh[illegible] pecuniary circumstances [illegible]

747. The head of th[illegible] then submit the case, with a statement of the circumstances, through his official superiors, to the Government. The application, which should be in Form No. 25 in the case of a man injured and Form No. 22 in the case of a man killed, should be accompanied by the report of the Audit Officer upon the claim.

Section VI.—Re-employment of Wound Pensioners.

748. A Wound or Extraordinary pension granted under these Regulations, or under Military Rules, to a Native Commissioned officer or a Non-Commissioned officer or soldier for wounds and injuries, may, in the event of the pensioner's subsequent employment in the Civil Department, be, during such employment, reduced or suspended by the Government which granted the pension.

NOTE.—["The withdrawal of pension is optional with the Local Government, and it should not be withdrawn except in cases of *complete* recovery. If *A B* is still capable of contributing [illegible] earning a livelihood, his pension should not be withdrawn [illegible] not earning as much as he [illegible] —(*Military Department, to* [illegible]

749. If, however, the Wound or Injury pension of a Native Commissioned officer or a Non-Commissioned officer or soldier includes an Invalid pension, he may, if the Wound or Injury pension is withheld, draw the Invalid pension in addition to Civil salary.

PART VI.

RT VII.—FOREIGN SERVICE AND SERVICE UNDER LOCAL FUNDS.

GENERAL ARRANGEMENT.

PART VII.—FOREIGN SERVICE AND SERVICE UNDER LOCAL FUNDS.

Chapter XXXIX.—General Definitions and Conditions.

750. Foreign Service is of three kinds, *viz.* —

First.—When an officer of Government is allowed to take service under an employer who is not under the orders of Government and is allowed while in such service to maintain his claim to pension and leave in the same way as if he were still in the service of Government.

Examples.—Officers lent to Egypt, or to the Colonies or to a Native State, or a Port Trust, or a Municipality, or a Railway Company.

Second.—When Government having obtained control over or having received in trust certain funds other than General Revenues, creates special appointments or special establishments at the cost of the said funds for the purpose of exercising such control or trust.

Examples—Administrators of Native States, Managers of Courts of Wards' Estates

Third—When additions are made to an existing service or an existing establishment to provide for work which has to be done under the supervision and control of the supervising and controlling officers of the service or establishment, the cost of the additions being charged to, or recovered from, the persons or bodies in whose interest the work is done.

Examples—Political Agents appointed at the cost of the States concerned; Assistant Opium Agents in Native States and their establishments; establishments employed in Government offices for the control of local funds the members of which are appointed and controlled by Government, but the cost of which is recovered from the foreign services or local funds

751 (*a*) Foreign Service of the first and second kinds qualifies for leave and pension or for pension only in the case of officers transferred by competent authority from qualifying service under Government with the privilege of retaining their title to leave or pension, which in all but special cases is made subject to payment of contributions to Government in respect of the cost of such leave or pension

(*b*) Foreign Service of the third kind qualifies for leave and pension in the same way as service in the rest of the department or establishment, of which the appointment forms a part; but arrangements are made for the recovery of the cost, as laid down in Chapter XLI.

Berar Officers.

Page 187. Article 752.

Cancel this Article.

(4th Edition, No 193, dated 1-8-03)

payable
itions as
s, unless
British
xception
service
f Berar.

PART VII.

Chapter XL.—Foreign Service of the first and second kinds.

Section I.—Conditions of Foreign Service of the first kind.

Sanction to Transfer.

753. An officer may not be transferred to Foreign Service of the first kind unless the following conditions are complied with:—

(i) The service required of the officer transferred is such as should for public reasons (and not merely in the interest of the officer concerned) be provided for by a servant of the Government of India.

(ii) The transfer is made by, or with the consent of,

(a) The Local Government under which the officer is serving, in the case of transfer to Foreign Service in India, subject, if the transfer is to the service of a Native State, and if the remuneration proposed exceeds that specified in clause (iv) of this Article, to the sanction of the Government of India in the Foreign Department.

(b) The Government of India in the case of transfer to the service of His Majesty's Government in England or of any Colonial or Foreign Government.

(iii) The officer transferred either has ten years' qualifying service (for pension) under Government or belongs to one of the following services:—

The Indian Civil Service; the Army; the "Commission" of any Non-Regulation Province; the graded Political Departments; the Superior Service of the Public Works (including Railway Revenue and Account Branches), Telegraph, Survey, or Forest Department; the graded Educational Service; the Indian Educational Service; the Royal Indian Marine.

NOTE.—[This condition does not apply to Assistant Surgeons and Hospital Assistants employed under Local Boards and Municipalities, or to Hospital Assistants employed under Railway Companies, or to Deputy Collectors and Tahsildars deputed as Managers of Court of Wards' Estates in the United Provinces.

(iv) The officer transferred shall receive only the remuneration agreed upon or sanctioned by the Local Government or the Government of India, as the case may be, on his behalf. The remuneration admissible shall ordinarily be determined by the following rules:

(a) If an officer is transferred to a post the duties of which are similar to those of the appointment which he held at the time of his transfer, his pay,

(1) if he belongs to a graded service, shall not exceed that of the grade to which he would next rise if he remained in British service;

(2) if he does not belong to a graded service, shall not exceed by more than 25 per cent. his pay in British service.

NOTE.—[If at the time of transfer an officer is receiving acting allowance for officiating in an appointment from which it is unlikely that he will revert, his initial pay in Foreign Service may be calculated with reference to his salary at the time of transfer.]

(b) If an officer is transferred to a post the duties of which entail unusual responsibility and require special capacity, or to a

Example (1).—[If the official rate of exchange for the year is 16 pence per rupee, the maximum on which a contribution is required would, in a case in which the maximum furlough allowance is £250 a quarter, be Rs. 2,500 a month, and in one in which it is £120 a quarter, Rs. 1,200 a month.

NOTE.—[Percentage deductions (*e.g.*, for Civil Fund in the case of a member of the Indian Civil Service) will be calculated upon the "assumed salary."]

(*b*) *If the officer is not a member of any of the above Services, then*—

(i) If he belongs to a graded service, his name will be retained on it (as seconded), substantive promotion from grade to grade being given to him in due course, and his assumed pay will be that of the grade in which from time to time he is.

NOTE.—[If the officer belongs to a graded service in which the pay of appointments is progressive, his assumed pay will be the pay he last drew in Government employ. If he is promoted to a higher grade while in Foreign Service, his assumed pay will be the minimum pay of the grade to which he is promoted.]

(ii) If he does not belong to a graded service, the assumed pay will be, and will remain, that which he last drew when in Government employ.

755. (*a*) From every officer transferred in the manner specified in Article 753, who does not wholly resign the service of the British Government, or who is not, for recorded special and public reasons, exempted from the operation of the rules in this Chapter, a contribution is levied as follows:—

(i) In the case of officers of the special services mentioned in Article 753 (iii), on account of leave allowances (excepting Privilege leave) and pension—one-fourth of the assumed pay: Provided that in the case of an officer whose pension is subject to the maximum of Rs. 5,000 a year, the contribution shall not be calculated on a higher salary than Rs. 1,500 a month if he is subject to the European Service Leave Rules, and Rs. 1,250 a month if he is subject to the Indian Service Leave Rules.

NOTE 1.—[In the case of [illegible] the maximum salaries on [illegible] respectively for officers subjec[illegible]

NOTE 2.—[In the case of [illegible] limit has been fixed because [illegible]

NOTE 3.—[The pensions of [illegible] eligible for the special additi[illegible] to be subject to the maximum of Rs. 5,000 a year.]

(ii) In the case of others, on account of pension only—one-eighth of the assumed pay: Provided that, in the case of an officer whose pension is subject to the maximum of Rs. 5,000 a year, the contribution shall not be calculated on a higher salary than Rs. 1,000 a month.

NOTE.—[In the case of an officer transferred to Foreign Service before 1st September 1895, the contribution is not calculated on a higher salary than Rs. 833⅓ a month.]

(*b*) An officer is not permitted to withhold the contribution upon condition that the time of his Foreign Service shall not count for pension or leave: he must either wholly resign the British service or, unless he is specially exempted, make the contribution required by this Article.

(*c*) An officer of a Local Fund transferred to Foreign Service of the first kind cannot make any contribution under the terms of this Section, even though the Local Fund by which he is employed may contribute for a pension for him under these Regulations. Transfers to Foreign

Service of the first kind can only be made from qualifying (British) service.

NOTE.—[As an exception to this clause, an officer paid from and rendering pensionable service under a Patwari Fund transferred to Foreign Service, may make contributions to General Revenues, and count his Foreign Service for pension as if paid from General Revenues.]

756. (*a*) The rates of contribution prescribed in Article 755 apply to all officers transferred to Foreign Service after the 7th of January 1889. The rates previously in force continue to operate, in the case of officers transferred before that date, subject to the following conditions:—

(1) That in the case of officers of the Public Works Department transferred to the service of a Railway Company, on terms agreed upon between Government and the Company, their appointments under the Company remain unchanged. If their appointments are changed, or if they enter on fresh engagements even without returning to the service of Government, they become subject to the new rates of contribution. It will rest with the Government of India in the Public Works Department to decide whether the appointments have been changed or not;

(2) That in the case of all officers transferred to Foreign Service, the former rates of contribution will operate only until the new rates are applied, in each case, under the orders of the Local Government by whom the officer was transferred. In all cases in which the new rates have not been so applied, and in which the officers' salary may not, under existing rules, be increased without the sanction of the British Government, such sanction will, in future, be subject to the condition that the increase shall not be liable to contribution, and shall not be reckoned for any purpose of leave allowance or pension.

(*b*) Previous to the 7th of January 1889, the rates of contribution were determined by the following rules:—

From every officer transferred to Foreign Service who does not wholly resign the service [illegible] ...ted [illegible] ...nt. [illegible] the [illegible] tri- [illegible] ...in- [illegible]

Service in Egypt.

757. Officers transferred for service under the Egyptian Government contribute for pension only. Such contributions are regulated by the provisions of Articles 754 and 755. The rate leviable in the case of officers of the special services mentioned in Article 753 (iii) is one-sixth of their assumed pay, which represents the proportionate share on account of pension only of the one-fourth prescribed in Article 755 (*a*) (*i*) for both leave and pension. Service in Egypt does not count as service for Indian Furlough.

[illegible]

PART VII.

Foreign Service during Leave.

758. (*a*) An officer lent for other than Imperial purposes either to His Majesty's Government in England, or to a British Colony or to a Foreign State or Municipality, makes a contribution to the Indian Exchequer in accordance with the rules in this Chapter.

NOTE.—[An officer holding any appointment out of India, Civil or Military, under His Majesty's Government and paid from the Imperial, that is, the Home revenues, as distinguished from Local, Municipal, or Colonial funds, is considered as having been lent for Imperial purposes, and is therefore exempt from payment of contribution.

(*b*) But if an officer, while absent on Furlough, is permitted to take employment of the above kind, or if an officer is allowed to take Furlough for the purpose of taking such employment, he may draw his Furlough allowance from Indian revenues in addition to any allowance which may be assigned to him for the employment ; in this case the contribution is not required for the period of the officer's employment as above, but will be payable from the date of the expiry of the Furlough should the officer continue in it. Service under His Majesty's Government in England or under any Colonial or Foreign Government outside of India will in this case be held to begin from the date of the expiry of the Furlough.

NOTE.—[The sanction of the Government of India is required to the transfer of an officer to any service of the description mentioned in this Article.]

759. No officer employed as above on any duty unconnected with India shall, except as provided in Articles 758 and 760, receive any allowances from Indian revenues while so employed.

760. If an officer is, when transferred, entitled to Privilege leave and obtains it with the avowed intention of taking employment under the Egyptian Government, he may draw his Privilege leave allowances from Indian revenues in addition to any allowance from the Egyptian Government without being required during the period of leave to contribute for pension in respect of employment in Egypt. The right to receive Privilege leave allowance is, however, contingent on his return to duty under the Indian Government on the expiry of the leave: if, therefore, he continues in the service of the Egyptian Government after the end of seven days from the date of expiry of his leave, the leave will be considered as cancelled, and the officer's Foreign Service will be held to have begun on the date from which he availed himself of his Privilege leave.

Temporary Transfers.

761. (*a*) No contribution is levied from an officer transferred to Foreign Service for a special temporary duty not lasting more than six months: Provided that exemption can only be claimed under this Article if it is specially provided for from the beginning as part of the terms of the arrangement under which the transfer is made.

NOTE.—[In determining whether contributions are payable or not, the point to be considered is the duration of the appointment or duty to which the officer is transferred, and not the duration of the particular officer's employment in the appointment or on the special duty.]

(*b*) In these cases the rule in Article 753 (iii) as to ten years' qualifying service need not be applied, and the officer cannot, for the purposes of leave allowance and pension, count for the time passed in such service higher salary than he had when he was transferred to it.

sfer of an officer's services under this Article it should always t of the transfer exceeding the limit of six months, the paid for the whole period of transfer.
ent may, by a general or special order, delegate its powers to y duty, not lasting ... ficer not

rticle 763.

period under duties

clause (b) of this Article as 288, dated the 24th August 1907 :—

...man of the Corporation of Calcutta.

er the

Page 193. Article 763.

Insert the following as a Note under clause (b) of this Article as amended by Addendum No. 349, dated the 19th June 1908 :—

NOTE.—The exemption of these officers from the operation of the rules in this Chapter does not, in the case of members of the Indian Civil Service, relieve them of the liability imposed under Article 556 (b)

(4th Edition, No 361, dated 3-9-08)

Brigade.
(d) Officers lent to the Travancore St... Physician or any off...

No. 279.

Page 193. Article 763.

Substitute the following for clauses (f) and (g) of this Article, numbering the present clauses (h) and (i) as (g) and (h) respectively :—

(f) Deputy Superintendent of Vaccination, Calcutta, who is paid from Municipal Funds; also, except in Bombay, the following officers of the Vaccination Department :—

(1) Inspectors and Native Superintendents; (2) Vaccinators who were before 27th November ... are employed in Cantonments or u... and (3) all Vaccinators in Upper ... mployed by Municipal and Town Committees.

(4th Edition, No. 279, dated 16-7-07)

...ervice of the second kind.

764. Appointments to this class of Foreign Service require the sanction of the Local Government which controls the expenditure, and the transfer of officers from qualifying service is regulated by Article 753. If the service is paid from the revenues of a Native State, the sanction of the Government of India in the Foreign Department is required to the grant of allowances in excess of the amount admissible under clause (iv) of

This rule does not entitle an officer to include "acting allowances" in "emoluments" for the purpose of the calculation of pension.

NOTE 3.—[The provisions of Article 756 (*a*) apply to Foreign Service of the second kind.]

(*c*) From inferior servants the contribution required is one anna in the rupee for pension only: the Government of India pay no leave allowances to such servants.

769. No contribution is required from Political Officers employed in offices held by British officers in the Kolhapur State on the 18th August 1875.

Section III.—Rules for payment of Contributions.

No. 66.

Page 195. Article 770.

Substitute the following for the Note under this Article:—

NOTE.—[The contributions of officers lent to Mysore and Kashmir are paid by th through the Comptroller, Mysore, and Accountant General, Punjab, and not b themselves.]

(4th Edition, No. 66, dated 2-6-04.)

...e first or second kind and permitted by competent authority to retain claim to pension or absentee allowances must, immediately on receiving the order of transfer, furnish a copy thereof to the Audit Officer, and must apply for orders, to whom he is to account for the contribution required.

772. (*a*) If the salary of the officer in his new appointment is to be paid from a Government Treasury upon a bill subject to the audit of the Government Account Officer—it will be the said Account Officer.

(*b*) Otherwise—it will be the Accountant-General of the Province within which the Municipality, Port Trust, Local Fund or other body concerned, is situated; or, if the case is one of service under a Native State, the Accountant-General of the Government under whose administration the Native State is.

NOTE.—[In the case of officers ... ay to the Bombay, Baroda and Central India ... with the Bellary Kistna State Railway to t ... arrangement for payment of the required ... the Company. The contributions are recov ... the Company, and credited in the "India" Civil Accounts.]

(*c*) If the Foreign Service is outside India—it will be the Comptroller, India Treasuries.

NOTE.—[The contributions for pension from Military officers lent from India for service under the Egyptian Government will be realised by the Comptroller, India Treasuries, in the manner laid down in these Regulations.]

Account Officer
ommand should
names of the
ent during the

the Pay Exa-
nt at Madras,
Commands)]

773. The officer transferred must, immediately he is relieved of his duty under the British Government, report to the Account Officer (Article 772), the time and date on which he made over charge, and furnish particulars regarding his salary in Foreign Service, and his postal address: he should also report the date on which he takes, and that on which he relinquishes, charge of his appointment in Foreign Service. Any change in these particulars, and any leave taken by him, should also be reported to the Account Officer; and he must furnish all information which may at any time be required from him by the Account Officer.

Date from and to which Contribution is payable.

774. (*a*) The salary of an officer on Foreign Service must be borne by the foreign body to whose service he is transferred, and his contribution to Government must commence from the date on which he is relieved from his duty under the British Government.

(*b*) The salary to be paid by the foreign body and the contribution to Government will cease—

(i) In the case of an officer lent to a foreign employer in India, from the date on which he is relieved from his duty under the foreign body.

(ii) In the case of an officer lent to a foreign employer out of India, from the date on which he resumes charge of his appointment under the British Government.

NOTE.—[But when an officer on or after leaving Foreign Service proceeds on Privilege leave, and the foreign body is liable to pay a share of his allowances according to the Rule of Proportions (see Article 779 (*a*)), the contribution payable to Government must continue to be paid.]

(*c*) The amount of joining time and of net salary to be paid during joining time are regulated by the rules in Chapter IX.

Remittance required.

775. The officer must, not later than fifteen days after the end of the quarter for which salary in Foreign Service is earned, remit direct to the Account Officer (Article 772) the amount payable by him on account of contribution in respect of his salary for the quarter: the remittance to be advised in such form as the Account Officer may require. When the contribution falls into arrears, the Account Officer should forward to the officer a copy of Article 776 with a request for payment.

776. If the officer fails to make the remittance within the said period of fifteen days, or if the amount remitted is less than that properly payable, interest at the rate of 4 pies a day per 100 rupees will be levied upon the amount due from the date of expiry of the fifteen days until the date of receipt of the remittance by th
paid up, together with the int
twelve months of its accrual,
that in consequence of the default in payment his claim on the Govern-

No. 203.

Page 197. Article 777.

Substitute the following for this Article:—

777. "In the case of members of clerical establishments transferred to Foreign Service of the second kind, the responsibility for payment of contributions and compliance with the rules rests with the officer entrusted by Government with the control of the Fund or administration of the Trust."

(4th Edition, No 203, dated 10 8-06)

... in respect to such contributions, except to receive such pension or absentee allowance as may become admissible to him in accordance with the rules of the service to which he belongs.

Section IV.—General Conditions of Service.

As to Leave and Pension.

779. (*a*) In return for the contributions prescribed in Article 755 (*a*) (i), the Government accepts the charge for the officer's pension, and also that for his absentee allowances [except on Privilege leave, when it pays only its share, according to the Rule of Proportions, calculated on the assumed pay referred to in Article 754 (*a*), and during which contribution

which he receives from his Foreign employer.

be only Rs. 480.]

NOTE 2.—[The allowance admissible under this Article during Subsidiary leave to an officer who has Privilege leave due to him, is the amount which would be admissible during Privilege leave if the salary of the officer were actually payable at the "assumed" rate The whole of the Subsidiary leave allowance thus paid is chargeable to Government.]

(*b*) In return for the contribution prescribed in Article 755 (*a*) (ii), the Government accepts the charge for the officer's pension, but not for his absentee allowances, of which it pays only its share according to the ... 754 (*b*)].

... es (*a*) and (*b*) of ... officer's pension ... hen it pays only ... which the contribution is paid as if the officer were on duty) in the same way as if he were in its own service.

PART VII.

781. A[illegible] ...t, during Privilege leave, pay [illegible] *after return to his* British ap[illegible] of which is earned by Foreign [illegible] venues the Government share [illegible] le *of Proportions*, and must pay to the General Revenues the contribution required by Article 755 (*a*) (ii) for that portion of his Privilege leave which was earned *by his Foreign Service*.

782. The pension and leave of an officer on Foreign Service, whether acting or permanent, are regulated by the rules which apply to officers of the Government of India. And an officer may not get leave unless he actually quits duty and proceeds on leave.

NOTE.—[The Government cannot recognise any leave granted, otherwise than in accordance with *these Regulations, to an officer on Foreign Service who is permitted to contribute* for leave and pension or for pension only. If such leave is granted to an officer, the Account Officer shall, *on the fact coming to his notice, require the leave so granted to be* commuted to the leave for which the officer is eligible under rule, and call upon him to refund any allowance drawn by him in excess of the amount admissible. If the officer fails to comply with these conditions, he will be liable to forfeit his previous service under Government, and to cease to have any claim on Government in respect of either pension or leave allowances. (*See also Article 773.*)]

783. Subject to the regular rules, any saving arising from the absence of a permanent officer accrues to his employer, except when an officer is exempted from the payment of the contribution prescribed in Article 755 [*see Article 763, Exception* (*b*)], when the saving should be paid to the British Government.

Pensions from Native States.

784. Except with the sanction of the Government of India, no officer belonging to the service of, or in receipt of a pension from, the British Government, who is employed under a Native State, may accept a pension or gratuity from such State.

Uncovenanted Service Funds.

785. In addition to his contribution under Article 755 or 768, a subscriber to the Bengal or Bombay Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund must pay to the British Government one-fourth of the premium which he pays to the Fund. This contribution is required to compensate the Public Treasury for the cost of favourable interest paid to the Fund on behalf of the subscriber.

Exception.—An officer who has been on *Foreign Service and has gone on F*[illegible]urlo... member retaining a lien upon any appointment in Government service, or who, being [illegible]nment, is of any *Government* establishment, has his allowance on Furlough paid by Gover[illegible] *his fund* not required, while on such Furlough to pay any extra premium in respect of [illegible] subscriptions.

NOTE 1.—[Subscribers to the Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Funds paid [illegible] from the Berar Revenues are liable to pay the additional premium prescribed in this Article, [illegible] on that part of their salary which *is charged to Berar, the charge on this account being* [illegible]orne by the Berar Revenues.]

NOTE 2.—[Subscribers to the Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Funds trans[illegible]ferred to service under a local fund, which qualifies for pension payable from the local [illegible]*ed, the* must, while employed under the local fund, pay the additional premium prescribed in [illegible] Article.]

NOTE 3.—[The premium, when due from subscribers to the Bengal Fund, is collected [illegible] the Directors of the Fund and adjusted in communication with the *Comptroller*, Indi[illegible] Treasuries.

In the case of the Bombay Fund, if the *subscription is paid at a Government* Treasury, the premium is collected at the same time without the intervention of the *Directors; but* in cases in which subscription is paid to the Directors, they collect the premium also and adjust it in communication with the Accountant General, Bombay.]

Lien on Government Appointment.

786. Whenever an officer is transferred from qualifying service to Foreign Service, it must be arranged that he does not forfeit a lien upon or a right to return to a substantive office under the British Government. His *locum tenens* can hold the appointment only in subordination to such lien by the absentee, but, subject to this condition, the *locum tenens* may be appointed provisionally if the transfer is to duty of a permanent kind (Article 89) or substantively *pro tempore* if not.

787. An officer so transferred is, when he returns to British Service, entitled to resume the position in which he left it; and he cannot return to acting service under the B[illegible] substantive British office, [illegible] back upon acting allowanc[illegible] Foreign Service does not count towards increment; but such service may, with the sanction of the Government of India, be allowed to count, if the officer is doing the same kind of work as that of his Government appointment and is acquiring experience likely to make his services more valuable when he returns to it.

NOTE.—[The object of this Article is to secure to an officer the right to resume, on his return to British Service, the position he held when he left it. A Local Government is not debarred from giving an officer any promotion to which his standing in the British Service would have entitled him had he not been transferred to Foreign Service, but the officer has no claim to such promotion.]

[illegible]

and of which the scale of superior appointments is sanctioned, by Government, may contribute for leave allowances and pension under these Regulations.

PART VII.

793. Officers employed in the Rajkumar College, Kathiawar, are allowed to contribute under these Regulations, and those of them who avail themselves of this concession count service from the date on which they begin to pay the prescribed contribution. The pension and leave allowance due to officers in respect of their service in the College before the date on which they begin to contribute, will be charged to the source from which they received their pay, any adjustment necessary on account of service rendered before the date of contribution being made according to the Rule of Proportions.

Chapter XLI.—Foreign Service of the third kind.

794. In the case of Foreign Service of the third kind, the relations between Government and the officers employed in respect to their pensions and leave allowances are the same as if they were in ordinary Government service.

Contributions required.

795. The cost of the service should be recovered from the person or body on whose account the service is rendered, the officers themselves not being responsible for the payment of contributions. The amount to be recovered should not vary with the actual expenditure of any month. It should be the sum of—

(1) the gross sanctioned cost of the service; and

(2) the amounts required according to Article 768 to provide for pensions and leave allowances; these amounts being calculated on the sanctioned rates of pay of the members of the establishment.

The amount to be recovered will not be altered, because of the grant of Privilege leave to any member of the establishment, unless additional expense is caused by the appointment of an officiating officer; if additional expense is so caused, the amount of it should be recovered in addition to the amount fixed as above, but without any provision for leave and pension contribution under (2).

If in any period the expenditure incurred, or to be incurred, should be considerably less than the sanctioned cost, the Local Government may reduce the amount of the recovery, the reduction being roughly proportionate to the difference.

The omission of item (2) from the amount of the recovery will require the same special sanction as is required for the remission of contributions under Article 768.

NOTE 1.—[When a Political Agency is established at the charge of a Native State, the State must pay to the British Government, in respect of the pension and absentee allowances of every member of the establishment, whether gazetted or not, the contribution prescribed in Article 768.]

NOTE 2.—[The undermentioned officers are exempted from the payment of contribution under this Article.—

[illegible] Vaccination, Karachi, and the clerk in his office, the Assist- [illegible] ay, and the head and 2nd to 5th clerks in the [illegible] l of whom are paid from Municipal Funds.

[illegible] ation and Vaccinators in the Bombay Presidency [illegible] employed in Military Cantonments, or under [illegible]

Chapter XLII.—Service under Local Funds.

Section I.—Pensions.

796. Apart from any special provisions made under the following rules, service paid for from a Local Fund does not qualify for pension.

797. In the case of Incorporated Local Funds, the Local Government may, subject to any provisions of law applicable to the case, allow the Trustees, Committee, or Managers to treat the service as qualifying, and may itself do so in the case of funds under its own direct administration.

798. The same procedure should be observed in the calculation, grant, and payment of pensions for service treated as qualifying under Article 797, as is prescribed for pensions payable from General Revenues, but the pensions must be paid from and charged against the Local Fund.

NOTE.—[See the note under Article 807.]

799. When part of the pensionable service of an officer qualifies for pension from the General Revenues and part from Incorporated Local Funds, his pension is paid and charged according to the Rule of Proportions: it is not admissible to disregard the pensionable Local Fund service, and award a pension only for the service paid from General Revenues: Provided that if, under this rule, less than one-fourth of the pension would be payable from either source, no distribution shall be made; in such case the other source shall bear the whole charge.

800. In the case of an Excluded Local Fund, the rule that service does not qualify does not prohibit the grant and payment of pensions in conformity with the general terms of the pension rules by the authorized administrators of the Fund.—But G...

No. 289.

Page 201. Article 800.

Insert the following as a Note under this Article:—

[NOTE.—The restrictions [redacted] pensions charge-
able to the ...

Page 201. Article 801.

...titute the following for the Note to clause (ii) of this ... Trusts is

:—

... pension of a member of the Fire Brigade who was enlisted on or after 27th ... is regulated by Scale

... "*Government*
...*ticle, and add*

...tion is not of a merely
... that the pension can

..., dated 30-6-08.)

Pensions from the General Revenues.

802. The administrators of a Local Fund which banks with a Government Treasury may, with the permission of the Local Government, make a permanent arrangement for contributing for pensions from the General Revenues for all or any of its permanent employés, by paying to Government a contribution of one-ninth of the sanctioned salaries of the several appointments: provided that the bills on which the establishment charges *are drawn from the treasury are subject to the audit of the Accountant*-General under the rules prescribed for the audit of Government establishment charges, and that the contribution is added to the establishment bill and paid from the Local Fund by transfer credit to the General Revenues at the time the establishment bill is cashed. Arrear contributions in respect either of individual officers or classes of officers proposed with a view to render past service qualifying cannot be accepted.

1. The Municipal Corporation of the city of Bombay and the Committees of District Municipalities in the Presidency of Bombay may make a similar arrangement for contribution to pensions from the General Revenues for teachers employed in Municipal schools, without enforcement of the conditions of banking with a Government Treasury and of audit by the Accountant General, provided the Accountant General is furnished with—

(1) An annual list of the Establishment of teachers in Civil Account Form No. 3 with accompaniment in Form No. 4.

(2) Health certificates of all new employes.

(3) Last pay certificates of all teachers transferred from other schools.

2 (a) Teachers employed in schools maintained from Local or Municipal Funds in Bombay,

(i) who were appointed to Local (not Municipal) Fund Service before the 26th June 1882, and on whose behalf contributions were made from Local Funds to the Local Fund Pension Fund or

(ii) who were appointed or transferred from Government service after the 26th June 1882 (the date the Local Fund Pension Fund was closed to new entrants) and before the 7th January 1889, the date of the new Foreign Service rules, and on whose behalf contributions were specially permitted by the Local Government to be paid to secure a title to pension from General Revenues under the rules in force before 7th January 1889 (see "Note" below), continue to be in pensionable service when they are transferred, together with the schools in which they are employed, from Local to Municipal service, and *vice versá*.

(b) Also teachers, [illegible] ...nsferred under orders of the L[illegible] not for private reasons, betw[illegible] service pensionable from the [illegible] all cases under the rules in this Chapter.

(c) In case (i) any pension granted is charged to the Local Fund Pension Fund and to the *General Revenues according to the Rule of Proportions.*

NOTE.—[Under the rules in force prior to January 1889, an officer paid from a Local Fund was allowed on first appointment with the permission of the Local Government, and upon production of the health certificate prescribed in Article 49, to subscribe for a pension from the General Revenues, the contribution being calculated at one-eleventh of the gross salary received from his Foreign employers subject to a maximum of Rs. 100 a month. This permission, in so far as it relates to individual officers (apart from the regular system of contribution under the above Article), is withdrawn, but officers who have already been permitted to subscribe may continue to do so subject to the conditions prescribed in Article 756 (a). These regulations will then apply to such officers so long as they continue to subscribe for pension as if they were paid from the General Revenues.]

[illegible]

...ditions are those applicable to Foreign Service of the second kind; otherwise they are those of Foreign Service of the first kind.

804 Teachers and other members of the pensionable establishments of Government schools, who were in the service in 1882 and were trans-

No. 36.

Pages 202—203. Article 804.

Substitute the following for this Article:—

804. Teachers and other members of the pensionable establishments of Government schools, who are transferred with the schools to which they belong to service under L
from the General
may be moved f
school which was formerly under Government management

Teachers appointed to schools transferred to the management of Local Boards are entitled to pension from the General Revenues if the Local Government makes a part of its contribution to the school in the form of free pensions.

(4th Edition, No. 36, dated 5-1-04.)

under a Local Fund under the conditions and limitations of Foreign Service of the second kind otherwise than as a merely temporary arrangement; but it does refer to transfers to service under a Local Fund under the conditions and limitations of Foreign Service of the first kind.

No. 32.

Page 203. Article 807.

Insert the following as Note 1 under this Article, numbering the present note as Note 2:—

NOTE 1.—[When a pension is payable partly by Government and partly by a Local Fund, the Local Fund concerned may pay the capitalised value (calculated according to Table A in Appendix No 10) of its share of the pension into the Government Treasury instead of purchasing an annuity from the Post Office]

(4th Edition, No. 32, dated 21-10-03)

by the subscriptions of Local Fund officers, and established to provide pensions for the subscribers thereto. *(See Appendix 14.)*

Exceptional Cases.

809. In the following cases, service paid from Local Funds qualifies:—

(*a*) Service paid from the Cotton Frauds Improvement Fund which qualified for pension payable from that Fund prior to its exhaustion.

(*b*) Second writers and daroghas on Jail establishments in the Bombay Presidency formerly paid from a Jail Labour Fund

(*c*) Muharirs attached to the Court of any Honorary Magistrate in the Central Provinces, and paid from Municipal Funds

(*d*) Officers in the United Provinces transferred in connection with the introduction of the [illegible] April 1885 to service under Local [illegible] of 1878.

(*e*) Officers in [illegible] and before the 12th May 1881, [illegible] constituted by the Assam Local Rates Regulation (1879).

(*f*) Officers in the Punjab transferred before the 1st July 1886 to service under District Boards constituted under Act XX of 1883.

PART VII.

which he is serving, and transferred with him from office to office. It may be given up to the officer if he resigns or is discharged without fault, an entry being first made therein to this effect.

819. It is the duty of every officer to see that his Service Book is properly kept up, and that all erasures in it are properly attested. If the book is not carefully kept up, difficulties may arise as to verification of

Page 208. Article 820.

Substitute "13" for "12" in the second line of this Article.

(4th Edition, No. 325, 22-1-08.)

821. Every period of suspension from employment, and every other interruption in service, should be noted, with full details of its duration, by an entry written across the page, and attested by the head of the office or other attesting officer.

1. The head of the office should take efficient measures to see that these entries are made with regularity. The duty should not be left to the non-gazetted officer concerned.

822. (*a*) If the officer is transferred to Foreign Service, the head of the office or department should send his Service Book to the Accountant-General, who will return it after noting therein, under his signature, the orders
transfer in regard
other particulars
sary in connection
with the transfer. On the officer's re-transfer to the British Service, his Service B[illegible] Accountant-General, who will then note [illegible] necessary particulars connected with the o[illegible]

1. No entries made in the Service Book of an officer on Foreign Service of the first kind can be attested by any officer except the Accountant-General.
2. Rule 1 does not apply in the case of Public Works Subordinates (*vide rule* [illegible] *der Article 815*).

(*b*) In cases in which the salaries are audited by an Account[illegible] ral, this Article does not apply to Foreign Service of the second [illegible] kinds.

Section III.—Non-Gaz[illegible] [illegible]olice Service.

823. In the case of Police offic[illegible] [illegible]ay does not ex[illegible]
there shall be kept up for each dist[illegible] District Sup[illegible]
Police a Service Roll in English, i[illegible] [illegible]ll be recorde[illegible]
the enrolment of each man in the [illegible], his caste,
age, height, and marks of identifi[illegible] enrolled; [illegible]
motion, reduction or other punishm[illegible] from
or without leave; the interruptions i[illegible] every
in his service which may involve fo[illegible] [illegible] of
affect the amount of his pension. T[illegible] [illegible]
cular Roll and Order Book and the P[illegible] [illegible]
is it shall be signed by the District S[illegible] Poli[illegible]

824. From this Roll the necessary [illegible] cant for pension shall be prepared, a[illegible] prescribed in Article 908 in respect of [illegible] ment in the Constabulary which the ap[illegible]

PART VIII.

PART IX.—PROCEDURE RELATING TO LEAVE.

GENERAL ARRANGEMENT.

which he is serving, and transferred with him from office to office. It may be given up to the officer if he resigns or is discharged without fault, an entry being first made therein to this effect.

819. It is the duty of every officer to see that his Service Book is properly kept up, and that all erasures in it are properly attested. If the book is not carefully kept up, difficulties may arise as to verification of

Page 208. Article 820.

Substitute "13" for "12" in the second line of this Article.

(4th Edition, No. 316, 23-1-08.)

821. Every period of suspension from employment, and every other interruption in service, should be noted, with full details of its duration, by an entry written across the page, and attested by the head of the office or other attesting officer.

1. The head of the office should take efficient measures to see that these entries are made with regularity. The duty should not be left to the non gazetted officer concerned.

822. (*a*) If the officer is transferred to Foreign Service, the head of the office or department should send his Service Book to the Accountant-General, who will return it after noting therein, under his signature, the orders of Government sanctioning the transfer, the effect of the transfer in regard to leave admissible during Foreign Service, and any other particulars which the Accountant-General may consider to be necessary in connection with the transfer. On the officer's re-transfer to the British Service, his Service Book should again be sent to the Accountant-General, who will then note therein, under his signature, all necessary particulars connected with the officer's Foreign Service.

1. No entries made in the Service Book of an officer on Foreign Service of the first kind can be attested by any officer except the Accountant-General.

2. Rule 1 does not apply in the case of Public Works Subordinates (*vide rule 2 under Article 815*).

(*b*) In cases in which the salaries are audited by an Accountant-General, this Article does not apply to Foreign Service of the second and third kinds.

Section III.—Non-Gazetted Police Service.

823. In the case of Police officers whose pay does not exceed Rs. 20, there shall be kept up for each district by the District Superintendent of Police a Service Roll in English, in which shall be recorded the date of the enrolment of each man in the Constabulary; his caste, tribe, village, age, height, and marks of identification when enrolled; his rank, promotion, reduction or other punishment; his absences from duty, on leave or without leave; the interruptions in his service; and every other incident in his service which may involve forfeiture of portions of his service, or affect the amount of his pension. The roll shall be checked by the Vernacular Roll and Order Book and the Punishment Register, and every entry in it shall be signed by the District Superintendent of Police.

824. From this Roll the necessary statement of service of every applicant for pension shall be prepared, additional proofs being collected, as prescribed in Article 908, in respect of any service rendered before enrolment in the Constabulary which the applicant may be entitled to count.

PART VIII.

PART IX.—PROCEDURE RELATING TO LEAVE.

GENERAL ARRANGEMENT.

PART IX.—PROCEDURE RELATING TO LEAVE.

Chapter XLIV.—Applications for and Grant of Leave.

Section I.—Applications.

825. Except as provided in Articles 841 to 845 and 848, an application for leave should be submitted to the Local Government, or other authority whose duty it would be to fill up the appointment of the applicant if it were vacant.

1. When a gazetted officer applies for leave, he should quote the Article or Section of these Regulations under which he considers himself entitled to the leave.

Privilege Leave.

826. An officer applying for Privilege leave must, except when the leave is combined with other leave under Article 233, record a declaration that he has no intention of retiring or of taking long leave of any kind, for three months after his return to duty. Though not absolutely debarred by this declaration from applying for permission to retire or to take long leave within the three months, he should, if he does so, explain his change of mind.

Page 211. Article 826.

Insert the following as Rule 2 under this Article :—

2. An officer who has been granted privilege leave in combination with other leave is not permitted to resign the service until a period of at least six months has elapsed from the beginning of his combined leave.

(... [illegible] ...)

her leave
es would
rule and
tentional
ed, it is
ay seem
ailway
other-
... [illegible] Article 001 (a) ' should be added after " kind."

Medical Certificates—Gazetted Officers.

828. An application from an officer in India for leave, or extension, or commutation of leave on medical certificate, must be accompanied by a certificate in the following form, or as nearly in this form as the circumstances allow:—

I, *A B*, Surgeon at (*or of*)————————, do hereby certify that *C D*, of the————service, is in a bad state of health, and I solemnly and sincerely declare that, according to the best of my judgment, a change of air is essentially necessary to his recovery, and do therefore recommend that he may be permitted to proceed to sea [*or to such place as the Surgeon may think proper, expressing it in the certificate*].

829. With the cognizance of the head of his office, or if he is himself the head of his office, of the head of his department, the applicant must, except in the cases provided for in Article 831, present himself with two copies of the statement of his case at the seat of the Government under which he is serving, or at such other place as may be appointed by that Government, where a Committee of Medical Officers can be assembled

under the orders of the Administrative Medical Officer of the Province, and when practicable, presided over by him. From this Committee the officer should obtain a certificate as follows:—

We do hereby certify that according to the best of our professional judgment, after careful personal examination of the case, we consider the health of *C D* to be such as to render leave of absence for a period of (*x*) months absolutely necessary for his recovery.

830. Before deciding whether to grant or refuse the certificate the Committee may, in a doubtful case, detain the applicant under professional observation during a period not exceeding fourteen days. (*See Article 325.*)

831. If the state of the applicant's health be certified by a Commissioned Medical Officer or by a Medical Officer in charge of a Civil Station, to be such as to make it highly inconvenient for him to repair to the seat of the Government under which he is serving, or to any other place, the Local Government may accept a certificate from any two Medical Officers, either Commissioned or in charge of Civil Stations. The certifying officers need not belong to the same Province as the applicant.

NOTE.—[A medical certificate from the Civil Surgeon or Civil Medical Officer of the Station countersigned by the District Officer or by the Commissioner of the Division, may be accepted in exceptional cases in which the Local Government considers it impracticable or undesirable to insist on the production of a certificate signed by two Medical Officers.]

832. The certificate obtained should then be submitted to Government for orders. The grant in Article 829 of the option of undergoing medical examination at the seat of the Government under which he is serving, or at any other place, does not confer on the applicant a right to proceed on leave without the sanction of the Government to which he is subordinate.

Medical Certificates—Non-gazetted Officers.

833. Application for leave or extension or commutation of leave on medical certificate must, in the case of an officer in Superior service, be accompanied by a certificate from the applicant's medical attendant. The certificate should distinctly state the nature of the illness, its symptoms, causes and duration, and the period of absence from duty *considered to be* absolutely necessary for the restoration of the applicant's health. It [illegible] eon, if the applicant is at [illegible] he officer in chief medical [illegible] s.

834. The countersigning officer may at his discretion require the applicant to appear before him, unless it appears from the certificate of his medical attendant that he is too ill to bear the journey, in which case such officer may, after careful investigation of the case, either countersign the certificate or refuse to do so, as he thinks fit. No certificate should be submitted for countersignature without the cognizance of the head of the applicant's office.

835. If the leave be for more than six months, the papers must, if the officer is in Superior service, be submitted for countersignature by the Administrative Medical Officer of the Province. It is not necessary that the applicant for leave should appear in person before the Administrative Medical Officer, unless that officer calls upon him to do so. The Administrative Medical Officer should not, except for very special reasons, require an applicant from a distant station to appear.

1. In the case of an officer who is granted leave on medical certificate for three months, and who subsequently applies for an extension which, if granted, would have the effect of making the entire period of leave more than six months, it is necessary that the application for extension should be supported by a medical certificate countersigned by the Administrative Medical Officer.

Medical Certificates—Gazetted and Non-gazetted Officers.

836. If the officer is going on leave out of India, he should take with him one copy of the medical report upon his case.

837. A duplicate of the medical report upon the case of an officer going to Europe on leave on medical certificate should be forwarded without delay direct to the Under-Secretary of State for India, by the Local Government under which the officer is employed, for the information of the Medical Board attached to the India Office, so as to arrive as soon as the officer reaches England.

838. If an applicant for an extension or commutation of leave on
... out of India, and within sixty miles from

Page 213. Article 838.

Substitute the following for this Article:—

838. An applicant for an extension or commutation of leave on medical certificate who is residing out of India must satisfy the Medical Board at the India Office as to the necessity for the extension or commutation. Ordinarily he must attend at the India Office for examination by the Board, but, in special cases, particularly if he be residing at a distance of more than sixty miles from London, a certificate in a form to be obtained from the India Office and signed by two medical practitioners may be accepted. A certificate obtained abroad and signed by foreigners must be attested by consular or other authority as bearing the signatures of qualified medical practitioners.

(4th Edition, No. 178, dated 30-4-06.)

thirty-five days of the date on which it is granted.

the title
for, the
...gulations.

NOTE.—[For the purposes of this rule, Myooks in Burma are treated as gazetted officers.]

(*b*) In the case of an officer who is not gazetted, leave may be granted by the authority whose duty it would be to fill up his appointment, if vacant.

The report of an Audit Officer is not required on the title to leave of an applicant who is not a gazetted officer.

(*c*) The Local Government may, with or without restrictions, delegate ... of granting leave to any officer who, in its opinion, can judge ... reference to

Officer by insertion in the Gazette or otherwise. In delegating its powers of granting leave in accordance with clause (c), the Local Government will decide whether, in the case of gazetted officers, either the grant or the refusal of the leave should be reported to it.

842. A Local Government granting leave to a member of the Indian Civil Service on the Bengal, Madras, or Bombay Establishment serving out of his own Presidency, should inform the Government of India, Madras, or Bombay, as the case may be.

843. Leave to an officer appointed by a High Court is granted by the Chief Justice, subject, in the case of gazetted officers, to the report of the Accountant-General that the officer is entitled to the leave.

844. An Accountant-General may deal with an application for Privilege leave from an Enrolled Officer of the Financial Department whose rank is not higher than Assistant, or from a Chief Superintendent serving under his immediate orders, unless the absence of an applicant involves the appointment of an officer to act for him. Grants of leave and the date of each officer's departure on, and return from, leave should be reported to the Government of India. If leave be refused in any case, the reason for the refusal should be reported to the Government of India.

845. An application for leave from any officer in the Financial Department, which requires the sanction of the Government of India, should be submitted to the Comptroller and Auditor-General, who will forward it to the Government of India, with his opinion as to whether the leave should be granted, and suggest the departmental arrangements to be made if the leave is granted.

Section III.—Rules regarding Chaplains.

Church of England.

846. Subject to the exigencies of the public service, Local Governments are empowered, with the concurrence of the Bishop of the Diocese, to grant any Furlough or Special leave authorised by these Regulations to Chaplains serving within their respective jurisdictions. Priority of claim is determined in accordance with Article 310.

847. If a Chaplain who belongs to the Madras or Bombay Ecclesiastical Establishment, but is serving in the Bengal Presidency, applies for Furlough or Special leave, the Local Government under which he is serving

of State for India a statement of the officer's service in the prescribed form (see Forms 7 and 8). The statement is not required in the case of officers of the British Army serving in India proceeding on furlough under British Leave Rules or Article 724, Army Regulations, India, Volume I, Part I.

856. (*a*) An application for furlough or leave in or out of India under Indian Military furlough or leave rules from an officer in permanent Civil employ or an officer holding an appointment in the Civil Department, the tenure of which is limited, should be submitted through the Account officer* in charge of the officer's record of pension service, who will forward it to the Local Government, stating the furlough or leave regulations to which the officer is subject; and in addition—

(i) if the applicant is subject to the Military Furlough Regulations of 1868 or 1875—the particular rule or rules of the regulations under which the furlough is admissible;

(ii) if the applicant is subject to the Leave Rules for the Staff Corps—the year of service for pension he has entered upon, and the date on which that year commenced;

(iii) if the application is for leave in India—the particular rule of the Regulations under which the leave is admissible.

[illegible] ;avo rules applicable to [illegible] India and holding Civil [illegible] submitted direct to the [illegible] ccounts will, on application, furnish the Civil auditors concerned with a certificate showing the rate of pay admissible during leave and how the leave may be extended or commuted.

(*c*) In the case of an officer in Civil employ proceeding on furlough under the Military Furlough Regulations of 1868 or 1875, the Account Officer in charge of the officer's record of pension service will furnish the Civil auditors concerned with the necessary certificates as in Form 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, or 6.

857. (*a*) *After the furlough or leave has appeared in orders*, the Local Government will, in the case of furlough or leave out of India (elsewhere than to the Colonies) on medical certificate, forward the medical statement [illegible]

Account Officer in charge of the officer's record of pension service and the Government of India in the Military Department.

(*c*) On the return of an officer from furlough or leave, it will be the duty of the Account Officer in charge of his record of pension service to satisfy himself that he has returned within his leave; and if not, to report the case to the sanctioning authority.

858. When a Military officer subject to the Military Leave Rules applies for leave of absence on medical certificate, or proceeds to a seaport for the purpose of appearing before a Medical Board, he should communi-

* The Account Officer is defined in paragraphs 2, 3, 4 and 5 of the General Order in the Military Department, No. 134, dated 5th February [illegible], as modified by the General Order in that Department, No. [illegible] of [illegible].

cate his intention to his immediate departmental superior when he sends in his application, or before he leaves his station, as the case may be.

859. An application from a Military officer subject to the Military Leave Rules for Special leave under Article 316 should be submitted to the Local Government for sanction with a certificate from the officer in charge of the officer's record of pension service that he is entitled to it.

860. A Military officer subject to the Military Leave Rules proceeding on Furlough or Special leave, cannot obtain a last-pay certificate or a warrant, as the case may be, until he submits to the Audit Officer a certificate in Form 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, or 6 by the Account Officer in charge of his record of pension service.

Commissioned Medical Officers.

861. (*a*) An application for any leave except Privilege leave and leave on medical certificate from a Commissioned Medical Officer in permanent or temporary Civil employment, should be submitted by the applicant, together with the Audit Officer's certificate, to the Local Administrative Medical Officer, by whom it will be forwarded to the Director-General, Indian Medical Service.

The Director-General will countersign the application if the state of the public service admits of leave being granted, and forward it to the Local Government. If the state of the public service does not admit of leave being granted, he will abstain from countersigning the application. On the application so countersigned, or from which countersignature has been withheld, the Local Government will be in a position to pass orders. The same procedure will be followed in the case of medical officers applying for extension of furlough on private affairs.

(*b*) An application for any leave except Privilege leave and leave on medical certificate from a Medical Officer appointed by the Government [illegible] Officer's certificate, through [illegible] Government, to the Depart- [illegible] who, after consultation with the Director-General, Indian Medical Service, will pass the necessary orders.

NOTE.—[A Local Government granting leave or extension of leave to a Commissioned Medical Officer in temporary Civil employ should communicate a copy of the order to the Principal Medical Officer, His Majesty's Forces in India.]

Chapter XLV.—Payment of Leave Allowances.

862. Leave allowances are payable in India after the end of each calendar month; but an officer on leave out of India may, at his option, take pay- [illegible] eeds to any Colony named in [illegible] of leave allowances undrawn [illegible] India, should be drawn there in rupees.

An officer having selected the country in which he desires to draw his leave allowances is permitted to change only once during any one period of leave.

Payment in India.

863. Except in the Public Works and Telegraph Departments, a gazetted officer on leave in India may draw his allowance at any treasury in India. An officer on leave out of India may draw his allowance in India either at his own head-quarters or at the chief town of the Province, or capital town of the Presidency in which he is employed.

NOTE 1.—[For the purposes of this Article, Bombay may be treated as their chief town in the case of officers serving in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, Rajputana and Central India.]

NOTE 2.—[*For the purposes of this Article, Myooks in Burma are treated as gazetted officers.*]

864. If a gazetted officer signs his bill himself, he must either appear in person at the place of payment, or furnish a life certificate signed by a responsible officer of Government, or some other well-known and trustworthy person. If he draws his allowances through an authorised agent, the agent, whether he has or has not a power-of-attorney, must either furnish a life certificate as aforesaid, or execute a bond to refund overpayme[illegible]ically, a bond being given [illegible] by the life certificate.

NOT[illegible] Article is that chargeable upon In[illegible] an Stamp Act, II of 1899.]

865. The leave allowances of a non-gazetted officer on leave in India can be drawn only at the treasury where his salary is paid, and under the signature of the head of his office, who is responsible for any overcharges: no other security is required.

866. The payment of the leave allowances of officers and subordinates of the Public Works Department and of officers of the Telegraph Department during leave in India is regulated by special departmental rules.

Payment out of India.

867. An officer proceeding on leave out of India cannot draw his leave allowance at the Home or any Colonial treasury unless he is provided with a last-pay certificate or warrant in accordance with the rules laid down in Chapter XLVI.

868. When payment is made at the Home treasury or in a Colony where the standard of currency is gold, rupees are converted into sterling at the rate of exchange fixed for the time being, for the adjustment of financial transactions between the Imperial and the Indian treasuries, subject to the condition that 1*s*. 6*d*. to the rupee is fixed as the minimum rate at which the conversion into sterling shall be effected. Any payments made at a different rate or otherwise erroneously, should be adjusted in subsequent payments.

Exception.—The officers whose names are mentioned in Appendix 16, have been specially authorised by the Secretary of State to receive leave allowances, while on leave out of *India, at the rate of exchange of 2 shillings to the rupee.*

1. If in any covenant or contract dated before the 23rd day of November 1871, with any officer for service in India, it is provided that, in payments to be made under, or in pursuance of, the contract, a pound sterling shall be considered an equivalent or equal to, and calculated after the rate of ten rupees, any leave allowance which the officer is, under his covenant or contract, entitled to receive in England, shall be converted into sterling at that rate. But if, in such contract, no provision is made for the payment of any allowances during leave, the aforesaid rate of exchange will not apply to any leave allowances.

869. The leave allowances of all officers are issued at the Home treasury monthly in arrear.

No. 292.

Pag 218-219. Article 869.

Substitute the following for the first two paragraphs of this Article as amended by correction slip No. 93, dated 28th November 1904:—

The leave allowances of all officers are issued at the Home Treasury monthly in arrear on the first day of each month.

They are made up to the following quarterly dates, 31st March, 30th June, 30th September and 31st December, and they are paid in monthly instalments, the first two instalments in each quarter being the net amounts accrued, omitting shillings and pence, and the third instalment being the balance due for the quarter.

(4th Edition, No. 292, dated 3-9-07.)

...... the balance due for the quarter.

(4th Edition, No 93, dated 28 11-04.)

cuted in the manner directed thereon (except in cases where proof of existence is not required owing to the banker having guaranteed the Secretary of State against loss consequent on his dispensing with the production of such proof): or

(iii) on presentation of a draft, duly filled up and signed by the officer, in a form which, with the requisite form of life certificate attached, may be obtained from the India Office, on the

Page 219. Article 870(a).

After the word "allowances" in the first line of this Article, insert the following:—

"when such leave is taken by itself"

(4th Edition, No 269 dated 31-5 07.)

Officer with a view to the preparation of his Privilege leave certificate, should he require one.

NOTE.—[Duplicate of a Privilege leave certificate is not forwarded to the India Office.]

871. (*a*) An officer proceeding on Long Leave to Europe who does not intend to draw allowances from the Home treasury should take with him ...... Leave in Form 10 from the Audit Officer in whose circle of

ployed.

872. An officer proceeding on Long leave to a Colony in America or the West Indies must take with him a certificate in the form prescribed in

PART IX.

the preceding Article. If he visits England or has occasion to apply for an extension of leave, the certificate should be presented at the India Office. If not previously presented, it must be forwarded to the India Office when permission to return to duty is applied for.

873. An officer proceeding on Extraordinary leave without allowances to Europe or to a Colony in America or the West Indies, must take with him a certificate of leave in Form 11 from the Audit Officer in whose circle of audit his appointment is held. If the officer visits England, or has occasion to apply for an extension of leave, the certificate should be presented at the India Office. If not previously presented, it must be forwarded to the India Office when permission to return to duty is applied for. The Audit Officer should, when he issues this certificate, send a duplicate to the India Office.

Chapter XLVI.—Last-pay Certificates and Warrants.

Section I.—Last-pay Certificates.

---

874. Except as provided in Article 879, no officer can begin to draw his leave allowances at any treasury in India, or at the Home treasury without producing a last-pay certificate from the treasury where his pay or allowances were last disbursed, or from the Accountant-General within whose jurisdiction this treasury is.

1. No-demand certificates are not required by an officer going on leave.

875. Last-pay certificates (and warrants) cannot be issued to Military officers subject to the Military Leave Rules, until Article 860 has been complied with.

876. Except in respect to Colonial Warrants (Articles 888 to 891), this Section does not apply to Public Works officers whose last-pay certificates are issued under departmental rules.

Extensions and Commutations.

877. If the leave of an officer, whether in or out of India, is extended or commuted, the Audit Officer within whose jurisdiction the officer is employed must, on receiving advice of such extension or commutation, forthwith communicate it to the Audit Officer within whose jurisdiction his leave allowances are drawn. He should also communicate any other circumstances connected with the leave which may be required to be known to the Audit Officer who passes the officer's leave allowances.

Leave in India.

878. When an officer proceeds on leave from one place to another in India, he should obtain a certificate in Form 16 from the Accountant-General of his Presidency or Province. If during leave the officer desires to change the treasury at which he receives payment of his allowances, he must obtain a new last-pay certificate.

879. An officer on leave, who does not leave his district, does not require a last-pay certificate: nor does an officer who leaves his district on ... without allowances.

Page 221. Article 880.

After the words " Privilege leave " in the second line of this

Page 221. Article 881.

Insert the following as a Note under this Article :—

NOTE.—[The salary of an officer proceeding on combined leave out of India with a last pay certificate entitling him to draw his privilege leave allowances from the Home Treasury or in a Colony, will be paid up to the date of his making over charge.]

Page 221. Article 882.

Insert the following as a Note under this Article :—

NOTE.—[The salary of an officer proceeding on combined leave out of India with a last pay certificate entitling him to draw his privilege leave allowances from the Home Treasury or in a Colony, will be paid up to the date of his making over charge]

(4th Edition, No 419, dated 8-2-09)

at which the vessel touches, the day of his departure from India.

884. When the Audit Officer delivers, or receives from the Treasury Officer, a report in Form 20 that he has delivered a last-pay certificate

Page 221. Article 885.

Substitute the following for this Article :—

885. When the officer proceeding to England is compelled to leave without a last-pay certificate, the necessary document should be forwarded to him, and a duplicate to the India Office, at the earliest possible date.

(4th Edition, No. 374, dated 7-10-08.)

a last-pay certificate from the India Office.

887. A last-pay certificate in Form 16—the 11th and 13th columns and ... officer ... India, ... ich the ... equent ... ued by

Colonial Warrants.

888. (*a*) An officer, including an officer of the Public Works Department (*see Article 876*), proceeding to a Colony should submit his last-pay

(*e*) *Leave Rules for the Staff Corps :—*

All leave; the whole pensionable service; but in this case, in calculating the charge to be borne by a Foreign and the British Government, the period of service, and not the aggregate salary drawn, is taken into account.

(*f*) *Long Leave, Indian Services, under Chapter XIV, and Statutory Civil Servants, under Chapter XXVI :—*

Leave on private Affairs [Article 337 or 566 (Leave Regulations), Section 4 (*b*)]; service for six years.

Furlough [Article 338 or 566 (Leave Regulations), Section 4 (*c*)]—

First year; service for ten years counting in the case of the Indian Services from date of last return from leave on private affairs.

The rest; service for eight years.

(*g*) *Other cases :—*

In unenumerated cases the whole service in India is counted.

Arrears of Indian Pay and Allowances.

901. No entries in regard to arrears of Indian pay and allowances due to an officer proceeding on leave or on retirement to Europe should be made in his last-pay certificate. Such allowances are not paid at the Home treasury.

Completion of Service.

902. The date on which any officer will, during the currency of leave, complete the term of service, or attain the age after which by any rule he is required to retire from the service, should be shown.

Civil Fund Deductions.

[illegible]

absentee allowances of officers on leave drawing their leave allowances in England should be noted on the last-pay certificates; and where a subscriber elects to make payments of his subscriptions in India while on leave, or to postpone such payments until his return to India, the fact should also be noted on the last-pay certificate. The rules under which [illegible] method by which they are calculated in [illegible] will be found in Articles 557 to 560. [illegible] the allowances of a member of the Indian Civil Service are subject while he is on leave on account of his annuity should invariably be stated in his last-pay certificate. (*See Article 556.*)

Chaplains.

904. A certificate in Form 30 should be attached to the last-pay certificate of a Chaplain proceeding on leave to Europe.

PART X.—PROCEDURE RELATING TO PENSIONS.

GENERAL ARRANGEMENT.

PART X.—PROCEDURE RELATING TO PENSIONS.

Chapter XLVII.—Applications for and Grant of Pensions.

Section I.—Applications.

905. The rules in this Chapter apply to all officers applying for pension under these Regulations, except—

(*a*) Members of the Indian Civil Service—(*Chapter XLIX*);

(*b*) Chaplains,—(*Chapter L*);

(*c*) Judges of the High Courts, for whom no special procedure is laid down.

906. There is no limitation on the period after retirement within which an application for pension or gratuity must be submitted; but apart from special orders, a pension applied for after the officer has retired begins from the date of application. (*See also Article 930.*) An officer may be admitted to pension while absent on leave, whether in or out of India.

Non-Gazetted Officers—Preliminary Verification.

907. (*a*) An applicant for pen
submit to the authority whose dut
if vacant, his Service Book, and a

4 An explanation of each interruption in service

NOTE.—[For the purposes of this Article, Myooks in Burma are treated as gazetted officers.]

(*b*) An officer may submit this statement even though he has not ceased to be borne on the establishment, provided that, before it is sent to the Audit Officer, the authority receiving it certifies that the officer is likely, within six months, to retire from the public service.

(*c*) This provision is intended to obviate delay in the verification of service, and does not justify the preparation of the formal application in Form 25 before the officer has actually retired.

908 The authority receiving the statement should then proceed to verify the services claimed according to the following procedure:—

(*a*) If the service has been wholly or in part Inferior (regarding which service the records of the Audit Offices are sometimes incomplete), he should first gather from official records and other sources all the information procurable. In respect to Superior service, it will be sufficient to gather, in the first place, only such information as is easily procurable.

(*b*) The information thus received should then be forwarded to the Audit Officer concerned for comparison with his office records of the applicant's statements.

(*c*) If there be any discrepancy, the Audit Officer will detail the nature of such discrepancy; for instance, that the post which the applicant states that he filled during a certain period is shown by the Audit Office registers to have been filled by another man.

(*d*) If the service claimed cannot be wholly verified from the records of the Audit Offices, reference must be made to the head of the office in which the applicant states that he served during the period in doubt.

(*e*) If it be found impossible to verify the service otherwise, the officer

Page 228. Article 908.

Insert the following as Note 1 to clause (e) of this Article renumbering the present Note as Note 2:—

Note 1.—[The power to admit service verified under this clause may be exercised by all subordinate authorities who are empowered to sanction pensions under the rules.]

(4th Edition, No. 396, dated 18-12-08.)

public officers, warning them to be careful, in giving certificates to their subordinates, to state the whole truth in respect of character and cause of dismissal or resignation of appointment."—(*Circular, Home Department, dated 15th June 1869.*)]

909. In the case of a gazetted officer, part of whose service has been rendered in *non-gazetted appointments, the ungazetted portion of his* service should be similarly verified. The statement mentioned in Article 907 (*a*) may, however, be sent to the Audit Officer direct or through the head of the department.

Formal Application.

910. After completing the verification in the manner prescribed in the preceding Article, the authority receiving the statement of services of a non-gazetted officer should draw up the application in Form 25, and arrange with it all the documents relied upon for verification of the service claimed, in such manner that they can be conveniently consulted, and then forward it, together with the officer's Service Book, through his official superiors to the Audit Officer. If an applicant for pension (not gratuity) is no longer in active service, a last-pay certificate should be attached to the application, except when he retires from the service while on leave in England and desires to draw his pension in England.

911. (*a*) The officer who submits the application should certify on the application, whether the character, conduct, and past services of the applicant are such as to entitle him to the favourable consideration of the Government. *If the application is for* pension on the Superior scale, he must be careful to enter all periods of leave, suspension, etc., which are not reckoned as service.

(*b*) He must also invariably record his own opinion whether the service claimed has been established, and should be admitted or not; more especially in those cases in which it becomes necessary to resort to the procedure prescribed by clause (*e*) of Article 908, when the exact nature of the investigation made, and the conclusion at which the authority has arrived, must be especially reported.

(*c*) If the application is for an Invalid pension, and the applicant is less than sixty years old, the requisite medical certificate should be attached

to the application. But if omission has been made in this respect, the Local Government may accept a certificate bearing a later date.

NOTE.—[The Board of Revenue, Madras, exercises the power conferred by this clause in those cases in which it is empowered to grant pensions by Article 91[illegible] of these Regulations.]

Page 229. Article 912.

Substitute the following for this Article :—

912. In the case of an officer in Superior service, who retires before he is 60 years of age, it should be stated in the column for "any other remarks" on the third page of the application for pension whether retirement is compulsory or optional and, when compulsory, the order sanctioning retirement should be quoted and cause of inefficiency specified.

(4th Edition, No 304, dated 20-12-07.)

gazetted officers ... 25 either

No. 155.

Page 229. Article 913.

Substitute the words "in Article 910" for "under that Article" in the sixth line of clause (b) of this Article.

passes should

(4th Edition, No. 155, dated 7-12-05.) ... the service in the manner prescribed in Article 908 or satisfying himself that it has already been so verified

report upon the

In the case

non-gazetted, th

be attached to the application on its submission to the Local Government.

(*b*) The Audit Officer will also certify the correctness of the calculations of service and of pension, and retain the last-pay certificate (Article 910) unless the pension is to be paid in another circle of audit, in which case he will forward the certificate to the Audit Officer of that circle, noting in the application that the certificate has been so forwarded.

1. If the case is plainly incorrect or incomplete, the Audit Officer should return it for cor-

second page for the remarks of the third page of Form 26, he should note d, and his explanation of any apparent

attention to Article 470 in his report of

NOTE.—[Each Audit Officer shall submit in Form 24 quarterly, to the Government of India, in the Finance Department, a return of applications received and disposed of under this Article.]

Premature Applications.

915. (*a*) The Government of India is ordinarily unwilling to pass orders on questions affecting the pension of an officer until he actually retires, because their premature discussion occupies valuable time almost

pension of an officer who has

e submitted either to the Local

Government, or by the Local Government to the Government of India, unless there are special reasons (which should always be set forth) for a departure from the general rule. The mere desire of an officer for a decision upon some doubtful abstract questions affecting his prospects does not justify public correspondence on his behalf. But this rule should not be read as prohibiting the consideration, until an officer retires or is about to retire, of a proposal to condone a break in his service.

916. Except under orders from the Government of India or the Local Government, an Audit Officer should, as a rule, decline to advise upon any questions connected with the claim of an officer to pension until he retires or is about to retire. Memorials which relate to such questions addressed prematurely to the Secretary of State are uniformly returned.

917. Articles 915 and 916 do not prohibit the submission of a preliminary application for pension [*see Article 907 (b)*] on behalf of an officer intending to retire immediately, while he is still in employ

Page 230. Article 918.

Substitute the following for this Article:—

918. In the case of [illegible] officers generally, a pension which [illegible] by the respective audit officer to be clearly admissible under [illegible] may be [illegible] by the officer who has the authority to fill the [illegible] by the retiring officer.

Sectio

918. In a case falling
Regulations, the Local Go

919. The Board of Re
the United Provinces and
been empowered to grant
lishments subordinate to [illegible] twenty rupees [illegible]
in cases where such claims are certified by the [illegible]
sible under the strict letter of the Re[illegible]
appointed under the Sind Vil[illegible]
sanctions all pensions ce[illegible]
the Regulations.

920 Managers of St[illegible]
pensions to such of their
the Government of India
the Audit Officer to be
tions, and where the cla[illegible]

921. A claim to pe[illegible]
twenty rupees, only for t[illegible]
Force in which at the ti[illegible]
sible under the strict let[illegible] [illegible]mis-
[illegible]pector-Gene-
ral of Police, and report [illegible] with the necessary
particulars for identific[illegible] will be treated under the
ordinary rules.

NOTE.—[The power confer[illegible] this article on Inspectors General of Police may
exercised by the following offi[illegible]—

(1) Commissioners of Divisions in Bombay, in the case of the District Police;

Page 230. Article 921.

Add the following to the list of officers enumerated in Note to this Article:—

(7) The Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, in the case of the Calcutta and Suburban P[illegible]

(4th Edition, No. 370, dated 30-9-38.)

Government, or by the Local Government to the Government of India, unless there are special reasons (which should always be set forth) for a departure from the general rule. The mere desire of an officer for a decision upon some doubtful abstract questions affecting his prospects does not justify public correspondence on his behalf. But this rule should not be read as prohibiting the consideration, until an officer retires or is about to retire, of a proposal to condone a break in his service.

916. Except under orders from the Government of India or the Local Government, an Audit Officer should, as a rule, decline to advise upon any questions connected with the claim of an officer to pension until he retires or is about to retire. Memorials which relate to such questions addressed prematurely to the Secretary of State are uniformly returned.

917. Articles 915 and 916 do not prohibit the submission of a preliminary application for pension [*see Article 907 (b)*] on behalf of an officer intending to r

Page 230. Article 918.

Substitute the following for this Article :—

918. In the case of non-gazetted officers generally, a pension w certified by the responsible audit officer to be clearly admissible under may be sanctioned by the officer who has the authority to fill the vacated by the retiring officer.

(4th Edition, No. 359, dated 19-8-08.)

918. In
Regulations.
919. Th
he United
een empowered to grant pensions to
ishments

Page 230. Article 918.

Substitute the following for Article 918 as amended by correction slip No. 359, dated the 19th August 1908:—

918. A pension which is certified by the responsible Audit Officer to be clearly and strictly admissible under rule may be sanctioned,

(a) in any case, by the Local Government,

(b) in the case of non-gazetted officers by the officer who has the authority to fill the appointment vacated by the retiring officer.

(4th Edition, No. 414, dated 22-1-09.)

... serving, may, if admis... of the rules, be allowed by the Inspector-General of Police, and reported to the Accountant-General, with the necessary particulars for identification. All other claims will be treated under the ordinary rules.

NOTE.—[The power conferred under this article on Inspectors General of Police may be exercised by the following officers —

(1) Commissioners of Divisions in Bombay, in the case of the District Police;

Page 230. Article 921.

Add the following to the list of officers enumerated in the Note to this Article :—

(7) The Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, in the case of the Calcutta and Suburban Police.

1. Claims to Wound and other Extraordinary pensions (*see Chapter XXXVIII*), even though they may be provided for by other rules of the superannuation Fund, are subject to the rules in Articles 739 and 740.

922 Should the amount granted to an officer be afterwards found to be in excess of that to which he is entitled under the Regulations, he will be called upon to refund such excess.

923 (*a*) If any interpretation of the rules is involved, or if any indulgence not provided for by the rules is proposed, the Local Government should submit the case, with its opinion and recommendation, to the Government of India in the Administrative Department concerned.

NOTE.—[In respect to such recommendations, see orders printed as Appendix 9.]

(*b*) Until the orders of the Government of India are received, a recommendation for any special indulgence should never be communicated, directly or indirectly, to the officer concerned

(*c*) The Governments of Madras and Bombay should, upon questions of pension, communicate with the Secretary of State, through the Government of India.

(*d*) An application in Form 25 or 22, as the case may be, should accompany every special recommendation made under this Article.

924. (*a*) Pensions in excess of the amounts admissible under these Regulations, or involving any relaxation of rule, require the sanction of the Secretary of State.

NOTE —[See Note under clause (*a*) of the preceding Article.]

(*b*) The Government of India have, however, been authorised to grant pensions up to a limit of Rs 10 a month or gratuities not exceeding the equivalent value of that amount, without reference to the Secretary of State, in any case, even where no pension or gratuity is admissible under rule, provided that the general spirit of the Regulations is observed.

(*c*) When special circumstances appear to justify a departure from the rules laid down regarding "ordinary pensions" to Civil officers, it is generally desirable that the allowance granted should be an arbitrarily fixed sum, rather than any exact proportion of the amount to which it might be supposed that the rules afford a claim.

Section III.—Anticipatory Pensions.

925 (*a*) When an officer whose pension is payable in India retires before the necessary enquiries preliminary to the settlement of the amount of his pension can be completed, the Audit Officer may, upon a declaration, as follows, by the officer, sanction the immediate disbursement of the pension to which, after the most careful summary investigation that he can make without delay, he believes the officer likely to be entitled.

is officer sanc-
me the sum of
f the enquiries
sion, I hereby
that my pen-
mal enquiries,
and I promise to base no objection to such revision on the ground that the

PART X.

Government, or by the Local Government to the Government of India, unless there are special reasons (which should always be set forth) for a departure from the general rule. The mere desire of an officer for a decision upon some doubtful abstract questions affecting his prospects does not justify public correspondence on his behalf. But this rule should not be read as prohibiting the consideration, until an officer retires or is about to retire, of a proposal to condone a break in his service.

916. Except under orders from the Government of India or the Local Government, an Audit Officer should, as a rule, decline to advise upon any questions connected with the claim of an officer to pension until he retires or is about to retire. Memorials which relate to such questions addressed prematurely to the Secretary of State are uniformly returned.

917. Articles 915 and 916 do not prohibit the submission of a preliminary application for pension [*see Article 907 (b)*] on behalf of an officer intending to

Page 230. Article 918.

Substitute the following for this Article :—

918. In the case of non-gazetted officers generally, a pension certified by the responsible audit officer to be clearly admissible may be sanctioned by the officer who has the authority to fill the vacated by the retiring officer.

(4th Edition, No 359, dated 19-8-08.)

918. In

Regulations,

919 The

the United

been empowered to grant pensions to

lishments

Page 230. Article 918.

Substitute the following for Article 918 as amended by correction slip No. 359, dated the 19th August 1908:—

918. A pension which is certified by the responsible Audit Officer to be clearly and strictly admissible under rule may be sanctioned,

(*a*) in any case, by the Local Government,

(*b*) in the case of non-gazetted officers by the officer who has the authority to fill the appointment vacated by the retiring officer.

(4th Edition, No 414, dated 22-1-09.)

serving, may, if admissible the rules, be allowed by the Inspector-General of Police, and reported to the Accountant-General, with the necessary particulars for identification. All other claims will be treated under the ordinary rules.

NOTE.—[The power conferred under this article on Inspectors General of Police may be exercised by the following officers —

(1) Commissioners of Divisions in Bombay, in the case of the District Police;

of the Railway Police.

Page 230. Article 921.

Add the following to the list of officers enumerated in the Note to this Article :—

1. Claims to Wound and other Extraordinary pensions (*see Chapter XXXVIII*), even though they may be provided for by other rules of the superannuation Fund, are subject to the rules in Articles 739 and 740.

922. Should the amount granted to an officer be afterwards found to be in excess of that to which he is entitled under the Regulations, he will be called upon to refund such excess.

923. (*a*) If any interpretation of the rules is involved, or if any indulgence not provided for by the rules is proposed, the Local Government should submit the case, with its opinion and recommendation, to the Government of India in the Administrative Department concerned.

NOTE.—[In respect to such recommendations, see orders printed as Appendix 9.]

(*b*) Until the orders of the Government of India are received, a recommendation for any special indulgence should never be communicated, directly or indirectly, to the officer concerned.

(*c*) The Governments of Madras and Bombay should, upon questions of pension, communicate with the Secretary of State, through the Government of India.

(*d*) An application in Form 25 or 22, as the case may be, should accompany every special recommendation made under this Article.

924 (*a*) Pensions in excess of the amounts admissible under these Regulations, or involving any relaxation of rule, require the sanction of the Secretary of State.

NOTE.—[See Note under clause (*a*) of the preceding Article.]

(*b*) The Government of India have, however, been authorised to grant pensions up to a limit of Rs 10 a month or gratuities not exceeding the equivalent value of that amount, without reference to the Secretary of State, in any case, even where no pension or gratuity is admissible under rule, provided that the general spirit of the Regulations is observed.

(*c*) When special circumstances appear to justify a departure from the rules laid down regarding "ordinary pensions" to Civil officers, it is generally desirable that the allowance granted should be an arbitrarily fixed sum, rather than any exact proportion of the amount to which it might be supposed that the rules afford a claim.

Section III.—Anticipatory Pensions.

925. (*a*) When an officer whose pension is payable in India retires before the necessary e[illegible]
of his pension can be [illegible]
as follows, by the of[illegible]
pension to which, after the most careful summary investigation that he can make without delay, he believes the officer likely to be entitled.

[illegible] of the officer sanc-
[illegible] to me the sum of
[illegible] of the enquiries
[illegible] pension, I hereby
[illegible] tand that my pen-
[illegible] formal enquiries,
and I promise to base no objection to such revision on the ground that the

provisional pension now to be paid to me exceeds the pension to which I may be eventually found entitled. I further promise to repay any amount advanced to me in excess of the pension to which I may be eventually found entitled

(*b*) If the Audit Officer thinks it likely that the officer would be found entitled to a gratuity only, one-sixth of the amount of such probable gratuity may, upon a similar declaration, be disbursed to him monthly until the amount is finally settled.

(*c*) The settlement of such provisional payments should be made so as to admit of their disbursement not later than one month after the officer has ceased to hold his post.

(*d*) When the sanction under this Article is given by an Audit Officer other than the Accountant-General, he shall send a copy of his order to the Accountant-General for the issue of the requisite orders for disbursement from the treasury concerned.

926. When an officer whose pension is payable in England retires before the necessary enquiries preliminary to the settlement of the amount of his pension can be completed, the Audit Officer, if he sees reason to believe that there will be delay before the pension can be finally sanctioned, should, after the most careful summary investigation that he can make without delay, report to the authority who will sanction the pension, the minimum amount to which he believes the officer to be entitled. This report should be forwarded at once to the India Office by the Local Government by which the pension will in due course be sanctioned. The India Office will then, on receiving from the officer a declaration similar to that in Article 925, at discretion, sanction the immediate disbursement of the amount of pension reported to be the minimum likely to be admissible, or such smaller amount as may be deemed proper. The final pension certificate in due form should follow the provisional certificate with the least possible delay.

927 (*a*) If, upon the completion of the regular investigation, it be found that the pension thus summarily assigned differs from the pension finally settled, the difference must be adjusted in the first subsequent payments.

(*b*) Provided that, if a gratuity summarily assigned under Article 925, proves to be larger than the amount found actually due upon completion of the enquiries, the officer shall not be required to refund any excess actually paid to him, except as provided in Chapter XXI.

928. (*a*) To enable the Audit Officer to exercise the jurisdiction thus entrusted to him, the head of the office or department from which the officer is removed should furnish to the Audit Officer, as soon as possible after it becomes known to him that the officer must retire, and without waiting for his actual retirement, the fullest information that can be obtained regarding the officer's service, without correspondence which must cause delay.

(*b*) This information is to be furnished in anticipation of the regular investigation required by Article 908 or 909, which also should on no account be delayed until the officer has actually retired.

929. All officers should bear in mind that delay in the payment of pensions may involve peculiar hardship, and everything should be done to prevent or shorten to the utmost such delays.

Chapter XLVIII.—Payment of Pensions.

Section I.—General Rules.

930. Apart from special orders, a pension, other than a *Wound* or Extraordinary pension under Part VI, is payable from the date on which the pensioner ceased to be borne on the establishment, or from the date of his application, whichever is later The object of this latter alternative is to prevent unnecessary delay in the submission of applications The rule may be relaxed, in this particular, by the authority sanctioning the pension when the delay is sufficiently explained.

1. The pension of an officer who, under Article 436, has received a gratuity in lieu of notice, is not payable for the period in respect of which the gratuity is paid.

931. The preceding Article applies to ordinary, not to special, cases. If under special circumstances, a pension is granted long after an officer has retired, retrospective effect should not be given to it without the special orders of the Government which, granted it; in the absence of special orders, such a pension takes effect only from the date of sanction.

932 In cases where considerable delay has occurred in making application for a Wound or injury pension, it will be granted only from the date of the report by the Medical Board, and no application for a gratuity or pension will be entertained unless submitted within five years of the date of the wound or injury.

933. Wh[illegible] stated in rupees it is payable at any treasury [illegible]

No. 103.

Page 233. Article 934.

Substitute the following for this Article and the Notes under it:—

934. Pensions granted in rupees which are drawn at or through the Home Treasury are converted into sterling at the rate of exchange from time to time fixed for the adjustment of transactions between the British and Indian Governments subject to the condition that in the case of persons resident in any country in which the Indian Government rupee is not legal tender, 1*s*. 9*d*. the rupee is fixed as the minimum rate at which the conversion into sterling shall be effected. The same rate of exchange applies to the issue of gratuities to persons residing in any country in which the rupee is not legal tender; but when the service of an officer to whom a gratuity is granted terminates in India, the gratuity should be paid in India.

NOTE 1.—[Ordinarily, a pensioner who has been residing in India or other country in which the Indian Government rupee is legal tender, and who proceeds to a country in which the rupee is not legal tender is entitled to draw his pension from or through the Home Treasury at the minimum rate of 1s. 9d the rupee from the date only when he quitted the former country. But a pensioner who leaves India within six months of his retirement and proceeds to a country in which the rupee is not legal tender is entitled to draw his pension from or through the Home Treasury at the minimum rate of 1s 9d. the rupee from the date to which it has been paid in India, or if no payment has been made there, from the date of its commencement]

NOTE 2.—[A pensioner who has been drawing his pension at the minimum rate of 1s. the rupee, if he proceeds to a country in which the rupee is legal tender and continues draw his pension from the Home Treasury, is allowed the benefit of that minimum rate six months from the date of his arrival in such country.]

NOTE 3.—[In the event of a case arising which appears not to be [illegible]

NOTE 5.—[In the event of a case arising which appears not to be covered by the foregoing rules, reference must be made to the Secretary of State.]

935. The rule in Article 934 applies to an officer under covenant who is entitled by his covenant to pension; the covenanted rate of exchange for his pay and allowances does not, unless it is expressly so stated, apply to his pension.

Transfers between England and India.

936. Transfer of a pension from an Indian treasury to the Home treasury and *vice versâ* is permitted within reasonable limits whenever desired.

NOTE.—[Frequent transfers of a pension to and fro are not permissible, and the Accountant General concerned should report to the Government of India, for special orders, any case in which it appears to him that undue advantage is being taken of the rule.]

937. Application for transfer of payment from India to the Home treasury should be made to the Accountant-General within whose jurisdiction the treasury of payment is, who will grant a last-pay certificate, forwarding a duplicate, with copy of the first page of the application upon which the pension was originally granted, to the India Office.

Section II.—Payment in India.

---

938. (*a*) The order granting a pension to be paid in India should be forwarded with a copy of the first page of the application if in Form 25 or 26, or of the whole application if in Form 22, to the Accountant-General of the Province in which payment is to be made.

(*b*) A copy of the order should also be furnished to the Audit Officer who submitted the application

(*c*) In the case of officers for whom the forms referred to in clause (*a*) are not used, the information required for the Pension Payment Order should be communicated in a separate letter.

939. The Accountant-General of the Province in which payment is to be made will then communicate to the officer who is to pay the pension, authority to make the payment; in the case of a pension, such authority will be a Pension Payment Order in Form 27 or 28.

NOTE.—[Form 27 may not be used for pensions chargeable to Excluded Local Funds (*see Article 800*) or Native States. *The following extract from a letter from the Govern-* ... ent Order to be used and procedure to be ... nsion on behalf of a Native State:
... State desires a periodical payment to ... being recovered from the Native State, ... with the sanction of the Local Government, provided the amount of each payment is not less than Rs. 100, and provided that the treasury at which payment is desired is under the Government which is in political connection with the Native State concerned. Such payments will be made by Government merely as an agent for the Native State.

"When such payments on account of pensions are arranged for, the form of payment order should not be the same as that used for pensions payable from Indian Revenues. The order should be of the same kind as the ordinary Pension Payment Order, but should be clearly distinguished in form."]

Procedure in paying.

940 A gratuity is paid in a single sum, and not by instalments, on receipt of the Accountant-General's authority.

941. A gratuity may, at the discretion of the Government of India, or with the sanction of the Government of India, on the application of the recipient, be converted either into a life annuity, or into a temporary life annuity, or into an annuity payable for a fixed number of years with remainder to the annuitant's heirs in case of his death The amount of the life annuity or temporary life annuity will be determined by Table A printed in Appendix 10.

942. The Government of India will never insist on the conversion of a gratuity into an annuity, unless the expectation of life of the officer be reported by competent medical authority to be equal to the average.

943. A pension is payable in India monthly on and after the first day of the following month under the following rules:—

1 On receipt of the Pension Payment Order, the Disbursing Officer will deliver one half to the pensioner, and keep the other half carefully, in such manner that the pensioner shall

...ie reverse both of the pensioner's half and ...yment Order, both entries being attested at ...irsing Officer.

... pension should, under no circumstances, be ... six months without special orders of the Local Government.

NOTE.—[The Local Government may delegate its powers under this rule to Commis...

...

of a creditor, for any demand against the pensioner, or in satisfaction of a decree or order of any such Court."

Identification of Pensioner.

944 As a rule, a pensioner must take payment in person after identification by comparison ...

Page 235. Article 945.

Insert the following as a Note under this Article:—

NOTE.—[The power to grant exemption under this Article from personal appearance to draw pension may be delegated by a Local Government to any officer of not lower rank than Collector of a District]

(4th Edition, No. 341, dated 29 6-08)

... pension upon the pro- ... a life certificate signed by a responsible officer of Government, or by some other well-known ...

No. 108.

Page 235. Article 946.

Insert the words "or any person holding a Government title" after the word "Government" in the sixth line of this Article.

(4th Edition, No. 108, dated 18 2-05)

PART X.

(*b*) For this purpose he should (save in cases of exemption from personal appearance granted by the Local Government) require the personal attendance and due identification of all male pensioners who are not incapacitated by bodily illness or infirmity from so attending, and in all cases where such inability may be alleged, he should require proof thereof in addition to the proof submitted of the pensioner's existence.

1. The Disbursing Officer is personally responsible for any payment wrongly made. In case of doubt, he should consult the Accountant General.
2. A pensioner of rank may be privately identified by the Disbursing Officer and need not be required to appear at a public office.

948. Payment of pensions to Police pensioners are made in accordance with the rules in this Section, but if the Disbursing Officer entertains any doubt as to the identity of such a pensioner, he may require the local Inspector of Police to identify him. The Inspector would then be responsible for the correct identification of the pensioner.

Payment to Agents.

949. (*a*) A pensioner not resident in India may draw his pension at any treasury in India through a duly authorised agent, who must either produce a certificate by a Magistrate, a Notary, a Banker, or a Minister of religion, on each occasion, that the pensioner was alive on the date to which his pension is claimed, or execute a bond to refund over-payments, and produce such a certificate as aforesaid at least once a year.

(*b*) The pension of such an officer should not be paid on account of more than a year after the date of the life certificate last received, and the Accountant-General should be on the watch for authentic information of the decease of any such pensioner, and, on receipt thereof, should promptly forbid further payments.

Transfers in India.

950. A Local Government or an Accountant-General may, on application and on sufficient cause being shown, permit transfer of payment from one treasury in India to another. This jurisdiction may be delegated by the Local Government to Commissioners of Divisions, or to any higher executive authority.

951. (*a*) A copy of any order issued by a Local Government or other executive authority under the preceding Article, should be forwarded to the Accountant-General, and the Collector of the District from which the payment is to be transferred should be instructed to return his half of the Pension Payment Order.

(*b*) The Accountant-General will then either issue a new payment order, or enface the payment order for payment at the new treasury, and forward it to the Treasury Officer, who will, in future, pay the pension, or, if the treasury is in another Province, will move the Accountant-General of that Province to do so.

952. A Collector or other District Officer may authorise payment in any of the outlying treasuries subordinate to his district treasury of a pension payable, under proper authority, at his head-quarters, and may transfer the payment of a pension from such subordinate treasury to the district treasury, or from one subordinate treasury to another in the same district.

Certificate of Non-Employment.

953. (*a*) A pensioner drawing pension in India is required to append to his bill a certificate as follows:—

"I declare that I have not received any remuneration for serving in any capacity, either in a Government establishment or an establishment paid from an Incorporated Local Fund, during the period for which the amount of pension claimed in this bill is due"

(*b*) In the case of a pensioner permitted under Chapter XXI to draw pension after re-employment, this certificate should be modified according to the facts.

Renewal of Pension Payment Order.

954 When the reverse of a Pension Payment Order is filled up, or when the pensioner's half is found to be worn or torn, both halves should be returned to the Accountant-General for renewal

955. If a pensioner loses his half of the Pension Payment Order, the Disbursing Officer's half should be returned to the Accountant-General, in order that he may issue a new order. The observance of Rule 2 under Article 943 will prevent any payment being made on the half alleged to be lost.

Lapses and forfeitures.

956. If a pension payable in India remains undrawn for more than six months, the Pension Payment Order must be returned to the Accountant-General, and the pension ceases to be payable.

957. If the pensioner afterwards appears, the Disbursing Officer may reclaim the Pension Payment Order and renew his payments; but the arrears cannot be paid without the order of the Accountant-General, and if the pension in arrears is to be paid for the first time, or if the amount of arrears exceeds Rs 1,000, without the previous sanction of the Local Government obtained through the Accountant-General.

NOTE 1—[The Local Government may delegate its powers under this Article to Commissioners of Divisions, or to such other officers as it may desire]

NOTE 2 [The term "Local Government" in this Article means the Local Government by which or by an authority subordinate to which the pension was sanctioned and not the Local Government in whose jurisdiction the paying treasury may happen to be situated]

958 If the suspension of payment is attributable to error or neglect by any public officer, the Accountant-General may direct payment of the arrears without taking the orders of the Government

Deceased Pensioners.

959 (*a*) On the death of a pensioner, payment of any arrears actually due may be made to his heirs, provided that they apply within six months from his death: it cannot be paid thereafter without the sanction of the Local Government.

NOTE —[The Local Government may delegate its powers under this Article to Commissioners of Divisions or to such other officers as it may desire]

(*b*) But if the arrears do not exceed Rs 100, and the case presents no peculiar features, the Accountant-General is empowered to pass the arrears on his own authority.

(*c*) After payment of the arrears of pension, the Pension Payment Order should be returned to the Accountant-General with a report of the date of the death of the pensioner.

960. Subject to the provisions of the preceding Article, the arrears of pension of a deceased pensioner may, *if the amount does not exceed* Rs. 500, be paid to the heirs of the deceased after such enquiry into the rights and title of the claimants as the Collector or other officer responsible for the payment may deem sufficient. If, however, there is any reasonable doubt in regard to the claim or title of the heirs, or if the amount due exceeds Rs. 500, the payment should be made only to the person duly authorised to receive assets belonging to the estate of the deceased.

961. If an officer dies before actually retiring or being discharged, his heirs have no claim to anything in respect to his pension.

Section III.—Payment in England.

962. When a pension is granted to an officer who desires that payment thereof from the date of its commencement should be made at the Home treasury, the Audit Officer, who audits the pay of the officer, should, on receipt of sanction to the grant of pension, issue a last-pay certificate, and forward a duplicate thereof, together with copy of the first page of application for pension and the order of the Local Government granting the pension, to the India Office. The forwarding letter should always request that payment be made from some specific date, the date being ascertained from the last-pay certificate.

963. If the pension is not wholly chargeable against the General Revenues, care must be taken to state in the certificate how it is to be charged.

964. At the Home treasury pensions are payable monthly in arrear. The quarterly dates to which Military (including those of Military officers in Civil employ), Medical (including annuities), Ecclesiastical, and Marine annuities and pensions are made up, are 15th February, 15th May, 15th August, and 15th November; whilst the quarterly dates to which other annuities and pensions are made up are 15th January, 15th April, 15th July, and 15th October, respectively. Payment in each case is made on or after the day following.

Advances (omitting shillings and pence) of one-third, approximately, of the net quarterly amount are payable on the 16th of the first and second month of each quarter, and the balance of the three months, less Income tax, and other deductions (if any) on the quarterly dates on which the annuity or pension is payable as specified above.

965. Intimation of any revision of a pension paid at the Home treasury should be made to the Secretary of State, so as to reach him before the pensioner is informed

Section IV.—Payment in a Colony.

966. The rules in this Section apply to pensions granted under the rules in any Chapter of these Regulations. The pension of a pensioner residing in any Colony named in Appendix 15 may be paid there.

Issue of Warrant.

967. The authority for payment of a pension in a Colony shall be a Warrant in Form 29 to be issued—

(i) in the case of a pension granted to an officer serving elsewhere than under the Government of Madras or Bombay, or paid from an Indian treasury not in account with the Accountant-General, Madras or Bombay;—by the Comptroller, India Treasuries.

(ii) in the case of a pension granted to an officer serving under the Government of Madras or Bombay, or paid at any treasury in account with the Accountant-General, Madras or Bombay; —by the Accountant-General, Madras or Bombay, as the case may be

968. When a pension is first granted to an officer serving otherwise than under the Government of Madras or Bombay, and the pensioner desires that it shall be paid in a Colony, or when transfer of payment of a pension heretofore paid at some Indian treasury not in account with the [illegible] he will issue the necessary Warrant.

969 When a pension is first granted to an officer serving under the Government of Madras or Bombay, and the officer desires that it shall be [illegible]

For the words " where the standard of currency of the colony is gold and " in lines 1 and 2 of this Article substitute the words " in a colony in which " and substitute the following for Notes 1 and 2 thereunder :—

NOTE 1.—[The same rate of exchange applies to the issue of gratuities to persons residing in any country in which the rupee is not legal tender; but when the service of an officer to whom a gratuity is granted terminates in India, the gratuity should be paid in India]

NOTE 2.—[Notes 1 to 3 under Article 934, apply, *mutatis mutandis*, to this Article.]

(4th Edition, No 103, dated 2 2-05.)

960. Subject to the provisions of the preceding Article, the arrears of pension of a deceased pensioner may, if the amount does not exceed Rs. 500, be paid to the heirs of the deceased after such enquiry into the rights and title of the claimants as the Collector or other officer responsible for the payment may deem sufficient. If, however, there is any reasonable doubt in regard to the claim or title of the heirs, or if the amount due exceeds Rs. 500, the payment should be made only to the person duly authorised to receive assets belonging to the estate of the deceased.

961. If an officer dies before actually retiring or being discharged, his heirs have no claim to anything in respect to his pension.

Section III.—Payment in England.

962. When a pension is granted to an officer who desires that payment thereof from the date of its commencement should be made at the Home treasury, the Audit Officer, who audits the pay of the officer, should, on receipt of sanction to the grant of pension, issue a last-pay certificate, and forward a duplicate thereof, together with copy of the first page of application for pension and the order of the Local Government granting the pension, to the India Office. The forwarding letter should always request that payment be made from some specific date, the date being ascertained from the last-pay certificate.

963 If the pension is not wholly chargeable against the General Revenues, care must be taken to state in the certificate how it is to be charged.

964. At the Home treasury pensions are payable *monthly in arrear*. The quarterly dates to which Military (including those of Military officers in Civil employ), Medical (including annuities), Ecclesiastical, and Marine annuities and pensions are made up, are 15th February, 15th May, 15th August, and 15th November; whilst the quarterly dates to which other annuities and pensions are made up are 15th January, 15th April, 15th July, and 15th October, respectively. Payment in each case is made on or after the day following.

Advances (omitting shillings and pence) of one-third, approximately, of the net quarterly amount are payable on the 16th of the first and second month of each quarter, and the balance of the three months, less Income tax, and other deductions (if any) on the quarterly dates on which the annuity or pension is payable as specified above.

965 Intimation of any revision of a pension paid at the Home treasury should be made to the Secretary of State, so as to reach him before the pensioner is informed.

Section IV.—Payment in a Colony.

966. The rules in this Section apply to pensions granted under the rules in any Chapter of these Regulations. The pension of a pensioner residing in any Colony named in Appendix 15 may [illegible]aid there.

Issue of Warrant.

967. The authority for payment of a pension in a Colony shall be a Warrant in Form 29 to be issued—

(i) in the case of a pension granted to an officer serving elsewhere than under the Government of Madras or Bombay, or paid from an Indian treasury not in account with the Accountant-General, Madras or Bombay;—by the Comptroller, India Treasuries.

(ii) in the case of a pension granted to an officer serving under the Government of Madras or Bombay, or paid at any treasury in account with the Accountant-General, Madras or Bombay; —by the Accountant-General, Madras or Bombay, as the case may be

968. When a pension is first granted to an officer serving otherwise than under the Government of Madras or Bombay, and the pensioner desires that it shall be paid in a Colony, or when transfer of payment of a pension heretofore paid at some Indian treasury not in account with the Accountant-General, Madras or Bombay, from India to a Colony is desired, the Accountant-General shall furnish all particulars to the Comptroller, India Treasuries, who will issue the necessary Warrant

969 When a pension is first granted to an officer serving under the Government of Madras or Bombay, and the officer desires that it shall be [illegible]

For the words "where the standard of [illegible] is gold and" in lines 1 and 2 of this Article substitute the words "in a colony in which" and substitute the following for Notes 1 and 2 thereunder:—

NOTE 1.—[The same rate of exchange applies to the issue of gratuities to persons residing any country in which the [illegible] officer [illegible]

PART XI.—REGULATIONS RELATING TO TRAVELLING ALLOWANCES.

Chapter LI.—Definitions and General Rules.

Section I.—Principles of Calculation.

995. Travelling allowance is given to an officer to cover the actual travelling expenses incurred by him in travelling in the interests of the public service. It is a fundamental principle that the allowance is not to be a source of profit, and, save as specially provided in these Regulations, ses of the families of officers

Page 247. Article 996(a).

Insert the following as a Note under this Article:—

NOTE.—[Where there are alternative railway routes and the difference between them in poi of time and cost is not great, travelling allowance should be allowed for the route actually used.]

(4th Edition, No. 388, dated 11-12-08.)

(b) The shortest route is that by which the traveller can most speedily reach his destination by the ordinary modes of travelling. In case of doubt the Head of the Department concerned will, in respect of journeys within

Page 247. Article 997.

After the words "Local Government" insert the following:

or, the Head of the Department in the case of journeys within his jurisdict performed by officers under his control,

Insert the following as a Note under Article 997 :—

NOTE.—[In the case of journeys between stations which are in the jurisdiction of differ Local Governments, heads of departments under whose orders transfers are made from Province to another may exercise the powers of a Local Government under Articles 996 997.]

(4th Edition, No 399, dated 17 12-08)

Page 247. Article 998.

Cancel Note (2) under this Article.

(4th Edition, No 399, dated 17 12-08)

Page 247. Article 999.

After the words "Local Government" in the second line of clause (ii) of this Article insert :—

or the Head of an Imperial Department in respect of journeys within jurisdiction performed by officers appointed by him and under his

(4th Edition, No. 301, dated 23 9-08)

PART XI.—REGULATIONS RELATING TO TRAVELLING ALLOWANCES.

Chapter LI.—Definitions and General Rules.

Section I.—Principles of Calculation.

995. Travelling allowance is given to an officer to cover the actual travelling expenses incurred by him in travelling in the interests of the public service. It is a fundamental principle that the allowance is not to be a source of profit, and, save as specially provided in these Regulations, no allowances are granted to meet the expenses of the families of officers accompanying them when travelling on duty.

Page 247. Article 996(a).

Insert the following as a Note under this Article:—

NOTE.—[Where there are alternative railway routes and the difference between them in point of time and cost is not great, travelling allowance should be allowed for the route actually used.]

(4th Edition, No. 338, dated 11-12-08.)

(b) The shortest route is that by which the traveller can most speedily reach his destination by the ordinary modes of travelling. In case of doubt [illegible] concerned will, in respect of journeys within

Page 247. Article 997.

After the words "Local Government" insert the following:—

or, the Head of the Department in the case of journeys within his jurisdiction performed by officers under his control,

Insert the following as a Note under Article 997:—

NOTE.—[In the case of journeys between stations which are in the jurisdiction of different Local Governments, heads of departments under whose orders transfers are made from one Province to another may exercise the powers of a Local Government under Articles 996 and 997.]

(4th Edition, No. 399, dated 17-12-08.)

No. 306.

Page 247. Article 999.

Page 247. Article 999.

After the words "Local Government" in the second line of clause (ii) of this Article insert:—

or the Head of an Imperial Department in respect of jurisdiction performed by officers appointed by him and

(4th Edition, No. 381, dated 23-9-08.)

NOTE.—[The case of an officer who is supplied with a boat or carriage, but who pays all expenses of its use or propulsion, does not fall within clause (i) of this Article: in such cases a fixed hire under clause (ii) may be charged.]

1. This Article does not apply to—

(a) Officers of the fourth class.

(b) (i) Gazetted officers of the Forest Department serving in the Sunderbans Division.
(ii) Officers and establishments referred to in the rule under "Aden" and in rules (iv) and (v) under "Persia and the Persian Gulf" in Appendix 29.
} Are entitled to half the daily allowance ordinarily admissible.

(c) When travelling by steamer supplied at the expense of the State—
(i) The Executive Engineer, Eastern Nara, and his establishments.
(ii) The establishment accompanying the Commissioner in Sind, the Deputy Commissioner, Upper Sind Frontier, and the Superintending Engineer, Sind.
} Provided a certificate is furnished by the officer concerned that complete camp equipage was maintained throughout the period occupied by the journey.

(iii) Officers and subordinates of the Irrigation Department in Sind. These officers draw ordinary travelling allowances subject to the following conditions, namely,

1 that the officer concerned, or, if he be of lower rank than an Executive Engineer, the Executive Engineer certifies that complete camp equipage was maintained throughout the journey, and

2. that mileage allowance cannot be drawn in lieu of daily allowance for journeys over twenty miles by steamer, or partly by steamer and partly by road, unless the portion of the journey performed by road exceeds twenty miles, when mileage should be calculated on the road journey only.

(d) When travelling by boat supplied at the expense of the State—
(i) The Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari, Bombay.
(ii) The Collector or Assistant Collectors of Salt Revenue in Bombay.

(e) The Commissioner in the Sunderbans and his establishment w[illegible] on tour in the Sunderbans

(f) Officers who are entitled to or are allowed free transit b[illegible] whether under a free pass (see Appendix 17) or oth[illegible] cers who are allowed a reserved railway carria[illegible] expense are not included in this clause.

(g) Officers who are provided with elephants requir[illegible] [illegible] of professional operations and not for their [illegible]

2 Table-money under Article 1023 is granted to officers [illegible] class in Burma travelling by Government steam launch on tr[illegible] to any allowance admissible under this Article

Camp Equipment and Horses.

1000. When the Local Government is satisfied tha[illegible] terests of the public service that an officer required to [illegible] duty should send his horses, camels, bicycles, or camp e[illegible] way or steamer or, in Burma, send his horses, by a v[illegible] steamer, it may, by special order in each case, permit [illegible] addition to his authorised travelling allowance, the a[illegible] carriage, including, whether separately charged for or n[illegible] veyance of one syce and one grasscutter for each horse.

PART XI.

NOTE.—[An officer in receipt of a permanent monthly travelling allowance is not entitled to the privilege of this Article.]

1001. The Local Government may prescribe such limitation as it thinks fit regarding the maximum weight of camp equipment and number of horses to be carried by an officer of any class or department, and may, subject to such limitations, delegate its power of sanction under Article 1000 to any head of a department or Controlling or Inspecting officer.

Section II.—Classification of Officers.

1002. For the purposes of this Part of the Regulations officers are divided into four classes —

First —The first class includes members of the Indian Civil Service,

No. 105.

Page 249. Article 1002.

Insert the following after the word "Service" in line 3 of clause "First" under this Article :—

—mbers of the Provincial Civil Service in Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the

Page 249. Article 1003.

Substitute the following for the second sentence of this Article, as inserted by Addendum No. 246, dated 19th February 1907 :—

"They may also draw, under the usual rules, a daily allowance of R3 during halts when employed, at a distance exceeding five miles from their residences, on Government work, whether judicial or extra-judicial, under the orders of the district or sub-divisional magistrate."

(4th Edition, No. 403, dated 21-12-06.)

Substitute the following for this Article :—

1004. The Local Government may pass, or may at its discretion authorize the Head of the Department concerned or the Government official presiding over a Conference or Commission of enquiry convened under its orders, to pass the travelling, hotel and carriage expenses incurred by gentlemen, who are not officials of Government, attending such Conference or Commission.

(4th Edition, No. 334, dated -9-03.)

... or wholly by fees, belongs, and to what daily allowance such an officer is entitled; provided that the ordinary maximum daily allowances for officers of the first and second classes respectively are Rs. 5 and Rs. 3.

NOTE.—[In Bombay ... g allowance of Government Pleaders is regulated by special local rules.]

1006. An officer on special duty belongs, in the absence of a special order of the Local Government to the contrary, to the class to which he belonged immediately before he was placed on such duty.

1007. An officer during transfer from an appointment in one class to an appointment in another class belongs to the class to which he would belong if holding the lower of the two appointments.

Temporary Employés.

1008. A person employed temporarily, by competent authority, is entitled to travelling allowances under the rules applicable to officers of corresponding rank with permanent appointments.

Combination of Appointments.

1009. An officer holding either temporarily or permanently, two separate appointments is entitled only to the travelling allowance attached to *one of them; but in the case of permanent allowances, the* Local Government may grant such allowance as may be necessary, not exceeding the aggregate of the allowances attached to both appointments, if it considers that the officer is, by reason of holding both, obliged to incur additional travelling expenses beyond what he would have incurred if holding only one.

1010. An officer placed in charge of the current duties of an office is not entitled to the travelling allowance attached to the office, except under the special order of the Local Government and in the following cases:—

(*a*) An officer placed in charge of the office of a District or Assistant District Superintendent of Police may draw travelling allowance as a District or Assistant District Superintendent, if he travels during the period of the charge. But Inspectors placed in charge of districts in Assam are allowed a special rate of daily allowance (*see Entry 84, Appendix 25*).

(*b*) An officer in the Survey of India, whatever his substantive rank may be, draws when in charge of a Survey Party, the travelling allowance of a Deputy Superintendent.

(*c*) A certain number of upper subordinates in the Buildings and Roads [illegible] the Punjab ~~and~~ the United Provinces [illegible] scale sanctioned from [illegible]

[illegible] referred to above, draw travelling [illegible]

[illegible] rge of a properly constituted sub- [illegible] nted the same travelling allowances [illegible] for such an arrangement arises in [illegible] per subordinates.

Chapter LII.—Mileage Allowances.

NOTE.—[The rules in this Chapter are rules of calculation only; that is, they prescribe the method of calculating travelling allowances in those cases in which t[illegible] are regulated by the distance travelled. The succeeding chapters must be referred to f[illegible] definition [illegible] circumstances under which the title to the allowances accrues.]

PART XI.

Section I.—Travelling by Railway.

1011. Officers travelling by railway on duty are entitled to class ac-

No. 312.

Page 251. Article 1011.

Substitute the following for the first three lines of clause (c) of this Article :—

(c) *Officers of the Third Class.*—Intermediate class, or if in the train by which the officer is required to travel there be no "Intermediate" compartment, then—

*(4th Edition, No. 312, dated 4-1-08.)

only

Rad
the
tion.

(b) The Chief Observers at Lahore and Allahabad and clerks in the Calcutta, Madras and Bombay Meteorological Observatories when deputed to inspect observatories are entitled to second class accommodation, if they actually travel by that class.

(c) Deputy Inspectors of Schools in Bengal, substantive or temporary, are allowed 2nd class accommodation

1012 The allowance admissible to an officer of the first, second, or third class is double the fare of the class in which he is entitled to accommodation, and to an officer of the fourth class the fare of the lowest class

No. 150.

Page 251. Article 1013.

Insert the following as Note 1 under this Article, numbering the present note as Note 2 :—

NOTE 1.—[This Article applies to every case not covered by a specific rule to the contrary, in which an officer is provided with a free pass, and not merely to the case of free passes granted on railways which are worked directly by Government.]

(4th Edition, No 150, dated 30 10 05.)

respect to the fare or fares for which the deduction is not made.]

1. Police Inspectors and Chief Constables in Bombay employed exclusively on railways are not liable to have their allowances reduced when they use a free pass.

Higher Class for Lower Fare.

1014. When an officer is entitled to travel in a higher class at a lower fare, his travelling allowance must be reduced by the amount by which the fare of the class in which he travels exceeds the fare actually paid.

the average number of days which the passage occupies, such average, case of doubt, being determined by the Local Government.

NOTE.—[Articles 1022 to 1026 regarding the recovery of table money apply to voyages the neighbourhood of India only.]

1027. Messing charges are recovered as follows from civil officers pr vided with first class passages between England and India:—

(1) When free passage is granted—

(*a*) to officers recalled from leave, or proceeding on from duty, recovery is made at the rate of 2 for the actual number of days messed; when r in India the amount due is converted at the exchange in force on the day of embarkation.

(*b*) to officers proceeding to India on first appointn regular service or to temporary employment, England from temporary employment, no recov

(2) When an allowance is granted in lieu of passage—

The allowance granted in England for a first class pa is £17-10-0 from which £2-10-0 is deducted for cases. When a similar allowance is granted i officer proceeding to England the amount from which Rs. 37-8-0 is deducted

Government vess

1028. An officer is bound to travel in a if suitable accommodation be offered to him

1029. An officer travelling otherwise th money in a vessel, the cost of which is paid b subject to t 1017 and allowance himself and not by the State or Local Fund

1030. The rates payable to Commanders ...he entertainment on board of officers of the fir ... together with their families and servants, and all offi ... service, when such officers travel as ordinary passengers, ... es payable for the entertainment on board a vessel of the Ro ... dian Marine of officers travelling on special occasions are contained in Appendix 19.

Crossing River by Steamer.

1031. The rules in this Section apply to an officer crossing a river by steamer in the course of a journey; but when such river-crossing occurs in the course of a railway journey, and the charge therefor is included in the railway fare, the rules in Section I of this Chapter are applied.

Embarking and Disembarking.

1032. In adition to passage-money an officer travelling by steamer is reimbursed the actual expenses incurred by him in embarking and disembarking, *i.e.*, the charges from the quay to the vessel, such as wharfage fees, boat-hire, and the like. Charges incurred on shore are not reimbursed.

PART XI.

cost of transit may be drawn in lieu of daily allowance or mileage. The bill for the actual cost of transit must be supported by a certificate signed by the superior authority and countersigned by the controlling authority, certifying that the use of the special means of conveyance was absolutely necessary, and specifying the circumstances which rendered it necessary.

(*b*) The Audit Officer will report, for the orders of the Local Government, any case in which the concession appears to have been improperly granted.

Chapter LIII.—Travelling Allowances for Journeys on Tour.

Section I.—General Rules.

1038. An officer other than one of those referred to in Article 1039, whose duties, whether ordinary or special, necessitate his travelling within or (under proper authority) beyond the circle of his ordinary jurisdiction is entitled to travelling allowance which may be either—

(*a*) a permanent monthly allowance; } These may, under certain conditions,
(*b*) a daily allowance; } be exchanged for mileage under Chapter LII.

(*c*) a conveyance allowance or actual conveyance hire.

Journeys to hill stations do not come within this rule.

1. An officer undertaking a journey to attend a Chapter of the Star of India or of the Indian Empire to which he has been summoned, travels on duty within the meaning of this Article

2. A chaplain proceeding to a distance from head-quarters to solemnise a marriage; or a medical officer leaving his station to attend upon the family of a public officer, which he is not bound to attend free of charge as a part of his regular duties, is not travelling on duty within the meaning of this Article.

1039. The pay of the officers named in Appendix 20 has been fixed so as to compensate them for the cost of ordinary journeys (other than journeys by rail or steamer) within their respective jurisdictions, and they are not entitled to travelling allowance for such journeys. When travelling by rail or steamer within jurisdiction, they are entitled to travelling allowance under Articles 1011 to 1032. When proceeding under proper authority beyond their jurisdiction, they are entitled to travelling allowance for the entire journey, including such part of it as is within their jurisdiction.

[illegible] ...velling
[illegible] ...rtment
2 [illegible] ...jour-
...iction

1040 The Local Government is empowered to add to the list of officers in Appendix 20 subject to confirmation, on report of its proceedings to the Government of India.

Limits of Ordinary Jurisdiction.

1041. A Local Government may fix the limits of ordinary jurisdiction for, and impose restrictions upon the duration and frequency of the journeys on any specified duty of, any officer or class of officers.

Page 257. Article 1042.

After the words "Local Government" in clause (a) of this Article insert:—

or the Head of an Imperial Department in respect of his subordinates

(4th Edition, No. 369, dated 23-9-03.)

... must, save as provided in Article 1000, pay half the cost of carriage. When they are used wholly for private purposes, the officer using them must, unless the case is met by Article 1000, pay the whole cost of carriage.

1043. An allowance called tentage is made to the officers mentioned in Appendix 21 to enable them to provide themselves with tents required for their use on tour. Tents so provided are not Government tents within the meaning of the preceding Article.

Section II.—Permanent Allowances.

1044. A permanent monthly travelling allowance is granted in lieu of all other travelling allowances, (except Tentage) for journeys within an officer's circle of duty, and is drawn all the year round, whether the officer entitled to it is at the time absent from his head-quarters or not. Officers in receipt of such an allowance should deduct from the amount drawn each month, the value of the fares for any railway journeys for which they

No. 62.

Page 257. Article 1044.

Insert the following as Exception (d) to this Article:—

(d) Munshis and clerks attached to Canal Divisions of the Public Works Department and Sub-divisional clerks and munshis on the establishment of the Executive Engineer, Kumaun Government Estates, United Provinces

(4th Edition, No 62, dated 14-5-04.)

... the difference between such double permanent allowance and the allowances admissible under Chapter LII in addition to his ordinary permanent allowance for such period.

1046 An officer in receipt of a permanent monthly allowance may, ... ority, beyond his jurisdiction, ... e entire journey, including such ... the allowances admissible under ... taken to be one-thirtieth of the permanent monthly allowance.

1047. A permanent monthly allowance cannot be drawn during absence on leave or during joining time, or for any period for which travelling allowance of any other kind is drawn. But save as provided in this

Article, a permanent allowance may, at the option of the officer receiving it, be drawn in lieu of any other travelling allowances admissible under these Regulations.

1. The officer deputed to compile the Administration Report of the Bombay Presidency is entitled to draw any permanent travelling allowance and tentage to which he would be otherwise entitled during such deputation.

1048. Permanent monthly allowances are granted to the officers named in Appendix 22 at the rates shown therein.

Additions to this Appendix can be made only with the sanction of the Government of India.

1049. (*a*) The Local Government may grant to a Forest officer, in lieu of other travelling allowance, a permanent allowance, according to the following scale:—

	Rs
To an officer in charge of a circle	150 a month.
To an officer in charge of a division—	
(i) If a member of the Imperial Forest Service or an Extra Deputy Conservator . . .	100 ,,
(ii) If an Extra Assistant Conservator . . .	75 ,,
(iii) If below the rank of Extra Assistant Conservator	50 ,,
To an officer in charge of a sub-division or range—	
(i) If not below the rank of Extra Assistant Conservator	60
(ii) If below the rank of Extra Assistant Conservator	

(*b*) Where a charge is specially extensive, or tra[illegible] costly, the above scale may be increased, with the [illegible] the Government of India, by twenty-five or fifty per [illegible]

1050 Conservators of Forests in Madras may gra[illegible] charge of a Range a permanent monthly travelling [illegible] ceeding Rs. 8.

1051. Munshis and clerks attached to Canal Divi[illegible]

Page 258. Article 1051.

Substitute " Rs. 10 " for " Rs 7½ " in the [illegible] ...ne of the Article.

(4th Edition, No. 62, dated 14-5-06.)

1052. (*a*) A daily allowance is intended to cover the ordinary daily charges of an officer on tour ; it is drawn only during absence from head quarters on duty, including the period of halts on duty, or on an authorised holiday, during such absence.

(*b*) Save where otherwise expressly provided, daily allowance is inadmissible for journeys, or halts in the course of journeys, under any other chapter of these Regulations.

1053. The period of absence from head-quarters begins on the day on which the officer actually leaves head-quarters, and ends on the day on

which he returns to them. It is not reckoned by the departure or return of his camp equipage.

1054. (*a*) The Local Government may apply the provisions regarding a halt at head-quarters, contained in Article 1059, subject to the conditions and certificates therein specified (as f [illegible] other restrictions as may seem requisite, to [illegible] between the departure from, or arrival at, [illegible] of his camp equipage.

(*b*) In the case of officers in Sind, the Local Government may similarly apply the provisions of Article 1059 to the period, if any, intervening between the engagement of camp equipage, and the departure from head-quarters on tour.

NOTE.—[See note under Article 1059.]

1055 No travelling allowance, other than a permanent monthly allowance, is admissible for any day on which an officer does not reach a distance exceeding five miles from head-quarters, or return thereto from a distance exceeding five miles But an officer travelling on duty within five miles of head-quarters is entitled to draw the actual amount spent by

Page 259. Article 1056.

Substitute the following for Article 1056 and the notes thereunder :—

1056. A daily allowance may not be drawn for more than ten days of a halt at one place. But general exemptions from the operation of this rule may be sanctioned by the Local Government by a general rule or order, where they are satisfied

(*a*) that prolonged halts are necessary in the interests of the public service and

(*b*) that such halts necessitate the maintenance of camp equipage or, where no camp equipage is maintained, entail extra expense on the officer after the first ten days.

Similar exemptions, subject to the same conditions, may be granted in [illegible] days by Imperial Heads of Departments [illegible] Commissioners of Divisions, Settlement [illegible] gineers to whom the Local Government [illegible]

It is open to the authority sanctioning the exemption to lay down any limits or conditions, which it may think fit to impose; for instance, when an exemption is made under this Article, the full daily allowance admissible under rule may be reduced by such an amount, and may be granted for such number of days, as the sanctioning authority may deem proper in each case.

NOTE 1.—A general-duty Karkun in Bombay draws daily allowance for the first 120 days of absence from head quarters in each financial year, irrespective of the limitation imposed by this Article. For halts after the first 120 days, the limitation applies.

NOTE 2. As regards officers in (*a*) the Geological Survey Department, including the Inspector of Mines and his establishment (*b*) the Central Criminal Intelligence Department, and (*c*) the Meteorological Department, the head of the Department exercises the powers of a Local Government under this Article.

NOTE 3. The Resident at Baroda exercises the powers of a Local Government under this Article as regards officers serving under him on boundary settlement work.

NOTE 4.—The Inspector General of Agriculture in India may exempt any officer of the Agricultural Department under his control, and the Chief Inspector of Mines may exempt the clerks of [illegible]

(4th Edition, No 300, dated 18-12-08.)

ance under the ordinary rules for any journey made on one day from and to the halting place, if he reaches a point more than five miles distant from it. A halt is not interrupted for the purpose of this rule by an absence on duty from the place of halting for less than three nights.

1058. The *officers and establishments enumerated in Appendices* 23 and 24 have been exempted from the rule in Article 1056: those in 24 unconditionally and those in 23 on the understanding that they maintain camp equipage.

Head-quarters.

1059. (*a*) A Local Government may, by general or special order, permit any officer or class of officers to draw, during a halt at head-quarters, the actual expense (not exceeding the daily allowance) of keeping up camp equipage (when it is necessary to do so) during a halt: provided such actual expense may not be drawn for a longer period than twenty-one days in Sind or Rajputana, and ten days in other places.

Explanation.—A halt is not interrupted for the purpose of this rule by an absence on duty from the place of halting for less than three nights.

(*b*) An officer drawing an allowance under this Article, for a halt at head-quarters, must certify that he has during such period kept up the whole or part of his camp equipage, and that the expense so incurred is not less than the halting allowance drawn. In the case of a non-gazetted or menial officer, the head of the office must also certify that it was necessary for such officer to keep up the whole or a part of his camp equipage, as the case may be.

(*c*) Except in the case of officers to whom Exception 2 to *Article 1055* applies, a halt within five miles of head-quarters in the course of a tour is, for the purpose of this Article, treated as a halt at head-quarters.

NOTE.—[Riding camels and riding horses may, under the orders of the Local Government, be treated as camp equipage for the purposes of Article 1059 in the case of munshis and clerks in the Punjab and Sind, and also for the purposes of Article 1054 (*b*) in the case of officials in Sind.]

1060 The Local Government may determine, in ... are the head-quarters of any officer serving ...

Article 1059. ... of this Article:— ... may similarly decide in the case of

1061 (*a*) An off... camp and proceed r... tant, may, under t... actual expense of m... ance, in addition to ... the camp be moved ...

(*b*) The Local G... under this Article to the head of a dep...

1062. An office... daily allowance, whose jurisdiction extends over a whole ...nce, may, when making a journey of over a hundred miles to the first and from the last camp of a tour, in lieu of the daily allowance admissible for the days occupied by such journey, recover the whole necessary expenditure incurred thereupon, including the conveyance of camp equipment, servants and private baggage. The numbe of servants and the quantity of private baggage to be thus charged fo should be fixed by the Local Government.

Page 261. Article 1063.

Substitute the following for this Article and the exceptions under it :—

1063. Officers are entitled to daily allowances as follows :—

(i) An officer of the first class, Rs. 5.

(ii) An officer of the second class, four annas for every Rs. 25, or fraction of Rs 25 of the pay or maximum pay of his appointment, subject to a maximum of Rs. 3.

(iii) An officer of the third class, two annas for every Rs. 12½, or fraction of Rs. 12½ of the pay or maximum pay of his appointment, subject to a minimum of six annas in the Bombay Presidency, or four annas elsewhere.

(iv) An officer of the fourth class, three annas if he travels over more than one province, and two annas if he travels over a single province

Exceptions—(a) The officers mentioned in Appendix 25 are entitled to daily allowance as shown therein.

General to Rs 3

(c) The Vice-Consul at Jeddah and the Vice-Consul for Hodeida and Kamaran, when travelling in their Vice-Consular capacity on the public service in the Hedjaz, Red Sea, etc, are reimbursed their actual travelling expenses and receive in addition £1 per diem for subsistence

(d) Clerks accompanying His Excellency the Viceroy or a member of the Viceroy's Council on tour draw for the whole period of the tour extra allowances according to the following scale. Travelling allowance may not be drawn in addition when the means of locomotion are provided at the expense of the State :—

(i) Clerks on salaries of less than Rs. 100—Full salary, provided the sum of salary and allowance does not exceed Rs 150 a month.

(ii) Clerks on salaries of not less than Rs 100, but less than Rs. 200—Half salary, provided the sum of salary and allowance does not exceed Rs. 266⅔ a month.

(iii) Clerks on salaries of Rs 200 and above—One-third salary to a maximum of Rs. 200 a month

NOTE.—[The Hospital Assistant attached to the Viceroy's dispensary, when accompanying His

Page 261. Article 1063.

Substitute the following for clause (ii) under Exception (e) to this Article :—

(ii) Other places . . . 0 12 0 0 8 0

(4th Edition, No. 311, dated 4 1-08.)

(f) Clerks and Hospital Assistants accompanying the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab on tour are granted an allowance of one-third salary, subject to a maximum of Rs. 50 and a minimum of Rs 20 a month, from the date on which the camp leaves head-quarters to the date of its return. ... entitled to the free carriage of their baggage.

officers may ...

(i) Cash Sircars and potdars on the Eastern Bengal State Railway, ... in the capacity of Assistant Pay clerks, and travelling with cash on the line, draw travelling allowance at the same rate as Assistant Pay clerks.

(4th Edition, No. 290, dated 2

1064. With the following exceptions an officer of the Public Works Department holding an appointment in a Secretariat, or any other special appointment, draws the daily allowance of his class in the Department:

(1) The Secretary and the Joint Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department, are entitled to a daily allowance of Rs. 10.

(2) Secretaries or Joint Secretaries to Government in the Public Works Department of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the United Provinces and the Punjab, when travelling with the Governor or Lieutenant-Governor, are entitled to a daily allowance of Rs. 10.

Section V.—Mileage

Sl. 425.

When Daily All

5 **1065** An officer may for any

(i) if he travels by railw
missible under Artic
or both, as the case

(ii) if he travels more than
gazetted ministerial
or hired conveyance
office that he was req
under Chapter LII.

1. Under this clause a non-gazetted
actual expenses within the limit of the
expenses are also subject to any further
scribe, *e.g.*, a Local Government may ab
for mileage either for any class of offi

2. The Local Government may in
any officer or class of officers, either
day in order to entitle an officer to
fit.

NOTE.—[On the question of the
expenses within the general limits of th
the following orders.—

"After a full consideration of all
has arrived at the conclusion that it
which should have force throughout
Administration to determine whether
scale is practicable, either for their
And the Governor-General in Council
for which ministerial officers or mem
allowance, besides being subject to th
tions, shall also be subject to any furt
may from time to time think fit to pr
advisable, amount to an absolute proh
in certain cases, ...or they may con

(iii) if he

Page 262. Article 1065.

Insert the following as a note under Clause (iii) (i) of this Article:—

NOTE.—[When an officer proceeds by rail to a station other than his head-quarters and on the same day and in continuation of the railway journey travels on duty by road, he is entitled to travelling allowance for the journey by road calculated in accordance with this Clause for the whole distance travelled, taking the railway station as the starting point.]

[4th Edition, No. 63, dated 23-5-04.]

1064. With the following exceptions an officer of the Public Works Department holding an appointment in a Secretariat, or any other special appointment, draws the daily allowance of his class in the Department:

(1) The Secretary and the Joint Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department, are entitled to a daily allowance of Rs. 10

(2) Secretaries or Joint Secretaries to Government in the Public Works Department of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the United Provinces and the Punjab, when travelling with the Governor or Lieutenant-Governor, are entitled to a daily allowance of Rs 10.

No. 425.

Page 262. Article 1065.

Substitute the following for the Note under clause (iii) of this Article inserted by Addendum No. 63, dated [illegible].

NOTE.—In determining the allowance admissible under clause (iii) (1) for a road other than a journey to and from an officer's headquarters the distance actually travelled shall be taken into account without reference to the situation of any public office or fixed by a Local Government under Article 998, provided that the road and rail journeys on the same day and in continuation of each other.

(4th Edition, No. 425, dated 5-3-09.)

Insert the following as a note under rule 1 under this Article:—

NOTE.—[Rangers whose pay does not exceed Rs. 100 a month and all Deputy Rangers, when serving in the Pegu Circle, Burma, may draw actual expenses for journeys by boat.]

(4th Edition, No. 193, dated 8-8-06)

... to determine whether owing to local peculiarities or special causes any such scale is practicable, either for their jurisdictions generally or for any portions of them. And the Governor General in Council will merely rule generally that the actual expenses for which ministerial officers or menial servants may on certain occasions exchange daily allowance, besides being subject to the general mileage limits prescribed *in these Regulations*, shall also be subject to any further restrictions or limits which the Local Government may from time to time think fit to prescribe. Such restrictions or limits may, if considered advisable, amount to an absolute prohibition of the exchange of daily allowance for mileage only in the prescribing of a subsidiary scale."]

Page 262. Article 1065.

Insert the following as a note under Clause (iii) (i) of this Article:—

NOTE.—[When an officer proceeds by rail to a station other than his head-quarters and on the same day and in continuation of the railway journey travels on duty by road, he is entitled to travelling allowance for the journey by road calculated in accordance with this Clause for the whole distance travelled, taking the railway station as the starting point.]

(4th Edition, No. 63, dated 23-8-04)

PART XI

No. 171.

Page 264. Article 1070.

Substitute the following for clause (b) of this Article :—

Officers in the Madras Survey.

(*b*) The above rules apply also to officers in the Madras Survey (including those doing duty as Land Records Superintendent), with the two following modifications, namely, the Deputy Director of Survey and the Deputy Director of Land Records exercise the functions of the Surveyor-General or Deputy Surveyor-General, and the following table is substituted for the table in clause (*a*).

	When obliged travel with camp equipment	Otherwise
Servants. For an Assistant Director of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd or 4th class, and for an Assistant Director of the 5th class when in charge of a	No.	No.

Page 265. Article 1072.

Substitute the words "Inspector of post offices" for "Inspector, Postal Department" in the first line of clause (a) of this Article.

(4th Edition, No. 322, dated 21-2-08.)

(*a*) whose salaries are not less than Rs. 50	8	2
(*b*) whose salaries are less than Rs. 50	6	

(4th Edition, No. 171, dated 16-3-06.)

Article 1059 for an authorised journey beyond jurisdiction, but not for one within jurisdiction.

Section VI.—Conveyance Allowances.

1074 When an officer has a large amount of travelling at or within a short distance from head-quarters, for which travelling allowance is inadmissible under this Chapter, a permanent conveyance or horse allowance is granted to him, which is drawn throughout the year.

1075. Conveyance allowances are granted to the officers named in Appendix 26.

Additions to this Appendix can be made only with the sanction of the Government of India.

How affected when on Tour or on Leave.

1076. (*a*) Save as provided in Article 1077 (*b*), a permanent conveyance allowance is not forfeited during absence from head-quarters, and may be drawn in addition to any other travelling allowance admissible under rule.

(*b*) It is, however, inadmissible during joining time or, except in the undermentioned cases, during leave.

Officers in the Survey of India Department.

1070. (*a*) The following special rules apply to officers in the Survey of India:—

(i) A Survey officer may, for a journey in the field, exchange his daily allowance for the allowance admissible under Chapter LII only when he is specially authorized by the Surveyor-General or Deputy Surveyor-General, and when he has to travel by public or hired conveyance or is employed on special duty.

(ii) Whenever for a journey to or from the field or any other journey in which an officer has to travel with camp equipment, the actual travelling expenses of a Survey officer, including charges by public or hired conveyance, and cost of carriage to and from such conveyance, for himself, his servants and baggage, not exceeding the limit named in the table below, exceed the amount admissible under Chapter LII, he may for such journey, in lieu of the amount so admissible, draw such actual expenses on a bill prepared in sufficient detail and countersigned by the Surveyor-General or Deputy Surveyor-General:—

	When obliged to travel with camp equipment.	Otherwise.
Servants.	No.	No.
For an officer of not lower rank than an officer in charge of a party	6	3
For an Assistant Superintendent or for an Extra Assistant Superintendent, 1st or 2nd grade	4	2
For an Extra Assistant Superintendent of any other grade, or a Sub-Assistant Superintendent	3	1
Camp Equipment and Baggage.	Mds.	Mds.
[illegible]	35	12
[illegible]	25	8
[illegible]	15	5
[illegible]		
[illegible]	8	2
(*b*) whose salaries are less than Rs. 60	5	

NOTE.—[In applying this rule a journey must be treated as a whole. An officer cannot draw actual expenses under this rule for a part of a journey and ordinary rates for the remainder.]

(iii) When the actual expenses for a whole month for carriage in the field of camp equipment and baggage, limited as in the preceding clause, exceed half the daily allowance admissible for that month, a Survey officer may appropriate half his daily allowance to pay for camp equipment and extra servants, and in lieu of the other half of the daily allowance may recover such actual expenses by bills prepared and countersigned as in the preceding clause. When coolies are employed, camp equipment and baggage must be limited to half these weights.

Officers in the Madras Survey.

(*b*) The above rules apply also to officers in the Madras Survey, with the two following modifications, namely, the Superintendent of the Sur-

No. 171.

Page 264. Article 1070.

Substitute the following for clause (b) of this Article :—

Officers in the Madras Survey.

(*b*) The above rules apply also to officers in the Madras Survey (including those doing duty as Land Records Superintendent), with the two following modifications, namely, the Deputy Director of Survey and the Deputy Director of Land Records exercise the functions of the Surveyor-General or Deputy Surveyor-General, and the following table is substituted for the table in clause (*a*).

	When obliged travel with camp equipment	Otherwise
Servants For an Assistant Director of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd or 4th class, and for an Assistant Director of the 5th class when in charge of a	No.	No.

Page 265. Article 1072.

Substitute the words "Inspector of post offices" for "Inspector, Postal Department" in the first line of clause (a) of this Article.

(4th Edition, No. 322, dated 21-3-08)

(a) whose salaries are not less than Rs. 50	8	2
(b) whose salaries are less than Rs. 50	6	

(4th Edition, No. 171, dated 16-3-06.)

Article 1059 for an authorised journey beyond jurisdiction, but not for one within jurisdiction.

Section VI.—Conveyance Allowances.

1074. When an officer has a large amount of travelling at or within a short distance from head-quarters, for which travelling allowance is inadmissible under this Chapter, a permanent conveyance or horse allowance is granted to him, which is drawn throughout the year.

1075. Conveyance allowances are granted to the officers named in Appendix 26.

Additions to this Appendix can be made only with the sanction of the Government of India.

How affected when on Tour or on Leave.

1076 (*a*) Save as provided in Article 1077 (*b*), a permanent conveyance allowance is not forfeited during absence from head-quarters, and may be drawn in addition to any other travelling allowance admissible under rule.

(*b*) It is, however, inadmissible during joining time or, except in the undermentioned cases, during leave.

Officers in the Survey of India Department.

1070. (*a*) The following special rules apply to officers in the Survey of *India*:—

(i) A Survey officer may, for a journey in the field, exchange his daily allowance for the allowance admissible under Chapter LII only when he is specially authorized by the Surveyor-General or Deputy Surveyor-General, and when he has to travel by public or hired conveyance or is employed on special duty.

(ii) Whenever for a journey to or from the field or any other journey in which an officer has to travel with camp equipment, the actual travelling expenses of a Survey officer, including charges by public or hired conveyance, and cost of carriage to and from such conveyance, for himself, his servants and baggage, not exceeding the limit named in the table below, exceed the amount admissible under Chapter LII, he may for such journey, in lieu of the amount so admissible, draw such actual expenses on a bill prepared in sufficient detail and countersigned by the Surveyor-General or Deputy Surveyor-General:—

	When obliged to travel with camp equipment.	Otherwise.
Servants.	No	No.
For an officer of not lower rank than an officer in charge of a party .	6	3
For an Assistant Superintendent or for an Extra Assistant Superintendent, 1st or 2nd grade	4	2
For an Extra Assistant Superintendent of any other grade, or a Sub-Assistant Superintendent	3	1
[illegible]	Mds	Mds.
[illegible]	35	12
[illegible]	25	8
[illegible]	15	5
[illegible]		
(*a*) whose salaries are not less than Rs. 50	8	2
(*b*) whose salaries are less than Rs 50	5	

Note.—[In applying this rule a journey must be treated as a whole. An officer cannot draw actual expenses under this rule for a part of a journey and ordinary rates for the remainder.]

(iii) When the actual expenses for a whole month for carriage in the field of camp equipment and baggage, limited as in the preceding clause, exceed half the daily allowance admissible [illegible] half his for that month, a Su [illegible] daily allowance to pay [illegible] and in lieu of the oth [illegible] cover such actual expenses by bills prepared and countersigned as in the preceding clause. When coolies are employed, camp equipment and baggage must be limited to half these weights.

Officers in the Madras Survey.

(*b*) The above rules apply also to officers in the Madras Survey, with the two following modifications, namely, the Superintendent of the Sur-

No. 171.

Page 264. Article 1070.

Substitute the following for clause (b) of this Article :—

Officers in the Madras Survey.

(b) The Survey (including those doing the two following modification and the Deputy Director of Land Records exercise the functions of the Surveyor-General or Deputy Surveyor-General, and the following table is substituted for the table in clause (a).

	When obliged travel with camp equipment	Otherwise
Servants. For an Assistant Director of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd or 4th class, and for an Assistant Director of the 5th class when in charge of a	No.	No.

Page 265. Article 1072.

Substitute the words " Inspector of post offices " for "Inspector, Postal Department " in the first line of clause (a) of this Article.

(4th Edition, No. 322, dated 21-2-08)

(a) whose salaries are not less than Rs. 50	8 }	2
(b) whose salaries are less than Rs. 50	6 }	

(4th Edition, No. 171, dated 16 3-06)

Article 1059 for an authorised journey beyond jurisdiction, but not for one within jurisdiction

Section VI.—Conveyance Allowances.

1074 When an officer has a large amount of travelling at or within a short distance from head-quarters, for which travelling allowance is inadmissible under this Chapter, a permanent conveyance or horse allowance is granted to him, which is drawn throughout the year.

1075. Conveyance allowances are granted to the officers named in Appendix 26.

Additions to this Appendix can be made only with the sanction of the Government of India.

How affected when on Tour or on Leave.

1076 (a) Save as provided in Article 1077 (b), a permanent conveyance allowance is not forfeited during absence from head-quarters, and may be drawn in addition to any other travelling allowance admissible under rule.

(b) It is, however, inadmissible during joining time or, except in the undermentioned cases, during leave.

PART XI.

Exceptions.—Provided it is not drawn by any other officer during his absence, conveyance allowance may be drawn during privilege leave by an Archdeacon, a Presidency Senior Chaplain of the Church of Scotland, a Chaplain, a Police Inspector in Madras, a Military Medical Subordinate employed in the Civil Department, and a zilladar or a salutri in Baluchistan or Sindh.

Public Works, Telegraph, Forest and other Departments.

1077. (*a*) A conveyance allowance not exceeding the amount shown in each case in the following table may be granted to a subordinate named in the first column by the authority specified in the third column if such subordinate has a large amount of travelling at or near head-quarters.

(*b*) This allowance is forfeited whenever daily allowance or road mileage is drawn.

(*c*) The provisions of clause (1) of Article 1065 (iii) may be applied to such of these officers as draw no daily allowance, the limit of road mileage in these cases being the amount of horse allowance for the day.

Subordinate to whom conveyance or horse allowance may be granted.	Amount of allowance.	Authority empowered to grant allowance.
Public Works Department.	Rs.	
Upper subordinate . . .	30	Manager and Engineer-in-Chief, State Railways.
Canal Zilladar . .	15	Superintending Engineer of Irrigation, Buildings and Roads, or Military Works Branch.
Segyi of Irrigation Circle, Burma (on condition that a horse is maintained).	15	
* Lower subordinate . .	15	
Assistant Surgeon † or Civil Apothecary.	15	
Hospital Assistant [illegible]	[illegible]	

No. 12.

Page 26[illegible] [illegible]o. [illegible]

In the tabl[illegible] [illegible] 1[illegible] inspection d[illegible] [illegible]" for "Quetta" [illegible] Telegraph Department" following:—

Sub-Inspectors at Q[illegible]
Dera Ismail Kh[illegible]

In the table substitute the words "Loralai, Fort Sandeman" for "Sharig, Mukhtar" in the first column of the entry under "Telegraph Department" inserted by Addendum No. 12.

([illegible], No [illegible], dated [illegible])

[illegible] Addendum N[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]putana" in the first line of " note to this Article.

(4th Edition, No 13, dated 19-6-03)

1078. (*a*) Managers of State Railways may grant a conveyance or horse allowance to subordinate employés on open lines of railway, in cases where the use of a trolly is, in their opinion, a source of danger or of inconvenience, whether with reference to the physical features of the line or to the passage of public trains

(*b*) The allowance, which is not to exceed Rs 30 a month for an officer who ranks with an Upper Subordinate, and Rs 15 a month for an officer who ranks with a Lower Subordinate, should be given on the understanding that an employé who draws it is on no account to be allowed the use of a trolly on the length in question, and cannot draw ordinary travelling allowance while in receipt of this allowance.

1. *Sub-Inspectors of maintenance on the Bolan Railway, who are prohibited from using trollies, may be given allowances not exceeding Rs 30 a month under this Article.*

1079. Subject to the restriction contained in the note under entry 26 in Appendix 25, a horse allowance of Rs 20 a month may be granted by the Local Government to any Income-Tax Assessor in Bengal employed in the Mufassal

Section VII.—Conveyance Hire.

1080. When a non-gazetted or a menial officer of any rank, a Police officer not higher in rank than a Sub-Inspector, an European Police Sergeant, a member of the signalling establishment, Sub-In- [illegible] r Lineman of the Telegraph Department, or the Head [illegible] 'cer at Karachi, is despatched as a messenger, on [illegible] n the neighbourhood of the office to which th [illegible] outside the ordinary course of duty [illegible] ,hed from office or some place in [illegible] the actual expenses incur [illegible] .he head of the office

1081 [illegible] .er summoned temporary [illegible] .angoon such conveyance [illegible] .unks fit, provided that an officer [illegible] .ance under this rule if or while he is [illegible] .lowance.

[illegible] .ire is granted in the special cases shown in Ap- [illegible] .rates and under the conditions therein indicated.

Chapter LIV.—Other Journeys.

Section I.—Joining first Appointment.

Page 267. Article 1088.

Page 267. Article 10'3.

After the words "non-gazetted subordinates" in the thir line, insert the words "substantive or temporary".

(4th Edition, No. 3-0, dated 9 12-08)

'g allowance, the rate admissible being that of the class (Article 10.. hich the appointment which the officer proceeds to join belongs.

(4th Edition, No. 335, dated 4 5-08)

No. 4. Page 270. Article 1094.

Add the foll wing at the end of note 1 under this Article:—

but may not be granted travelling allowance for their families under Article 1093.

(4th Edition.) (4.)

1095. The officers mentioned in Article 1067 draw allowances under that Article for journeys on transfer between stations within the limits of the line to which they are attached. They are not, however, entitled to daily allowance for halts made in the course of the journey, unless such halts are made in connection with their duty.

1096. The rules in Articles 1070 (*a*) (*ii*) and 1070 (*b*) for Survey officers apply also to journeys on transfer.

Page 270. Article 1097.

For the words "Local Government" in the second line of clause (b) of this Article substitute:—

the officer who orders the transfer

(4th Edition. No 33, dated 23-9-08.)

... Art. 200 ... the family of such an officer is prevented ... good and sufficient cause from travelling with him, the Local Government may sanction the grant of passage-money for such member: Provided such member follows the officer within six months of the date of his transfer or precedes him by a period not exceeding one month.

NOTE.—[In the Military Works Department Chief Engineers of Commands exercise the powers of a Local Government under this Article.]

1098. A non-gazetted officer, whose salary after transfer does not exceed Rs 400 a month, is, if the transfer is to a station more than 200 miles distant by the ordinary route, and is made for a period exceeding three months, entitled to travelling allowance as follows:—

(*a*) For a journey by steamer or railway, to the fares actually paid for the officer himself, his family, and servants, subject to the following limits:—

(i) For himself and family—four full fares of the class of accommodation to which he is ordinarily entitled.

(ii) For servants—three full fares of the lowest class.

Also to the cost of carriage by cargo steamer or goods train of personal effects within the limits of the following scale:—

Salary of officer.	Weight of luggage.
Rupees 100 or less	5 Maunds.
More than Rs 100, but not more than Rs. 200	8 ,,
More than Rs. 200	12 ,,

(*b*) For a journey by road, to the actual charges of locomotion for himself, his family, and three servants, up to a maximum of three times the rate of mileage to which he is ordinarily entitled; and the cost of carriage of personal effects within the scale given in the preceding clause.

Page 271. Article 1098.

Substitute "six" for the word "two" in line 4 of clause (c) of this Article.

(4th Edition, No 369 dated 23-9-08)

Transfers not on Public Grounds, and for Misconduct.

1099. (*a*) When an officer is transferred otherwise than for the public convenience, a copy of the order of transfer shall be sent to the Audit Officer of the circle of audit in which he is serving, with an endorsement stating the reason of the transfer. In the absence of such an endorsement the Audit Officer shall assume that the officer has been transferred for the public convenience

Page 271. Article 1100.

For the words "Local Government" in the first line of this Article substitute :—

authority competent to order the transfer

(4th Edition, No 359 dated 23-9-08)

his own request for service in the Forest Department, under the ... force in that department, is entitled to travelling allowance to join his appointment for the journey from his station to the head-quarters of the Forest division to which he is posted, even though the conditions laid down in this Section are not fulfilled.

Appointment changed in Transit.

1103. An officer whose appointment is changed while he is in transit from one appointment to another, is entitled to travelling allowance from his old station to the place (on the route to the station to which he was proceeding) at which he receives his further orders, and thence to his new station.

When Leave intervenes.

1104. An officer is entitled to travelling allowance under this Section if, after giving over charge of his office, he takes privilege or examination leave before joining his new office.

PART

1105. An officer transferred during *privilege or examination leave* is entitled to travelling allowance from his old station, or from the place where he receives the order of transfer, whichever is less.

1106. An officer who, while in transit, obtains furlough on medical certificate, is entitled to travelling allowance calculated for the journey from the old station to the furthest place to which he has proceeded on the route to his new station.

Officers in Inferior Service.

1107. Save as provided in the two succeeding Articles, an inferior servant may not draw travelling allowance for a journey on transfer, except under the special orders of the Local Government.

Note.—[The Inspector General, Civil Veterinary Department, and Engineers of Commands and Commanding Royal Engineers of districts, Military Works Services, exercise the powers of a Local Government under this Article in respect to menials in their Departments. Powers under this Article may be delegated in regard to servants in their respective Departments to Boards of Revenue, Provincial heads of the Civil Medical Department, Inspectors General of Jails, Conservators of Forests, the Commissioner in Sind, Commissioners of divisions in Bombay, and the Presidency Port Officer, Madras.]

1108 A Police officer in inferior ser[illegible] ance on transfer on th[illegible] cle 1109 [illegible]

No. 170.

Page 272. Article 1107.

Add the following at the end of the Note under this Article :—

and also to Divisional Forest Officers in respect to servants transferred within their respective divisions.

(11th Edition, No. 170, dated 15-5-05.)

[illegible] [Dep]artment, when transferred from one [illegible]

(*b*) Bengal Salt Department, when transferred from one district to another.

(*c*) Madras Salt Department, when transferred from one circle to another.

(*d*) Bombay (including the Salt and Customs Departments in Sind) Salt Department, when transferred from one Salt taluka to another and, for journeys by rail, on transfer from one station to another in the same taluka. In the case of journeys other than by rail in the same taluka, only actual cost of conveyance of necessary baggage is allowed.

(*e*) Postal Department, when transferred from one station to another.

(*f*) Under the orders of the Inspector General, Karkuns of the Registration Department, in Bombay, when transferred to act as, or to be, Village Registrars.

(*g*) Teachers in Government salary-results schools in the Madras Presidency, drawing pay of Rs. 10 a month or less, when transferred from one station to another.

(*h*) Bengal Survey Department, when transferred from one station to another.

(*i*) Head warders and warders of jails, when transferred from one jail to another, at the following rates :—

	When travelling alone.	When travel[illegible]
(1) By railway or steamer	A single fare of the lowest class	Double fare of th[illegible]
(2) By road or boat	One anna a mile	Two annas a mi[illegible] mile by boat

(*j*) Registration Muharirs in the United Provinces, when [illegible] one station to another.

Section III.—Journeys to Hill Stations.

1110 Special rules—not incorporated in these Regulations—are prescribed for officers and establishments moving with the head-quarters of a Government to and from a hill sanitarium

1111. Clerks formerly attached to the office of the Director-General of Railways but now employed in the Public Works Secretariat, who in 1890 elected to retain the personal allowances granted in 1879, while annually moving with the Government of India from Simla to Calcutta and back, are entitled to draw personal travelling allowance under the rules referred to in the preceding Article

1112 When an officer is permitted for his own convenience to conduct his duties at a hill station, neither he, nor any of the establishment which accompanies him, is entitled to travelling allowance for the journey to or from such station.

Accountant-General.

1113. An Accountant-General permitted by the Government of India to proceed to a hill station, may draw travelling allowance at the ordinary rates for his journey to and from the hill station, and charge to Government the cost of the carriage of his records. He should not take with him more clerks or records than are essential to the efficient discharge of his duties. Any small establishment which he may require to take may be granted the following allowances, if admissible under, and subject to the conditions of, the Hill Allowance Rules of the Province:—

(i) Personal Travelling Allowance
(ii) [illegible]
(iii) [illegible]
(iv) [illegible]

Secretariat establishment of the Local Government.

Other Officers.

1114. Officers other than those mentioned in the Hill Allowance Rules (*see Article 1110*), who require to go to a hill station on duty, are, under the ordinary rules, entitled to travelling allowance for the journey there [illegible] back and to daily allowances for the period of halt there on duty. But [illegible] have power to refuse, and

No. 206.

Page 273. Article 1114.

Substitute the words "Appendices 23 and 24" for "Appendix 23" in the last line of the Note under this Article.

[illegible] 206, dated 23 8-06.)

to enable them to reach their homes, and may also be allowed subsistence allowance of two annas a day for a period not exceeding ten days: Provided that no policeman shall be entitled to these allowances if he has been discharged for disgraceful conduct or by sentence of a Criminal Court for an offence other than a breach of discipline.

Termination of Temporary Employment.

1132. A person employed for a temporary purpose, who has received travelling allowance for joining his appointment, may, on the termination of his employment, be allowed, for the return journey, travelling allowance not exceeding the amount drawn for joining the appointment, provided the claim is preferred within three months of the termination of the temporary service, and the officer under whom the person was employed is satisfied that he intends to make the journey.

Section VI.—Other Occasions.

To give Evidence.

1133. An officer summoned to give evidence of facts which have come to his knowledge, or of matters with which he has had to deal, in his public capacity, either—

(i) in a criminal case (including a case before a Court Martial), or
(ii) in a civil case to which Government is a party,

may draw travelling allowance under the rules for journeys on tour:

Provided that he must obtain from the Court any travelling or subsistence allowance to which he is entitled by the rules of the Court and must deduct the amount from the travelling allowance claimed.

NOTE.—[An officer on leave summoned to give evidence of the kind contemplated in this Article is entitled to travelling allowance under this Article from and to the place from which he is summoned as if he were on duty.]

1134. (*a*) An officer summoned to give evidence under other circumstances is not entitled, by reason of his being an officer of Government, to any allowances, other than those admissible by the rules of the Court.

(*b*) But if the Court pays him any sum by way of subsistence allowance or compensation, apart from any allowance for travelling expenses, he must repay that amount to Government before drawing full pay for the day or days of absence.

1135 As an exception to Articles 1133 and 1134, Patwaris and Chaukidars in the United Provinces summoned as witnesses in Criminal Courts, receive their expenses at the same rates as persons of their rank in life who are not Government servants.

To obtain Medical Advice.

1136. An officer compelled to leave his station, whether permanent or temporary, where there is no Medical officer, to procure Medical advice, is, on production of a certificate from the Medical officer consulted that the journey was, in his opinion, al[illegible]ssary, entitled to travelling

allowance for the journey to and from the nearest station where a Medical officer is located.

NOTE.—[This Article is applicable to cases where an officer is compelled to leave his head-quarters to obtain the certificates referred to in Articles 828 and 833. But no travelling allowance is admissible for journeys undertaken with a view to obtaining the certificate referred to in Articles 829 and 831 or the countersignature referred to in Articles 833

No. 275.

Page 277. Article 1137A.

Insert the following as a new Article :—

Page 277. Article 1138A.

Substitute the following for this Article :—

1138A. A Local Government may at its discretion decide, in the case of an officer including a student not already in Government service, who is selected to undergo a course of training at any school, college, or other institution, whether any, and if so what travelling allowance, should be allowed for journeys to and from the training institution either on joining or leaving such institution at the beginning or termination of the period of training or on the occasion of holidays and vacations.

(4th Edition, No. 423, dated 15-2-09)

Strike out the words "with the previous sanction of the Government of India" in the first and second lines.

(4th Edition, No 409, dated 21-1-09)

undergo a course of instruction at any training school or college in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies, Bengal, the United Provinces, Punjab, Burma and the Central Provinces may be granted travelling allowance of their classes for the journeys to and from the training institution.

(4th Edition, No. 110, dated 11-3-05)

any other suitable manner for all persons travelling ... trict or locality in which travelling is specially expensive, provided that—

(i) No daily allowance shall be increased so as to exceed Rs. 10.

(ii) No mileage shall be increased so as to exceed one rupee.

(iii) The allowances admissible under Articles 1011 to 1015 and under Articles 1067 to 1069 and 1072 (*a*) for journeys by railway shall not be increased.

(iv) The Local Government may, if it thinks fit, except any officer or class of officers from the general rate of increase, and direct that either the ordinary rates, or a lower rate of increase, be granted to such officer or class of officers.

1140. In certain ...
or both, have been ...
officers. A list of ...

1153. The Director-General of Telegraphs is entitled to a reserved carriage when travelling by railway on a tour of inspection.

1154. For journeys within his jurisdiction, the Commissioner in Sind is entitled to a reserved first class carriage subject to the payment of first class fares for himself and for each person using the carriage.

1155. The Resident at Baroda, when travelling on duty by railway, is entitled to a reserved first class compartment, and to fares at lowest class rates (if actually paid) for two servants. He is also permitted to recover the actual cost of carriage by rail of two horses, when visiting outlying districts where local arrangements cannot be made for supplying means of travelling by road.

1156. The Inspector-General, Railway Mail Service, when ... on duty by railway, is entitled to ... modation for ...

Page 280. Article 1156.

Cancel this Article.

... of India, when ... is entitled, in lieu of travelling ... first class compartment for himself, together with accommodation of the lowest class for three servants.

Fares payable by Officers travelling in a reserved carriage.

1158 The officers mentioned in Articles 1145, 1147, and 1150 to 1157, should pay the usual fares for any person besides themselves travelling in the reserved accommodation provided for them.

Note.— ... rchase of a prescribed number of ... ade to the Railway in compliance ... r. The sum due from the officer ... bill from the amount which wou ... he following certificate signed by ... bill:—

Certified that —— persons besides myself for whom —— full / —— half fares were payable by me travelled with me.

... s obtained by requisition in the form prescribed in ... ckets for persons travelling with him and get the ... form a certificate to the effect that fares for such ...

Chapter LVII.—Rules of Procedure.

Countersignature.

1159 A bill for travelling allowance (other than a permanent allowance) of an officer, other than the head of a department, on tour should not be paid unless countersigned by the Controlling officer. The Local Government may declare who shall be the Controlling officer for all or any of the officers of any particular department.

No. 228.

Page 281. Article 1160.

Insert the following as clause (b) under this Article, numbering the present clause (b) as clause (c) :—

(b) Deputy Auditors General and Assistant Controller of Printing (Accounts)—provided that duplicate bills are at the same time forwarded to the Comptroller and Auditor General or to the Controller of Printing, Stationery and Stamps, as the case may be, for countersignature and transmission to the Comptroller, India Treasuries.

(4th Edition, No 228, dated 26-10-06)

claimable for any journey or halt, if he considers that the journey was unnecessary, or that it was not completed with due expedition, or that the halt was of excessive duration. He should also carefully scrutinise the distances entered in travelling allowance bills (especially in the case of journeys on tour), though they are also liable to examination by the Audit Officer, and should check any tendency to abuse the option of exchanging a daily rate for mileage under Article 1065.

(b) The Local Government may lay down any subsidiary rules that it thinks fit, for the guidance of a Controlling officer of any department.

1162. A Controlling officer (other than the Head of a Local Government or Administration, including the Commissioner in Sind) may not delegate the duty of countersignature to a subordinate.

1163. Countersignature does not dispense with the necessity for formal audit with reference to rates, distances, and general conditions. An Audit Officer will accept countersignature by the proper authority as final evidence that the facts of the journey on which the claim is founded are correct, and that the claim is admissible with reference to Article 1161 (a) and to any departmental rules. It is the duty of the Controlling and not of the Audit Officer to enforce departmental rules.

REFERENCE TABLES.

ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THESE TABLES

N., *Not in previous edition.* Ex., *Exception* [illegible]
App., *Appendix*

TABLE I—Showing where the rules of the 4th Edition are to be found in the 3rd Edition of the Civil Service Regulations.

Reference to		Reference to		Reference to		Reference to		Reference to	
4th Edn.	3rd Edn.	4th Edn.	3rd Edn.	4th Edn.	3rd Edn.	4th Edn.	3rd Edn.	4th Edn.	3rd Edn.
1	1	29	16	56	71	84	[illegible]	109	[illegible]
2	2	30	36A	57	72	85 & n. 1 & 2	[illegible] & n	110	[illegible]
3	3	31	37	58	73	86	[illegible]	111	[illegible]
4	5, 6, 7	32	38	59	75	87	[illegible]	112	[illegible]
5	8	33	39	60	76, 211	88	[illegible]	113	[illegible]
6	9	34	40, 41, 99A	61	77	89	[illegible] & n.	114, 115	[illegible]
7	10	35	42	62	78	90	110 & n	116	[illegible]
8	11	35 (c) n.	N.	63	80	90 n	114	117	[illegible]
9	12 (a)	36	43	64	81	91	111	118	[illegible]
10	13	37	45	65	81A	92	112	119	[illegible]
11	14A	38	47	66	82	93	113	120	[illegible]
12	14B	38 r. 5	N	67	83	94	115	121	140
13	15	39	48	68	84	95	116	122	141
14	15A	40	49	69	85	96	117	123	141A
15	17	41	50	70	87	97	118	124	142
16	18	42	52	71	88	98	119	125	142A
17	19	43	53	72	89	99	120	126	142B
18	20	44	54	73	90	100	121	127	143
19	21	45	56	74	91	101	122	128	144
20	22	46	58	75	92	102	123	129	145
21	25	47	58A	76	93	103	123 A	130	146
22	26	48	59	77	94	104	124	131	146A
23	29	49	60 to 62	78	95	105	125	132	147
24	30	50		79	96	106	126	133 (a)	148, 169
25	31	51	63	80	97	107	127	133 (b)	N.
26	32	52 53	64 67	81	98	108 (a)	127—I, 205 n.	134	149
27	33	54	68	82	99			135	150
28	34	55	69	83	100	108 (b)	131	136	151

Reference to		Reference to		Reference to		Reference to		Reference to	
4th Edn.	3rd Edn.	4th Edn.	3rd Edn.	4th Edn.	3rd Edn.	4th Edn.	3rd Edn.	4th Edn.	3rd Edn.
137	152	170	188	199	223	229 n.	261(*b*)	261	293
138	154	171	189	200	225	230	262	262	294
139	154A	172	190	201	227 n. (2)	231	263	262 n.	N.
140	155	173	191	201 n	227	232	264	263	295
141	156	174	192	202	228	233 (i) (ii) (iv) & (v)	264A (i) to (iv)	264	296
142	157 & n.2	175	193	203	229	233 (iii) & n.	N.	265	298
143	157A	176	194	204	230, 231(*a*)	234	265	266	299
144	158	177	195	205(*a*)	232	235	266	267	300
145	159	178	196	205(*b*)	234	236	267	268	301
146	160	179	70	206	235	237	268	269	303
147	161	180 (*a*) (i) & (*b*)	197, 200	207	235A	237(*c*)n.	250	270	304
148	162	180 (*a*) (ii)	198	208	236	238	269	271	306
149	163	180 (*a*) (iii)	199	209	239	239	270	272	307
150	164	180(*c*)	198A	210	292	240	271	273	308
151	165	181	201	211	240	241	272	274	309
152	166	182	202	212	219	242	273	275	310
153	167	183	203	213	364, 365	243	274	276	311
154	167A	184	204	214	212 & n.	244	275	277	311A
155	168	185	205	215 & n 1	243	245	276A	278	311B
156	170, 172	186	206	215 n. 2	243 n.	246	277	279	312
157	171	187	207	216	245	247	278	280	313
158	173	188	208	217	244, 246	248	279	281	314
159	174	188 r. 1	N.	218	247	249	280	282	315
160	175	189	209	219	249	250	281	283	315A
161	176	190	210	220	251	251	282	284	316
162	177	191	211, 212	221	252, 66	252	283	285	317
163	178	192	213, 214	222	253	253	284	286	319
164	179	193	215	223	256	254	285	287	320
165	180	193(*b*) n.	N.	224	257	255	286	288 & n.	321 & n. (2)
166	181	194	216	225	257A	256	287	289	322
167	182	195	216	226	258	257	288	290	323
167 n.	N.	196	219	227	259	258	289	291	324
168	154	197	220	228	260	259	290	292	325
168 n.	155, 157	198	221	229	261(*a*)	260	291	293	326
169	156								

Reference to		Reference to		Reference to		Reference to		Reference to	
4th Edn	3rd Edn.	4th Edn	3rd Edn	4th Edn	3rd Edn	4th Edn	3rd Edn	4th Edn.	3rd Edn.
294	327	324	355	359	391	393	431	426	468
295	328	325	356 (a)	360	392	394	432	427	469
296	329	326	356 (b) 896	361	393	395	433	428	470
297	330	327	357	362	394	396	434	429	471
298	333	328	358A n. 1	363	395	397	435	430	472
299	334	329	358A	364	396	398	436	431	473
300 (a)	335 (b)	330	362	365	398	399	437	432	474
300 (b)	335 (c)	331	363	365 n.	400	400	438	433	475
301	336	332	366	366	399	401	439	434	476
302	337	333	366A	367	402 (a) (b) & (e)	402	440	435	477
303	338	334	367	368	403	403	441	436	478
304 (a)	339 (a) & (b)	335	368	369	404	404	441A	437	480
304 (b)	339 (c)	336	369	370	405	405	443	438	481
305	339A	337	370	371	406	406	444	439	482
306	339B	338	371	372	407	407	445	440	483
307	339C	339	372	373	408	408	446	441	485
308	340	340	373	374	409	409	447	442	486
309	341	341	374	375	409A	409 n.	N.	443	487
310	342	342	374A	376	410	410	448	444	488
311	343	343	375	377	411	411 (a) to (c)	449	445	489
312	344	344	376	378	412	411 (d) & (e)	N.	446	490
313	345	345	377	379	413	412	452	447	491
314	346	346	378	380	414	413	454	448	492
315	347	347	379	381	415	414	455, 456	449	493
316	348	348	380	382	416	415	457	450	494
317	349	349	381	383	417	416	458	451	495
318 (a)	350 (a) & (b)	350	382	384	419	417	459	452	496
318 (b)	350 (c)	351	383	385	420	418	460	453	497
319	351	352	384	386	421	419	461	454	498
320	351A	353	385	387	422	420	463	455	499
321 (a)	352	354	386	388	426	421	464	456	500
321 (b)	352A	355	387	389	427	422	465	457	501
321 n. 1 & 2	360, 360A	356	388	390	428	423	465A	458	502
322	353	357	389	391	429	424	466	459 (a) & n. 1 & 2	503 (a) & n. 1 & n.
323	354	358	390	392	430	425	467		

Reference to		Reference to		Reference to		Reference to		Reference to	
4th Edn.	3rd Edn.	4th Edn.	3rd Edn.	4th Edn.	3rd Edn.	4th Edn.	3rd Edn.	4th Edn.	3rd Edn.
459 (b)	503 (c)	492	536	517	572	552	611	583	647
460	504	493	537	518	573	553	612	584	648
461	505	494 (1)	538	519	574	554	613	585 (a)	649 (a), 650
462	506	494 (2)	539	520	575	554 1 & 2	609 r. 2 & 3	585 (a) n.	N.
463	507	494 (3)	540	521	576	555	614	585 (b) & (c)	649 (b) & (c)
464	508	494 (4)	541	522	577	556	615	586	649A
465	509	495	542	523	578	557	616 (a)	587	651
466	510	496	543	524	579	557 n.	616 (b)	588	652
467	511	497	544	525	581	558	617	589	653
468	512	498	545	526	582	559	618	590	654
469	513	499	546	527	583	560	619	591	655
470	514	500	548	528	584	561	620	592	656
471	515	501 (a) & r. 1	549 (a) & r. 1	529	587	562	621	593	656A
471 n.	N.	501 (b)	549 (d)	530	587A	563	622	594	657 & Ex.
472	516	501 (c)	549 (f)	531	588	564	623	595	658
473	517	501 (d)	549 (g)	532	589	565	624	596	659
474	518	501 (e)	N.	533	590	566	625—627	597	659A
475	519	501 n.	550	534	591	567	632	598	660
476	520	502	551	535	592	568	633	599	661
477	520A	502 n.	N.	536	593	569	633A	600	663
478	521	503	552	537	594	570	634	601	664
479	522	504	553	538	595	571	635	601 n.	665 n.
480	523	505	554	539	596	572 (a)	635 (a) & (b)	602	665
481	524	506	555	540	597	572 (b)	636 (c)	603	666
482	525	507	556	541	598	573 (a)	637 (a) & (b)	604	669, 670
483	527	508	557	542	599	573 (b)	637 (c)	605	671
484	529	509	558	543	600	574	638	606	672
484 Ex.	N.	510	564	544	601	575	639	607	673
485	529A	511	565	545	602	576	640	608	674
486	530	512	566	546	603	577	641	609	675
487	531	512 n.	567	547	604	578	642	610	676
488	532	513*	568	548	605	579	643	611	677
489	533	514	569	549	607	580	644	612	679
490	534	515	570	550	608	581	645	612 Ex.	680
491	535	516	571	551	610	582	646 (c)	613	681

Reference to		Reference to		Reference to		Reference to		Reference to	
4th Edn.	3rd Edn	4th Edn.	3rd Edn.	4th Edn.	3rd Edn.	4th Edn	3rd Edn	4th Edn	3rd Edn
614	682	649	719	683	752	715	775G(I) 775H(II)	740 n.	788, 791 (d) n.
615	683	650	720	684	753	716	775G(II) 775H (III)	741	790
616	684	651	721	685	754	717	775G(II) 775H (III)	742	791
617	685	652	722	686	756	717 n. 2	N	743	787A
618	686	653	723	687	757	718	775G(II) 775 H (III)	744	789
619	687	654	724	688	758	719	775G (III) 775H (IV)	745	792–794
620	689	655	725	689	759	720	775G (IV) 775H (V)	746	797
621	689A	656	726	690	760	721	775G(IX)	747	798
622	689B	657	727	691	761	722	775G(I) —(III) 775H (II)— (IV).	748	800
623	689C	658	727A	692	762	723	775H(I)	749	801
624	689D	659	728	693	763	723 n.	N.	750	802
625	689E	660	729	694 (a)	764	724	775G(V) 775H (VI)	751	803
626	689F	661	730	694 (b)	765, 773	725	775H (VI)	752	804
627	690	662	731	695	769A	726	775G (VI)-(VIII)	753	806
628	691	663	732	696	766	727	775H (VII).	754	808
629	692	664	733	697	767	728	776	755	809
630	693	665	733A	698	768	729	777	756	810
631	694	666	734	699	771	730	778	757	811
632	695	667	735	700	772	731	779	758	812
633	696	668	735A—740A	701	774	732	780A	759	813
634	697	669	740B	702	775	733	780B	760	814
635	703	670	741	703	775A	734	781	761 (a) & n.	815 (a) & (b)
636	704	671	742	704	775B(a) (b)&(d)	735	782	761 (b)	815 (c)
637	705	671 n	744A	705	775C(a) (b) & (c)	736	784	762	816
638	706	672	743	706	775C(d)	737	785	763	817 (e) to (m)
639	707	673	744	707	775C(f)	738	786	764	819
640	711(a)	674	746A	708	} 775 D	739	787	765	820
641	712	675	745	709	}	740	789	766	821
642	714	676	746	710	N.			767	822
643	714A	677	747	711 (a)	775B(c), 775C (e) 775D			768	823
644	715	678	748	711 (b)	N.			769	825
645	716	679	749	712	775E			770	826
646	717	680	750	713	775F			771	827
647	718	681	751	714	775G, 775H			772	828
648	718A	682	751A						

Reference to	
4th Edn.	3rd Edn.
773	829
774	830
775	831
776	832
777	833
778	834
779	835
780	836
781	837
782	838
783	839
784	840
785	841
786	842
787	843
788	844
789	845
790	846
791	847
792	849A
793	852
794	853
795	854, 855
796	857
797	858
798	859
798 n.	N.
799	860
800	861
801	862
802	863
803	864
804	865 (2), (3) & n.
805	N.

Reference to	
4th Edn.	3rd Edn.
806	866
807	867
807 n.	N.
808	868
809	869
810	870
811	871, 79
812	79
813	872
814	873
815	874, 875
816	876
817	877
818	881
819	882
820	883
821	884
822 (a)	885 (a) & (b)
822 (b)	885 (c)
823	886, 887
824	888
825	889
826	891
827	892
828	893
829	894
830	895
831	897
832	899
833	903
834	904
835	905
836	900
837	901

Reference to	
4th Edn.	3rd Edn.
838	902, 906
839	908
840	909
841(a)	910(a)
841(b)	915 (a) & (b).
841(c)	910(b), 915 (a).
841(d)	910(c)
842	911
843	912
844	913
845	914
846	918
847	919
848	920
849	921
850	922
851	923
852	924
853	925
854	927
855(a)	929 (a), 930 (d).
855(b)	929 (b), 931 (b)
856	930 (a) to (c).
857	931 (a), (c) & (d)
858	932
859	933
860	934
861(a)	935(a) to (d).
861(b)	935 (e)
862	936
863	937
864	938

Reference to	
4th Edn.	3rd Edn.
864 n.	939
865	940
866	941
867	942
868	945
868 r 1	946
869	948
870	943
870(b)n.	944
871	949
872	950
873	950A, 965A
874	951
875	952
876	953
877	954
878	955, 957
879	956
880	958
881	959
882	960
883	961
884	962
885	963
886	964
887	965
888	966
889	967
890	968
891	969
892	972
893	973
894	974

Reference to	
4th Edn.	3rd Edn.
895	975
896	976
897	977
898	979
899	980
900	981
901	982
902	983
903	984
904	985
905	986
906	987
907	988
908	989
909	989A
910	990
911	991
911(c)n	N.
912	992
913	993
914	994
915	995
916	996
917	997
918	998
919	999
920	1000
921 & r.1	1001
921n (1)–(4)	N.
921n (5) & (6)	1002
922	1003
923	1004
924	1005
925	1009
926	1009A

Reference to	
4th Edn.	3rd Edn.
927	1010
928	1011
929	1012
930	1013
931	1014
932	1014A
933	1015
934	1015A
935	1016
936	1017
937	1018
938	1019
939	*1020*
940	1021
941	1022, 1023
942	1024
943	1025
944	1026
945	1027
946	1028
947	1029
948	*1030*
949	1031
950	1032
951	1033
952	1034
953	1035
954	1036
955	1037
956	1038
957 & n. 1	1039 & n
957 n. 2	N
958	1040
959	1041

Reference to	
4th Edn.	3rd Edn.
960	1042
961	1044
962	1047
963	1048
964	1049
965	1050
966	1051, 1052
967	1053
968	1054
969	1055
970	1056
971	1057
972	1058
973	1059
974	1063
975	1064
976	1065
977	1066
978	1067
979	1068
980	1069
981	*1070*
982	1071
983	1072
984	1073
985	1074
986	1075
987	*1076*
988	1077
989	1078 (*a*)
990	1079 1080
991	1081 1082

Reference to	
4th Edn.	3rd Edn.
992	1083
993	1084
994	1085
995	1086, 1087
996	1088, 1089
997	1090
998	1091
999	1092
1000	1093, 1095
1001	1094
1002	1096
1003	1097
1004	1097A
1005	1098
1006	1099
1007	1100
1008	1101
1009	1102
1010	1103
1011	1105
1011 Ex	*1106*
1012	1107
1013	1107A
1014	1108
1015	1109
1016	1110
1017	*1111*
1018	1112
1019	N.
1020	1113
1021	1114
1022	1115

Reference to	
4th Edn.	3rd Edn.
1023	1116
1024	1117
1025	1118
1026	1119
1027	1119A
1028	1120
1029	1121
1030	1122, 1123
1031	1124
1032	1125
1033	1126
1034	1127
1035	1128
1036	1129, 1130A,
1037	1131
1038	1132
1039	1133
1040	1134
1041	1135
1042	1141
1043	1142
1044	1145
1044 Ex	1146
1045	1147
1046	1148
1047	1149
1048	1150
1049	1151
1050	1152
1051	1153
1052	*1154*
1053	1155
1054	1156
1055	1157

Reference to	
4th Edn.	3rd Edn.
1055 Ex	1158
1056	1159
1056 n.	1161
1056 n. 1	1163
1057	1159
1058	1160, *1162*
1059	1164
1060	1165
1061	1166
1062	1166A
1063	1167
1063 Ex	1168
1064	1169
1065	1170
1066	1170A
1067	1171
1068	1172
1069	1173
1070	1174
1071	1175
1072	1176
1073	1177
1074	1178
1075	1181
1076	1179
1076 Ex.	300 n. 1180
1077	1183
1078	1184
1079	1184A
1080	1185
1081	*1186*
1082	1187—1189A
1083	1190
1083 Ex.	1191

Reference to		Reference to		Reference to		Reference to		Reference to	
4th Edn.	3rd Edn.	4th Edn.	3rd Edn.	4th Edn.	3rd Edn.	4th Edn.	3rd Edn.	4th Edn.	3rd Edn.
1084	1192	1099	1206	1116	1226	1132	1243	1145	1250
1085	1193	1100	1207	1116 B.	1227	1133	1244	1149	1251
1086	1194	1101	1210	1117	1228	1134	1245	1150	1252
1087	1195	1102	1211	1118	1229	1135	1246	1151	1256
1088	1196	1103	1212	1119	1230	1136	1247, 1249	1152	1256A
1089	1197	1104	1213	1120	1231	1137	1248, 1250A	1153	1256B
1090	1197A	1105	1214	1121	1232	1138	1250A	1154	1256C
1091	1198	1106	1215	1122	1233	1139	1251	1155	1256D
1092	1200	1107	1216	1123	1234	1140	1252	1156	1256E
1093	1201	1108	1217	1124	1235	1141	1274	1157	1256F
1093 B	1202	1109	1218	1125	1236	1142	1275	1158	1256G
1094	1203	1110	1219	1126	1236A	1143	1276	1159	1257, 1258
1094 Ex.	1202, 1200	1111	1220	1127	1238	1144	1277	1160	1259
1095	1203A	1112	1221	1128	1239	1145	1280, 1281	1161	1290
1096	1204A	1113	1222, 1223	1129	1240	1146	1282	1162	1291
1097	1204	1114	1224	1130	1241	1147	N.	1163	1292
1098	1205	1115	1225	1131	1242				

TABLE II—Showing where the rules of the 3rd Edition are to be found in the 4th Edition of the Civil Service Regulations.

Reference to		Reference to		Reference to		Reference to		Reference to	
3rd Edn.	4th Edn.	3rd Edn.	4th Edn.	3rd Edn.	4th Edn.	3rd Edn.	4th Edn.	3rd Edn.	4th Edn.
1	1	22	20	52	42	81A	65	113	93
2	2	23	App. 4.	53 & n. & Example.	43 & n.	82	66	114	90n
3	3	24	O	54	44	83	67	115	94
5	4	25	21	55	O	84	68	116	95
6 (a)	4	26	22	56	45	85	69	117	96
6 (b)	4 n. 1	27	O	57	O	87	70	118	97 & App. 4
6 (b) n.	O	29	23	57 A	O	88	71	119	98
6 (c)	4	30	24	58	46	89	72	120	99
7 (a)	4	31	25	58 A	47	90	73	121	100
7 (a) n 1 & 2	4 n 2	31A	O	59	48	91	74	122	101
7 (b)	O	32	26	60 — 62	49, 50	92	75	123	102
7 (c)	O	33	27	63	51	92 n.	O	123A	103
8	5	34	28	64	52	93	76	124	104
9	6	35	O	65	O	93 (iii) n.	O	125	105
10	7	36	O	67	53	94	77	126	106
11	8	36A	30	68	54	95	78	127	107
11 (iv) n.	O	37	31	69	55	96	79	127-I	108 (a)
12 (a)	9	38	32	70	179	97	80	128	109
12 (b)	O	39	33	71	56	98	81	129	110
13	10	40, 41	34 & App. 1	72	57	99	82	130.	111
14	O	42	35	73	58	99 A	App. 1	131	112, 108 (b)
14 A	11	43	36	75	59	100	83	132	113
14 B	12	45	37	76	60	101	84	133	114, 115
15	13	46	O	77	61	103—105	85	133 n.	O
15 A	14	47	38	78	62	106	86	134 (a) & n. 2	115 (a)
16	29	48 & examples 1 & 2 & r 1.	39 & r 1-3	79	811, 812	107	87	134 (a) n. 1 & (b)	115 (a) n. & (b)
17	15	49	40	80 & n. 1 & 3.	63 & n. 1 & 2	108	88	135	116
18	16	50	41	80 n. 2	O	109 & n.	89	136	117
19	17	51	O	81	64	110 & n	90	137	118
20	18					111	91		
21	19					112	92		

Reference to		Reference to		Reference to		Reference to		Reference to	
3rd Edn.	4th Edn.	3rd Edn.	4th Edn.	3rd Edn.	4th Edn.	3rd Edn.	4th Edn.	3rd Edn.	4th Edn.
138	110	166	152	198	180 (a) (ii)	232	205 (a)	264	232
139	120	167	153	198A	180 (c)	233	O	264A	233
140	131	167 n.	O	199	180 (a) (iii)	234	205 (b)	265	234
141	122	167A	154	200	180 (a) (i)	235	206	266	235
141A	123	168	155	201	181	235A	207	267	236
142	124	169	133(a)	202	182	236	208	268	237
142A	125	170	156	203	183	237	O	269	238
142B	126	171	157	204	184	238	O	270	239
143	127	172	156	205	185	239	209	271	240
144	128	173	158	206	186	240	211	272	241
145	129	174	159	207	187	241	60	273	242
146	130	175	160	208	188	242 & n.	214	274	243
146A	131	176	161	209	189	243	215 & n. 1	275	244
147	132	177	162	210	190	243 n.	215 n. 2	276A	245
148	133(a)	178	163 & App. 6.	211, 212	191			277	246
149	134	179	164	213, 214	192	244	217	278	247
150	135	180	165	215	193	245	216	279	248
151	136	181	166	216	194	246	217	280	249
152	137	182	167	217	O	247	218	281	250
154	138	183	O	218	195	248	219	282	251
154A	139	184	168	219	196	249	212	283	252
155	140	185	168 n.	220	197	250	237 (c) n	284	253
156	141	186	169	222	198	251	220	285	254
157	142	187	169 n.	223	199	252	221	286	255
157 n. (1)	O	188	170	225	200	253	222	287	256
157A	143	189	171	227	201 n.	256	223	288	257
158	144	190	172	227 n. 1	O	257	224	289	258
159	145	191	173	227 n. 2	201	257A	225	290	259
160	146	192	174	228	202	258	226	291	260
161	147	193	175	229	203	259	227	292	210
162	148	194	176	230	204	260	228	293	261
163	149	195	177	230 (a) (b) & (c)	O	261 (a)	229	294	262
164	150	196	178			261 (b)	229 n.	295	263
165	151	197	180 (a) (i) & (b)	231 (a)	204	262	230	295 n.	198 (a)
				231 (b)	O	263	231	296	264

Reference to		Reference to		Reference to		Reference to		Reference to	
3rd Edn.	4th Edn.	3rd Edn.	4th Edn.	3rd Edn.	4th Edn.	3rd Edn.	4th Edn.	3rd Edn.	4th Edn.
298	265	328	295	351A	320	381	349	415	381
299	266	329	296	352	321 (a)	382	350	416	382
300	267	330	297	352A	321 (b)	383	351	417	383
300 n.	1076 Ex	333	298	353	322	384	352	419	384
301	268	334	299	354	323	385	353	420	385
302	O	335 (a)	O	355	324	386	354	421	386
303	269	335 (b)	300 (a)	356 (a)	325	387	355	422	387
304	270	335 (c)	300 (b)	356 (b)	326	388	356	423	O
305	O	336	301	357	327	389	357	425	O
306	271	337	302	358A r. 1	328	390	358	426	388
307	272	338	303	359A	329	391	359	427	389
308	273	339 (a) (i) & (ii)	304 (a)	360	321 r. 1	392	360	428	390
309	274	339 (a) (iii)	O	360A	321 r. 2	392 n	O	429	391
310	275	339 (e)	304 (b)	362	330	393	361	430	392
311	276	339A	305	362 (a) r. 1	O	394	362	430 r. 2	O
311A	277	339B	306	363	331	395	363	431	393
311B	278	339C	307	364, 365	213	396	364	432	394
312	279	340	308	366	332	398	365	433	395
313	280	340 (b) (iv) n	O	366A	333	399	366	434	396
314	281	341	309	367	334	400	365 n.	435	397
315	282	342	310	368	335	402 (a) (b) & (e)	367	436	398
315A	283	343	311	369	336	402 (c) & (d)	O	437	399
316	284	344	312	370	337	403	368	438	400
317	285	345	313	371	338	404	369	439	401
318	O	346	314	371 r. 2	O	405	370	440	402
319	286	346 n.	O	372	339	406	371	441	403
320	287	347	315	373	340	407	372	441A	404
321 & n. (2)	288 & n.	348	316	374	341	408	373	443	405
321 n. (1)	O	348 n.	O	374A	342	409	374	444	406
322	289	349	317	375	343	409A	375	445	407
323	290	350 (a) & (b)	318 (a)	376	344	410	376	446	408
324	291	350 (b) r. 1	O	377	345	411	377	447	409
325	292	350 (c)	318 (b)	378	346	412	378	448	410
326	293	351	319	379	347	413	379	449	411 (a) to (e)
327	294			380	348	414	380	452	412

Reference to		Reference to		Reference to		Reference to		Reference to	
3rd Edn.	4th Edn.	3rd Edn.	4th Edn.	3rd Edn.	4th Edn.	3rd Edn.	4th Edn.	3rd Edn.	4th Edn.
453	O	488	444	518	474	549 (a) n. 2 & 3	O	585, 586	O
454	413	489	445	519	475	549 (b) (c) & (e)	O	587	529
455, 456	414	490	446	520	476	549 (d) (f) & (g)	501 (b) (c) & (d)	587A	530
457	415	491	447	520A	477	550	501 n.	588	531
458	416	492	448	521	478	551	502	589	532
459	417	493	449	522	479	552	503	590	533
460	418	494	450	523	480	553	504	591	534
461	419	495	451	524	481	554	505	592	535
462	O	496	452	525	482	555	506	593	536
463	420	497	453	526	O	556	507	594	537
464	421	498	454	527	483	557	508	595	538
465	422	499	455	528	O	558	509	596	539
465A	423	500	456	529	484	559	O	597	540
466	424	501	457	529A	485	564	510	598	541
467	425	502	458	530	486	565	511	599	542
468	426	503 (a) & n. 1 & n.	459 (a) & n. 1 & 2	531	487	566	512	600	543
469	427			532	488	567	512 n.	601	544
470	428	503 (b)	O	533	489	568	513	602	545
471	429	503 (c)	459 (b)	534	490	569	514	603	546
472	430	504	460	535	491	570	515	603 n.	O
473	431	505	461	536	492	571	516	604	547
474	432	506	462	537	493	572	517	605	548
475	433	507	463	538	494 (1)	573	518	607	549
476	434	508	464	539	494 (2)	574	519	608	550
477	435	509	465	540	494 (3)	575	520	609 & n. 1	O
478	436	510	466	541	494 (4)	576	521	609 n. 2 & 3	554 n. 1 & 2
478 n. 1	O	511	467	542	495	577	522	610	551
479	O	512	468	543	496	578	523	611	552
480	437	513	469	544	497	579	524	612	553
481	438	513 n.	O	545	498	581	525	613	554
482	439	514	470	546	499	582	526	614	555
483	440	514 n.	O	547	O	583	527	615	556
485	441	515	471	548	500	584	529	616	557 & n.
486	442	516	472	549 (a) & n. 1	501 (a) & n. 1			617	558
487	443	517	473						

Reference to		Reference to		Reference to		Reference to		Reference to	
3rd Edn	4th Edn	3rd Edn.	4th Edn.	3rd Edn.	4th Edn	3rd Edn	4th Edn.	3rd Edn	4th Edn.
618	559	651	587	685	617	716	645	746A	674
619	560	652	588	686	618	717	646	747	677
620	561	653	589	687	619	718	647	748	678
621	562	654	590	687(d) n. 1	O	718 n. 1	O	749	679
622	563	655	591	688	O	718A	648	750	680
623	564	656	592	689	620	719	649	751	681
624	565	656A	593	689A	621	720	650	751A	682
625—627	566	657 & Ex.	594	689B	622	721	651	752	683
632	567	658	595	689C	623	722	652	753	684
633	568	659	596	689D	624	723	653	754	685
633 n.	O	659A	597	689E	625	724	654	755	O
633A	569	660	598	689F	626	725	655	756	686
634	570	661	599	690	627	726	656	757	687
635	571	663	600	691	628	727	657	758	688
636 (a) & (b)	572 (a)	663 n.	601 n.	692	629	727A	658	759	689
636 (c)	572 (b)	664	601	693	630	728	659	760	690
637 (a) & (b)	573 (a)	665	602	694	631	728(a) Ex.	O	761	691
637 (c)	573 (b)	666	603	695	632	729	660	762	692
638	574	669, 670	604	696	633	730	661	763	693
639	575	671	605	697	634	731	662	764	694(a)
640	5,6	672	606	698-702	O	732	663	765	694 (b)
641	577	673	607	703	635	733	664	766	696
642	578	674	608	703 n. 2	O	733A	665	767	697
643	579	675	609	704	636	734	666	768	698
644	580	676	610	705	637	735	667	769	O
645	581	677	611	706	638	735A to 740A	668 & Ex	769A	695
646(i)	582	678	O	707	639	740B	669	770	O
646(ii)	O	679	612	708-710	O	741	670	771	699
647	583	679 (a) n. 1	O	711(a)	640	742	671	772	700
648	584	680	612 Ex.	711 (b)	O	743	672	773	694 (b)
649	585	681	613	712	641	744	673	774	701
649A	586	682	614	713	O	744A	671 n.	775	702
650	585 (a)	683	615	714	642	745	675	775A	703
		684	616	714A	643	746	676	775B	704 & 711 (a)
				715	644				

Reference to		Reference to		Reference to		Reference to		Reference to	
3rd Edn.	4th Edn.	3rd Edn.	4th Edn.	3rd Edn.	4th Edn.	3rd Edn.	4th Edn.	3rd Edn.	4th Edn.
775C	705-707 & 711 (a)	786	738	820	765	853	794	888	824
775D	708, 709 & 711 (a)	787	739	821	766	854	795	889	825
775E	712	787A	743	822	767	855	794	891	826
775F	713	788	744	823	768	857	796	892	827
775G	714	789	740	824	O .	858	797	893	828
775G (I)	715, 722	790	741	825	769	859	798	894	829
775G (II)	716-718 & 722	791	742	826	770	860	799	895	830
775G (III)	719, 722	791 (d) n.	740 n.	827	771	861	800	896	826
775G (IV)	720	792—794	745	828	772	862	801	897	831
775G (V)	724	795	O	829	773	862 (m)	O	898	O
775G (VI)—(VIII)	726	796	O	830	774	863	802	899	832
775G (IX)	721	797	746	831	775	864	803	900	836
775 H	714	798	747	832	776	865	805	901	837
775 H (I)	723	799	Form 22	833	777	866	806	902	838
775H (II)	715, 722	800	748	834	778	867	807	903	833
775H (III)	716, 716 & 722	801	749	835	779	868	808	904	834
775H (IV)	719, 722	802	750	836	780	868 n.	O	905	835
775H (V)	720	803	751	837	781	869	809	906	838
775H (VI)	724, 725	804	752	838	782	870	810	907	O
775H (VII)	727	805	O	839	783	871	811	908	839
776	728	806	753	840	784	872	813	909	840
777	729	808	754	841	785	873	814	910 (a)	841 (a)
778	730	809	755	841 Fx (1)	O	874	815 (a) & r. 1 & 2	910 (b)	841 (c)
779	731	810	756	842	786	875	815 (b) & (c)	910 (c)	841 (d)
780	O	811	757	843	787	876	816	911	842
780 A	732	812	758	844	788	877	817	912	843
780 B	733	813	759	844 n.	O	878-880	Form 23	913	844
781	734	814	760	845	789	881	818	914	845
782	735	815 (a) & (b)	761 (a) & n.	846	790	882	819	915	841 (b) & (c)
783	740 n.	815 (c)	761 (c)	847	791	883	820	917	O
784	736	816	762	848	O	884	821	918	846
785	737	817 (a) to (d)	O	849 A (1) & (4)	O	885 (a) & (b)	822 (a)	919	847
		817 (e) to (m)	763	849 (2) & (3) & n.	804	885 (c)	822 (b)	920	848
		818	O	849A	792	886, 887	823	921	849
		819	764	853	793			922	850

Reference to		Reference to		Reference to		Reference to		Reference to	
3rd Edn.	4th Edn.	3rd Edn.	4th Edn.	3rd Edn.	4th Edn.	3rd Edn.	4th Edn.	3rd Edn.	4th Edn.
923	851	953	876	989A	909	1024	942	1064	975
924	852	954	877	990	910	1025	943	1065	976
925	853	955	878	991	911	1026	944	1066	977
926	O	956	879	992	912	1027	945	1067	978
927	854	957	878	993	913	1028	946	1068	979
929	855	958	880	994	914	1029	947	1069	980
930 (a) to (c)	856	959	881	995	915	1030	948	1070	981
930 (d)	855(a)	960	882	996	916	1031	949	1071	982
931 (a) (c) & (d)	857	961	883	997	917	1032	950	1072	983
931 (b)	855(b)	962	884	998	918	1033	951	1073	984
932	858	963	885	999	919	1034	952	1074	985
933	859	964	886	1000	920	1035	953	1075	986
934	860	965	887	1001	921 & n. 1	1036	954	1076	987
935 (a) to (d)	861 (a)	965A	873	1002	921 n. (5) & (6	1037	955	1077	988
935 (e)	861(b)	966	888	1003	922	1038	956	1078 (a)	989
936	862	967	889	1004	923	1039 & n	957 & n. 1	1078 (b)	Form 30
937	863	968	890	1005	924	1040	958	1079-1080	990
938	864	969	891	1009	925	1041	959	1081-1082	991
939	864 n.	972	892	1009A	926	1042	960	1083	992
940	865	973	893	1010	927	1043	O	1084	993
941	866	974	894	1011	928	1044	961	1085	994
942	867	975	895	1012	929	1047	962	1086, 1087	995
943	870 & Form 9	976	896	1013	930	1048	963	1088	996
944	870(b) n	977	897	1014	931	1049	964	1089	996(b)
945	868	979	898	1014A	932	1050	965	1090	997
946	868 n. 1	980	899	1015	933	1051-1052	966	1091	998
947	O	981	900	1015A	934	1053	967	1092	999
948	869	982	901	1016	935	1054	968	1093	1000
949	871 & Form 10	983	902	1017	936	1055	969	1094	1001
950	872	984	903	1018	937	1056	970	1095	1000
950 A	873 & Form 11	985	904	1019	938	1057	971	1096	1002
951	874	986	905	1020	939	1058	972	1097	1003
952	875	987	906	1021	940	1059	973	1097A	1004
		988	907	1022, 1023	941	1062	O	1098	1005
		989	908			1063	974	1099	1006

INDEX.

This Index has been compiled solely for the purpose of assisting reference. No expression used in it should be considered in any way as interpreting the rules.

D

F

I

S

U

V

W